The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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UPHOLSTERY!

Grand Clearing Sale!

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For the next Thirty Days! we will offer all classes of

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Than a Set of

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WINDOW HANGINGS!
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BRASS BEDSTEAD!
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Of the original prices.

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Useful, elegant, and adapted to all purses.

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MOST BEAUTIFUL AND BEST

SET $8.

Filling no fancy prices.

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No Pain. Extracting.

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MORGAN PARK, COOK COUNTY, ILL.

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113, 115, 117 & 119 State-st.

We call special attention to our select and well assorted stocks of

HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, NECKWEAR,

And general Men's Furnishings, which are offered at REASONABLE prices.

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This department is a leading feature of our business. We use only the BEST materials, and guarantee satisfaction. We carry in stock large lines---in all sizes---of White and Fancy Shirts and Night Shirts of our Own make.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS,

DIARIES,

OFFICE STATIONERY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER FOR THE NEW YEAR.

SKEEN & STUART,

STATIONERS,

77 MADISON-ST.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Lumbermen!

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK, MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25, 1880.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Milwaukee County until Saturday December 18th, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the following estimate of lumber for the use of the House of Correction Chair Factory during the year 1881:

15,000 feet maple, 2 inches thick.
15,000 feet maple, 1¼ inches thick.
38,000 feet maple, 1⅜ inches thick.
100,000 feet maple, 1⅜ inches thick.
30,000 feet maple, 1½ inches thick.
22,000 feet maple, 1¼ inches thick.
100,000 feet maple, 1 inch thick.
45,000 feet soft elm, 4 inches thick.
20,000 feet soft elm, 3¼ inches thick.
220,000 feet soft elm, 1⅜ inches thick.
20,000 feet soft elm, 1¼ inches thick.
60,000 feet rock elm, 1¼ inches thick.
30,000 feet red oak, 1¼ inches thick.
30,000 feet basswood, 2 inches thick.
40,000 feet basswood, 1⅜ inches thick.

775,000

All of the said lumber to be square-edged, perfectly sound, and first clear. None to be less than 8 inches wide, nor less than 12 feet long. The rock elm, soft elm, and red oak of 1¼ inches thick, and the maple of 1⅜ inches thick to be 14 feet long. To be delivered at the House of Correction from April 1 to Sept. 1, 1881.

Bonds in the penal sum of $5,000 will be required.

The Committee reserve the right to reject one or all bids.

Blanks for bids and bonds will be furnished on application at this office.

By order of the Committee on House of Correction.

THEO. O. HARTMANN, County Clerk.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN ART REVIEW,

Published by ESTES & LAURIAT, Boston.

The only American Art Journal issued not an old English work rehashed for the American public, but a purely new American High Art publication.

No. 1, Vol. 2, Just Ready,

Contains the full description of the Eighth Annual Fine Art Exhibition of Inter-State Exposition at Chicago, illustrated by Etchings by the greatest American and Foreign Etchers, and Steel and Wood Engravings. An unprecedented list of contributors. Inspection solicited. Specimens shown on application. Western agency, Room 29, 155 Washington-st., Chicago.

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SEALSKIN CAPS, Alexis, Driving, College, Jockey, and Roll Band shapes, made from choice Shetland and Alaska Seal. Lowest Prices at BARNES' Hat and Fur Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

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SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

Madison and Peoria-sts.

"Too many Cloaks!"
"Too many Dolmans!"
"Too many Ulsters!"

Compel us to make prices that will move them

Quick--Very quick!

So, if in need of an

Outside Garment,

Do not PONDER and WAIT, but "come," and we will SHOW YOU, CONVINCE YOU, yes, and SELL YOU. To enable you to distinctly understand how much money we will save you, we append

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Our $10 Ribbed Beaver Dolmans, considered a bargain by every lady that has seen them, *"Our New Price," $7.00!*

Our $12 Diagonal Beaver Dolmans, certainly the best value ever given in Chicago, *"Our New Price," $9.50!*

Our $15 imported Diagonal Beaver Dolmans, worth coming to the West Side to see them, *"Our New Price," $12.00!*

Our $18 imported Diagonal Beaver Dolmans would have been very cheap at $20, *"Our New Price," $13.50!*

Our $20 imported Diagonal Beaver Dolmans, sell them every time we show them, *"Our New Price," $15.00!*

CLOAKS.

Plain and Diagonal Beaver Cloaks, were admitted to be good value at $10 and $15, *"Our New Prices," $6.50 and $10!*

ULSTERS.

Ulsters, with and without Hoods, sold them at $7, $10, and $15, *"Our New Prices," $5, $7 and $10!*

Imported Pattern Garments, most of them Plush trimmed, sold readily at $30, $35, $50, *"Our New Prices," $20, $25, $35!*

Children's Cloaks and Ulsters, "Our New Prices," will astonish you.

"AS USUAL,"

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

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Comb and Brush Sets,
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Swiss Carvings,
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Silver Toilet Sets,

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Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents. J. W. ESCHENBURG, 104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

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Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

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CALDERA, De Bionville....Wednesday, Dec. 15, 2 p m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $120. Second cabin, $65. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount to suit.

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Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

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New York and Glasgow.

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These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

New York to London direct.

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Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.

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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO. 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

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HOLIDAY GIFTS!

Ornamental, Useful, and Pleasing!

FURNITURE NOVELTIES!

We have this season a stock of Fancy Furniture that is not excelled in this country.

We display a line of Parlor Cabinets (Standing and Hanging), Music Cabinets, Music Portfolios, Easels, Escretoires, Desks, Fire Screens, Folding Screens, in Antique and Modern Designs, of the most approved patterns.

Pedestals, Bric-a-Brac Stands and Tables, Bamboo Stands and Tables for Draping, Corner Tables, Card Tables, Spanish Tables, Nest Tables, Smokers' Tables, all in endless variety.

Elegant Brackets, New Wall Pockets, Stylish Towel Racks for needle work, Medicine Chests, Blacking Cases, innumerable and very cheap.

New Footrests, Ottomans, Taborettes, Music Stools, Piano Stools with and without backs, Fancy Chairs of every conceivable shape and design.

TRULY,

OUR STOCK IS IMMENSE!
OUR SELECTIONS CHOICE!
OUR PRICES THE VERY LOWEST!

A cordial invitation is extended to all to inspect our beautiful goods.

SPIEGEL & CO.,

251 and 253 Wabash-av.,

NEAR JACKSON-ST.

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RICHARD T. HAMBROOK Manufacturing Company,

In their new location at Nos. 213 to 219 South Canal-st., have the largest and most perfectly arranged establishment in the country.

80x320 feet, or 25,600 square feet on one floor.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
CHURCH FURNITURE,
OFFICE FURNITURE,

In all Styles and Varieties.

EVERY DEPARTMENT COMPLETE!

New Styles AND Original Designs.

Particular attention given to fitting up houses, stores, offices, barrooms, etc., in hard wood.

Sole manufacturers of the celebrated

Perfection Refrigerators.

The best quality of work and lowest figures guaranteed.

Send for Circulars and Catalogues.

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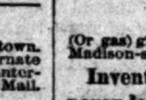

Dr. Day,

133 East Madison-st.

Best {RUBBER OR CELLULOID,} $5

Gold, $10. Filling, 1-4 Old Rates.

VITALIZED AIR

(Or gas) given free for painless extracting. 133 East Madison-st.

Inventor of Lower Suction Plate, which never loosens while talking or eating; 5 years' actual test without a failure.

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AT LOWEST RATES

On Choice Improved Real Estate in sums to suit. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

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On Improved City Property at Current Rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

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Real Laces AT PARDRIDGES' MAIN STORE.

An elegant new stock, bought specially for the

Holiday Trade,

Which we will sell at prices guaranteed less than any other house in Chicago.

NEW DESIGNS

In "Duchesse Point," "Point Applique," "Valenciennes," and "Thread" Laces.

NOVELTIES

In "Barbes," "Vests," "Handkerchiefs," "Scarfs," "Necklaces," "Ends," and "Fichus."

NOVELTIES

IN IMITATION LACES IN

"Scarfs," "Ties," "Fichus," "Chemisettes," "Real Tatting," "Handkerchiefs," &c.

SPECIAL.

100 doz. fine "Antique" and "Applique Tidies," in new designs, at prices positively guaranteed the lowest.

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DECKER BROS. HAINES BROS. MATHUSHEK.

Every artist of distinction indorses one or all of these

PIANOS

Extraordinary Bargains and remarkable inducements to all purchasing Pianos of us for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

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A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE FINEST INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD!

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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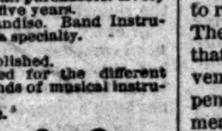

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PRICES AND TERMS to suit all purchasers. Every instrument fully warranted for five years.

Importers of Musical Merchandise. Band Instruments, fine Violins, and Strings a specialty.

Pianos taken on storage.

Pianos tuned, repaired, and polished.

The best workmen employed for the different branches of repairing of all kinds of musical instruments.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

Julius Bauer & Co.,

182 & 184 Wabash-av.,

FACTORY—125, 127, and 129 Twenty-ninth-st., corner Lexington-av., New York.

OPTICAL GOODS.

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A first-class Bookkeeper—one acquainted with the grain and provision trade.

B. P. HUTCHINSON & CO., 15 Chamber of Commerce.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

SUPERINTENDENT KIMBALL, of the Life-Saving Service, has issued his report for the year ending June 30. He asserts that the service during the year was the most effective in the history of the country. Although over 300 vessels, having on board 1,989 persons, were wrecked, only nine persons were lost during the year. The men at the various stations recovered 706 persons. They also saved $3,619,807 worth of the $12,000,000 worth of cargoes which the wrecked vessels carried. Superintendent Kimball recommends that the number of men at each station be increased by one during the stormy season, and that the pay of the men be increased, as many efficient men are quitting the service nowadays on account of the poor pay. He also recommends that that the widows of men who sacrificed their lives in the service be pensioned. He favors the erection of stations at Pentwater on Lake Michigan, Grand Island on Lake Superior, and near the Falls of the Ohio River opposit Louisville. Mr. Kimball highly eulogizes the men of the Life Service for their efficiency, coolness, and courage.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Charles F. Adams, Daniel G. Thompson, Thomas G. Shearman, and others have issued an address to the public on the subject of tariff and revenue reform. They think the time is ripe for its discussion now. The points they make, and which in their opinion show the need of reform, are: (1) That American shipping has been almost banished from the seas; (2) that the foreign commerce of the United States has not increased as it ought to have done; (3) that our manufactures have not prospered in proportion to the growth of the country, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding; (4) that the present tariff imposes duties which are destructive of revenue; and, generally, that the present system of tariff is unjust and unwise. The signers of the circular propose to form an association for the discussion of the subject.

THE Christiancy divorce case has utterly and unexpectedly collapsed. The witness who was to prove that Mrs. Christiancy occupied the same room in a hotel for several hours with one Giro was examined before Examiner Lovejoy, of Washington, a few days ago, and his description of Mr. Giro's companion did not by any means coincide with the appearance of Mrs. Christiancy, and when Mrs. Christiancy was presented to him he said point-blank that he had never seen her before, and that she was not Mr. Giro's roommate. This of course ends Christiancy's case against his wife, but she is determined to press the cross-bill asking for separation on the ground of cruelty. All right-thinking people will be gratified at Mrs. Christiancy's vindication.

THE Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions of New York yesterday returned indictments for criminal libel against Philp, for having written the article in *Truth* entitled "Lying and Sticking to It," and against Louis Post, Charles A. Byrne, and Josh Hart for having published the article, and also for having published the Morey Chinese letter and its fac-simile. The trial will commence Monday. The penalty for the offense charged is one year in the Penitentiary and a fine of $250. It is to be sincerely hoped that the guilty parties will be punished to the full extent of the law. Samuel S. Morey has been indicted for having perjured himself during the hearing of the Philp case.

JOHN CALLAHAN, who belonged to a gang of scoundrels calling themselves "the bad boys from over the hills," was hanged at Wooster, O., yesterday for the murder of Benjamin Tormie. Callahan and his fellow-thugs attacked Tormie in the Wooster Fair-Grounds in October, 1879. His companions struck the victim with a club, and Callahan stabbed him with a dirk-knife in the most brutal manner. He richly deserved hanging. Three companions escaped the same deserved punishment through the technicalities of the law. One of them has been sent to jail for nineteen years, and two others for twelve years each. Two others escaped.

COL. GORDON, of Egyptian fame, who has lately visited Ireland, says the condition of its people is worse than that of any other people in the world. He says that their condition is attributable to landlordism. He recommends the Government to buy out the landlords of the distressed districts, and re-sell to the tenants on easy payments. Lord Chief-Justice James would outlaw any landlord who charges a higher rent than 20 per cent over Griffith's valuation, while Lord Cranbrook (Mr. Cross) wants a return to the Tory panacea for every ill of Ireland,—coercion. Mr. Parnell says that the Irish members will oppose the passage of any Land bill containing a coercive clause.

THE Beckwith House, a four-story hotel at Oshkosh, Wis., valued at $50,000, was destroyed by fire last night. It is known that one person, Mrs. Paige, wife of a wealthy retired merchant, perished in the flames, and it is feared that three other persons, including a servant girl and a watchman, perished too. One lady escaped by jumping from a four-story window on some carpets placed on the sidewalk. Mrs. Paige might have been saved also had she had the courage to jump.

THE French official and semi-official journals are busy assuring the French people that the Franco-German alliance does not amount to much, consisting only in an agreement to restrain Greece from being too impetuous. The statements in the English newspapers that France and Germany had agreed to prevent the recognition of Servia as an independent principality, and to advise repressive measures for the Christian subjects of the Sultan, are pronounced untrue.

THE Jews of Germany are organizing to protect themselves against Parson Stoecker's mobs. They have determined to publish a daily newspaper to give expression to their views and opinions and to combat the charges brought against them. Prince Bismarck has caused it to be intimated that he does not favor the anti-Hebrew agitation, but the Rev. Mr. Stoecker remains Court Chaplain and continues to create as much feeling against the Hebrews as he can.

A RUSSIAN official journal, the *Agence Russe*, says that Russia has shared the views of England and acted in concert with that Power during the recent negotiations about the Greek and Armenian questions. Russia, in order to maintain peace, is, however, willing to concede many points to the other Powers. It would appear that France, Austria, and Germany have united in restraining England from pushing Turkey to the wall.

SOMETHING unusual in the way of rapid work is reported in our telegraphic columns this morning. The publishing-house of James R. Osgood & Co., of New York, received the advance sheets of Tennyson's new book of poems at 9 o'clock Monday morning. Thursday morning the book was for sale at every bookseller's stand in New York.

IT is said that Commissioner Purington, who will undoubtedly be elected President of the Board of County Commissioners, has decided on the following Committee Chairmen: Finance, O'Neill; Judiciary, Wood; Public Buildings, Stewart; Hospital, Albright; Public Charities, Knopf; and Public Service, Farren.

WHILE expressing great confidence in the peaceable intentions of the Argentine Confederation, which has been increasing its armaments, Brazil thinks it better to be prepared, and the Brazilian Senate has unanimously voted 9,000,000 milrees to put the army and navy in good fighting trim.

THE Government of the Argentine Republic offers to make a land-grant for an Irish colony. It wants 50,000 of the people whom the Irish landlords want to get rid of. There is quite a large number of Irish settlers in the Province of Buenos Ayres now, and they are exceedingly prosperous, too.

ANDREW J. GILLEN, who shot Miss Sigerson at New York two weeks ago because she refused to marry him, has been arrested at Cedar Keys, Fla., by Superintendent Walling, of the New York police. When he saw Walling he shot himself with suicidal intent. He will probably recover.

FOSTER, Galloway, and Logan, the Virginia election judges whose arrest was noted yesterday, were held for trial to the United States Court yesterday. Bail in the sum of $500 was accepted for their appearance. Logan is a colored Republican. The two others are Democrats.

ACCORDING to a Vienna dispatch, Admiral Seymour has given orders for the break-up of the international fleet. The British squadron will leave Turkish waters to-day for Malta, and the French fleet will retire to Toulon. And so ends the naval demonstration farce.

IT is said that Bismarck favors delay in the settlement of the Greek question. If Turkey does not cede the territory demanded by Greece by May, he will then recommend a naval demonstration. As if there had not been enough of that kind of dumb show.

THE necessity for ships better adapted to the transatlantic cattle trade is rendered more apparent each day. The British steamer Lake Nepigon, which arrived in London from Montreal yesterday, lost 144 head of cattle and 487 sheep during the voyage.

THE indefatigable De Lesseps has induced the banking houses of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Seligman & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co. to form a syndicate to urge his Panama Canal scheme. They will issue a prospectus and a call for subscriptions to-day.

A COMMITTEE of Irish landlords passed a resolution yesterday declaring that the ordinary laws were utterly inadequate to check the Land-League agitation. They should resolute about something having the charm of novelty.

THE Czar, in company with Gen. Melikoff, returned to St. Petersburg yesterday from Livadia. He is said to be looking well. Only a week ago it was announced that he was dying. But it was the cable fiend that said so.

AMONG those who passed away yesterday were Sanford Southard, a merchant of Toledo; Isaiah Monsur, broker, of Indianapolis; and Charles Ensing, Manager of the Commercial Line of lake steamers, at Buffalo.

SHERIFF-ELECT MANN announced his Deputies and Bailiffs yesterday. The names of the lucky Deputies have been previously given to the public. The names of the Bailiffs will be found in our news columns.

IT is said that Candahar will soon be evacuated by the English garrison. As soon as this is done, the "bag and baggage" policy of the English Radicals with regard to Afghanistan will have been carried out.

JOHN LIVINGSTONE, a miner of Mahask, Ia., while in a drunken state yesterday attacked Mrs. Stewart and her 2-year-old baby with an ax. He inflicted wounds from which they will probably die.

THE Peninsular Cigar Company, of Detroit, has failed. The liabilities are about $90,000, and the assets about $23,000. The principal creditors are New York, Philadelphia, and Detroit tobacco firms.

WE present this morning to our readers the report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum, of which an abstract embodying its chief feature was published in THE TRIBUNE some days ago.

IN a fire which broke out in a saloon at Toledo Thursday night a woman named Nettie Dixon was burned to death. George Brown and Bella Carson, two other occupants, escaped.

THE husband of Mrs. Langtry has arrived at New York on business. He says he will visit this country on pleasure next year, when he will bring the Jersey beauty with him.

FOUR persons were badly injured by a fire which broke out in a tailor's shop at Toronto yesterday forenoon. One of them, a servant-girl named Edwards, will probably die.

THERE is trouble in store for Greece. A number of Italian ex-Garibaldians have offered their services to the Greek Government in case of a war with Turkey.

WARMER southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rain or snow are indicated in this region to-day, according to the Weather Bureau.

THE Mondell House, of Prairie du Chien, worth $10,000, and partially insured, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

THE trial of B. F. Allen in the United States Court ended last evening in a verdict of not guilty.

LONDON supports 90,000 paupers now, or 8,000 more than it did at this time a year ago.

WASHINGTON.

Complete Abstract of the President's Forthcoming Message.

He Speaks His Mind on the Subject of the New York Custom-House.

He Praises Sherman and Schurz as the Glories of His Administration.

The Annual Report of Internal-Revenue Commissioner Raum an Interesting Document.

He Feels that the Bankers and Capitalists Are Taxed Too Much.

He "Gets Back" at Secretary Sherman in Three Very Sore Places.

The Mint Director's Report One of the Most Important Showings of the Administration.

Coin Practically in the Country, $612,203,603—In the World, $5,488,842,883.

The Great Work Done Last Year by the Life-Saving Heroes Stationed Far and Near.

Complete Failure of Christiancy's Divorce Proceedings—Orth, Carlisle, and Cox, and Their Ideas.

THE MESSAGE.

A COMPLETE ABSTRACT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The printed copies of the President's message were mailed to the more distant Western cities to-night, and, together with the report of Secretary Sherman, will be consigned to the care of Treasury officials in cities where there is a Sub-Treasury, and to Postmasters elsewhere, to be delivered to the press Monday afternoon. The message is somewhat longer than last year, covering ninety-five folio pages of manuscript of the large imperial size on which documents are sent to Congress. The President evidently intends that the message shall be a historical one, as in it he passes in review his entire Administration, devoting special attention to the subject of

THE CIVIL SERVICE,

and to what is known as his Southern policy. Some days ago he stated to a friend who was discussing the topics of his message that he would be able to show the country that he could write well upon the subject of Civil Service, if some do not think he did non act under it. The President reasserts upon this subject the principles laid down in his inaugural and his opening message, and insists that the principles of Civil-Service reform there enunciated have been, in a great measure, carried out. He thinks that very much has been accomplished in the way of reform in the Civil Service, declares that its tone has been elevated, that its efficiency has been increased, and that in some important places where his policy has been inaugurated the reforms which have resulted have been of a most striking character. This is notably true, he thinks, as to

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

To this subject he makes special reference, and the passage upon the changes effected by his Administration in the management of that great office is evidently intended as a vindication of the policy of the Administration.

SIX YEARS.

The President reiterates his opinion that the tenure of the Presidential office should be limited to one term.

THE FINANCES

are discussed at considerable length. The President considers it as one of the striking successes of his Administration that resumption has been accomplished and maintained, and the country brought out of the period of disaster following the panic. He considers that the work which remains to be done in order to make resumption secure and permanent can alone be accomplished by Congress. As to detail the President agrees with Secretary Sherman, that six or seven hundred millions of United States bonds which mature next year should be refunded into a low 6¼ per cent or 3 per cent bond, running from twenty to thirty years. He thinks that the experience with the 4 per cents shows that such bonds could be readily floated.

THE INDIANS.

The President summarizes the advance in the Indian Service, which is sketched in the report of Secretary Schurz, and regards Schurz's Administration of Indian affairs as one of the signal triumphs of his Administration.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education, which President Hayes has so much at heart, receives considerable attention, and is treated after the manner of his Ohio speech last summer.

The President thinks that one means of solving

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM

is by the education of the negro, and that the proceeds of public lands might be devoted to that purpose.

CHINA.

There will be but a brief outline of the negotiations between the United States and China, which have culminated in the new treaty restricting immigration, the President reserving to a special message, to be communicated to Congress in January, when the treaty arrives, the fuller details of that question. On the subject of

THE FISHERIES

the message will state that the Gladstone Ministry has receded from the position taken by that of Beaconsfield, and that the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Earl Granville, himself opened the correspondence, taking the ground that the local laws of the Dominion could not override the provisions of the treaty, whereas the Beaconsfield Ministry had insisted that the local laws were superior to the treaty, or, at least, that the treaty must be interpreted by them. The message will also state that Lord Granville proposes a Commission to adjust the claims of American fishermen growing out of the attacks upon them last year at Fortune Bay.

Congress will be asked again to provide money for the payment of

DEPUTY-MARSHALS AND SUPERVISORS,

and to provide means for the enforcement of the Federal Election laws. In this portion of the message the President gives a brief summary of the portion of his veto messages.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

There is a very urgent recommendation that Congress appropriate a sufficient sum to complete the Washington Monument, and that an adequate appropriation be made to improve the Potomac River fronting Washington City.

THE MORMONS.

The President renews his earnest recommendations of previous messages on the subject of polygamy. He considers a practice which is condemned by the laws of the civilized world not to be tolerated in the United States, and that Congress should do something towards the destruction of polygamy before Utah becomes so populous and influential as to be able to demand admission as a State. The President would even go so far as to deprive persons who violate the Federal laws upon this subject of the privileges of citizenship, and thinks that Congress might enact laws which would tend to prevent the crime and increase the stringency of the existing laws which provide for its punishment.

SUBSIDIES.

The President calls attention to the recommendation of the mail subsidy made by Secretary Thompson and Postmaster-General Maynard, in their reports, respectively, as a means for the revival of American mercantile marine, but he does not press this subject as vigorously as the friends of the Roach subsidy have desired.

SUPREME COURT.

The President renews his recommendation that Congress shall enact some laws to relieve the pressure of business in the United States Supreme Court, which is now so largely in arrears.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

He adheres to his former belief, that Congress should adopt the recommendations of the Attorney-General, appoint additional Circuit Judges, and create Intermediate Courts of Errors and Appeals.

INDIAN PROPRIETARY.

On the general subject of Indian legislation, the President indorses the recommendations of Secretary Schurz's report, and favors the allotment of lands to Indians in severalty, and the enactment of stringent laws for the protection of timber.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has completed his annual report. It shows an increase of $97,954,496.21 in receipts over the previous year, the receipts being $113,449,631, and the receipts for the first four months of the present fiscal year show an increase even over the corresponding period of last year. The Commissioner sees no reason why this should not be maintained during the fiscal year, and he assumes that, at the present ratio of increase, the total collections for the year from internal revenue would be $135,000,000. In view of this fact, the Commissioner suggests that there may be a reduction of internal revenue taxes, and, if there should be, he fully suggests the following items for the consideration of the law-making power: Bank checks, friction matches, patent medicines or preparations, perfumery, cosmetics, etc., bank deposits, savings-banks deposits, bank capital. The total collected on these items was $10,990,606.

IN REFERENCE TO THE TAX UPON SAVINGS-BANKS

he says:

I would say that in my judgment these taxes should be removed, or the whole legislation upon the subject of taxing savings banks should be modified and made more equitable, and there would seem to be no just ground for continuing the tax upon the capital and deposits of banks and bankers, if it is found that the revenues are sufficient without it.

WILD-CAT.

The assessments on circulating notes of corporations and individuals, under Secs. 3,412 and 3,413 of the United States Revised Statutes and Secs. 19 and 20 of the act of Feb. 8, 1875, amounted during the year ending June 30, 1880, to $46,159,782, an increase of $4,523,520 over those made during the preceding year. The chief motive for issuing the notes on which these assessments were made was unquestionably to supplement an inefficient capital or to bolster up the waning credit of the firms or corporations making the issue. The large increase in the assessment clearly indicates the disposition of individuals and corporations to flood the country with an insecure shinplaster circulation. The existing laws of the United States seem to constitute the only breakwater for the protection of the people against an inundation of every imaginable character of individual and corporate circulating notes, designed to take the place of money. In my judgment these laws should be maintained on the statute-books.

ON SECRETARY SHERMAN.

Gen. Raum refers to the controversy had with Secretary Sherman last spring, when Secretary Sherman, prior to the Chicago Convention, withdrew from Gen. Raum some of the minor patronage which he for three years had had. This patronage was confined to what are called "the employés on the stamp roll." Referring to this subject, Commissioner Raum expresses the opinion that the Secretary had no proper right to interfere with the details of the administration of the Internal Revenue Service, and adds the following comment:

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue should not be chargeable with the shortcomings of persons employed in the business of handling $150,000,000 worth of stamps per annum without having the selection of such persons, and I respectfully recommend that if, upon a further consideration of this question, the honorable Secretary entertains a doubt as to the correctness of the positions above stated, legislation should be asked to place the authority of selection and employment in the hands of the officer on whom rests the proper responsibility for the conduct of the persons employed.

THE OTHER SORE PLACE.

On June 30, 1880, Secretary Sherman issued an order to all Collectors of Internal Revenue, notifying them that they must report directly to the Secretary of the Treasury whenever any vacancies occurred or appointments to be made. Gen. Raum thinks that Secretary Sherman has not only assumed authority in this particular, but that the change has not been beneficial to the service.

The correspondence in respect to these appointments and removals is now carried on by the Secretary of the Treasury through the appointment division of his office. Having observed the workings of the new system since its organization, I deem it my duty in the interest of the public service to point out the reasons why, in my judgment, this work can be better done by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. By the existing laws, all the officers ennumerated in this circular perform their duties under the general instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to whom they make returns of work done upon forms prescribed by him. In the case of Storekeepers they are assigned to duty by the Commissioner, and in the case of Gaugers, their accounts are audited by him. Revenue Agents, under the instructions of the Commissioner, constantly supervise the work of these officers, and report upon the same, and periodically inspect them and report as to their capacity and fidelity to duty.

NO NEW DISTILLERY CAN BE STARTED

without the approval of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and reports of the closing of a distillery are promptly made to him. A record is kept in his office of the assignment of all Storekeepers and Gaugers. There are, in the Internal Revenue Bureau, persons who are experts in the work of Gaugers and Storekeepers, and who are able and do criticise their work so as to keep the Commissioner advised upon these matters. This condition of things enables the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to decide when it is proper to appoint new officers in a district; also, when an officer, in consequence of neglect of duty or incapacity, should be removed.

THESE MEANS OF INFORMATION

are not in the Secretary's office. It may be proper to say that the Appointment Bureau and its assistants frequently obtain verbal information from this office in regard to matters connected with the appointment or removal of officers of this class. This, however, is always in an informal way, no record being made of the matter on either hand. I have not questioned, and do not question, the right of the Secretary to obtain information from such sources as he may deem proper, upon which to make these appointments and removals, but it seems to me that the officer who by law has charge of the general superintending of the collector of the revenues, and who has so much to do with the officers in question, should be consulted as to the necessity of making appointments, and this is one of the minor quarrels which has resulted from Mr. Sherman's Presidential campaign.

IMPROVEMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The annual report of Gen. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the fiscal year was completed to-day. After calling attention to the vast improvement in the condition of the service, the report shows that the receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year of 1879 were $83,449,621, an increase of $2,795,458 upon the previous year. The receipts for the fiscal year 1880, in the face of a reduction of the tax on tobacco, were $123,981,916, an increase of $10,532,294. The receipts for the first four months of the present fiscal year amount to $43,789,318, showing an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $3,658,213. In this connection the Commissioner says: "I know of no reason why this increase should not be maintained during the fiscal year, so that the total collections for the year from internal revenue taxes at the present ratio would be $125,000,000." Continuing, he says:

This large increase of revenue is unquestionably due to prosperous times, and there would seem to be no reasonable probability of a material diminution thereof for several years to come, but, on the contrary, a probability of a gradual increase, certainly upon a ratio equal to the increase of population. While the receipts from taxes are thus increasing in amount, the demands upon the Treasury are being lessened by a reduction of the public debt and the annual interest charged. It is probable, therefore, that Congress will be disposed

TO RELIEVE THE PEOPLE

from some of the internal-revenue taxes; and, if such reduction is to be made, I respectfully suggest the following list of taxes collected during the fiscal year 1880 for consideration of the law-making power: Bank-checks, $2,570,421; friction matches, $3,561,300; patent medicines or preparations of perfumery, cosmetics, etc., $1,856,673; bank deposits, $2,347,569; savings-bank deposits, $163,207; bank capital, $811,436; total, $10,990,606. In the event that it is deemed advisable to take the tax off matches, patent medicines, etc., due consideration should be had to the fact that large stocks of these articles, tax-paid, are now in the hands of the trade, and that a very serious reduction in their value,

ESPECIALLY OF MATCHES,

would result if the tax were taken off suddenly, and the articles manufactured free of tax were brought into competition with those upon which

THE EXISTING TAXES HAD BEEN PAID.

In my opinion, an act abolishing these taxes should not go into effect earlier than, say, three months from its passage. The same may be said in regard to check stamps. Considerable stocks of stamped checks are now in the hands of individuals, banks, and bankers upon which the stamps have been imprinted. I think it would be wise that the operation of the repeal should be delayed at least three months, so as to give time for using these stamps. Whenever the interests of the Government will allow it, I think it will be wise to confine internal revenue taxation to spirits, malt liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars, and special taxes upon manufacturers and dealers in these articles. I am of opinion that reliance can be placed upon receiving the sum of $120,000,000 annually from these sources, which sum would gradually increase with the increase of population, but would probably be subjected to diminution upon a recurrence of hard times. In considering the question of

RELIEVING PATENT MEDICINES

from internal-revenue taxes, it should be understood that a large number of the articles put on the market and taxed as medicinal bitters are used as a beverage. Persons engaging in the sale of such articles are not required to pay special taxes as retail dealers in liquors, so that, if the articles were relieved from taxation medicinal bitters would be sold everywhere without paying any internal-revenue tax whatever. In passing upon the right of these various medicated bitters to be taxed as such, and sold without special tax as retail liquor-dealers, the office is often seriously embarrassed to find the exact line between

MEDICINAL BITTERS,

liable to stamp tax, and compound liquor, subject to be sold only as a beverage. In my opinion, it would be wise to continue the stamp tax upon all medicated bitters containing more than 20 per cent proof spirits. In reference to the tax upon savings banks, I would say that, in my judgment, these taxes should be removed, or the whole legislation upon the subject of taxing savings-banks should be modified and made more equitable, and there would seem to be no just ground for continuing the tax upon the capital and deposits of banks and bankers if it is found that revenues are sufficient without it.

During the last four years and four months 4,061 illicit distilleries have been seized and 7,339 persons have been arrested for illicit distilling. Twenty-six officers and employés have been killed and fifty-seven wounded in the enforcement of the Internal-Revenue laws. During the past sixteen months 1,120 stills have been seized, 1,395 persons arrested, and ten officers wounded in the enforcement of the laws. While the number of stills seized and persons arrested since my last annual report is very large, I am satisfied there will be a decrease henceforward in the number of such seizures and arrests.

REGARDING THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LEGAL DISTILLERIES,

the report says:

In every county where legal distilleries have been established in any number illicit distilling has almost entirely ceased. Violent resistance to law has become almost unknown, and there has been a large increase of revenue.

The granting of the increased appropriations asked for the collecting of taxes from these distilleries is specially urged. Additional legislation for the protection of the lives and persons of the officers of the United States from the unlawful assaults of those who resist their authority is also recommended.

VINEGAR.

Gen. Raum advocates the passage of House bill 6,460, entitled "A bill to regulate the manufacture of vinegar by the alcoholic-vaporizing process," now pending in Congress, and says:

While a great majority of the manufacturers of vinegar by this process are no doubt followers of legitimate and honest business, I am convinced that there are many who have engaged in the business for the express purpose of defrauding the Government out of its tax upon distilled spirits.

THE TOTAL COST OF COLLECTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE

for the fiscal year was $4,505,842, being 3.63 per cent of the total amount collected. The estimates for the expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are $4,895,330. During the fiscal year 911,002,614 stamps were issued, the value of which was $134,942,860.

KICKING.

The Commissioner quotes the letter received by him from the Secretary of the Treasury June 28, the effect of which was to divest him (the Commissioner) of the authority of employing persons to be paid from the stamp roll, an authority which had been exercised by him for three years, and says:

Under the changed system persons who were regarded by the Commissioner as competent and experienced in their work, and were satisfactory to him, have been removed, and others without experience and unknown to the Commissioner have been substituted. With the utmost respect to the honorable Secretary I will say that, in my opinion, this action is erroneous in principle and in law, and, in my judgment, should be revoked.

By a circular issued by Secretary Sherman July 30 last, the appointment of Storekeepers, Gaugers, and Tobacco Inspectors was also transferred from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Secretary of the Treasury. After criticising this action to some extent, Gen. Raum says:

I have not questioned and do not question the right of the Secretary to obtain information from such sources as he may deem proper on which to make these appointments and removals, but it occurs to me that the officer who by law has charge of the general superintendence of the collection of the revenues, and who has so much to do with the officers in question, should be consulted as to the necessity of making appointments.

TOBACCO.

The total amount of collections from tobacco for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, was $88,870,140. This amount includes the collections of internal revenue, the taxes imposed upon imported manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars, and the special taxes paid by the manufacturers of and dealers in leaf and manufactured tobacco, and is less than the receipts from the same source for the fiscal year immediately preceding by $1,264,862. The decrease on tobacco and snuff was $3,801,246. Of this decrease $3,533,720 was on chewing and smoking tobacco, and $267,526 on snuff. The increase in collections from cigars and cigarets was $2,389,636. The increase of production of manufactured tobacco, cigars, etc., was 14,649,476 pounds. The report continues:

The entire receipts from manufactured tobacco, including snuff, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were $21,804,763. This is $3,801,246 less than the receipts from the same sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and $4,579,108 less than the receipts from the same sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, when taxes on snuff were collected at the rate of thirty-two cents per pound, and on manufactured tobacco at twenty-four cents per pound. These collections were made from 3,966,308 pounds of snuff, and 82,309,537 pounds of smoking and chewing tobacco. Had there been no reduction in the rate of the tax on snuff and tobacco the number of pounds which reached taxation during the last fiscal year would have yielded a revenue of $33,025,505, or $11,218,741 more than was collected. The total collections from cigars, cheroots, and cigarets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were $14,222,088. This is $2,389,636 more than the receipts from the same source during the previous fiscal year. Owing to a large increase in the collections from cigars and cigarets, the total collections from tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarets amount to $36,738,852, which is only $144,610 less than the collections from the same source for the previous fiscal year. To fairly determine the facts of the reduction of the rate of tax on manufactured tobacco, including snuff, made by the act of March 1, 1879, a comparison should be made of the receipts of the two entire fiscal years of 1878, when the rate of tax on snuff was 32 cents per pound and the rate of tax on chewing and smoking tobacco was 24 cents per pound, and 1880, when the tax was uniformly collected on all classes of manufactured tobacco, including snuff, at 16 cents per pound, leaving out all collections made from cigars and cigarets, as no change was made in the rate of tax on cigars and cigarets by the act of March 1, 1879. This comparison shows a falling off of receipts from chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff due to a reduction of the rates, of $4,579,108. The apparent increase in consumption of manufactured tobacco, or in the quantity placed on the market tax-paid, is not thought to be due to the reduction of the cost of tobacco to consumers, as has been claimed, for the reason that there has been no reduction of the price of tobacco paid by consumers, excepting, perhaps, a slight reduction on the very lowest grades of smoking and chewing tobacco. The true cause of the increase in consumption is to be found in the general revival of business within the last two years, more and better pay to laborers, and increased means to purchase with.

SPIRITS.

Regarding the apparent overproduction of spirits, the Commissioner says:

I take the liberty of calling the special attention of distillers and the trade to the fact that, on July 1, 1879, there were on hand in distillery warehouses 18,212,020 gallons of spirits, which was an increase of about 5,000,000 gallons over the stock on hand at the same period the previous year, and that on the 1st of November, 1880, the amount of spirits on hand was 32,640,000 gallons, being an increase of 13,400,000 gallons over the amount on hand on the 1st of July, 1879. The steady increase in the number and capacity of distilleries in operation suggests the probability of a continued enlargement of the stock on hand. It has occurred to me that this business was on the eve of being overdone, and that, in the event of a recurrence of agitation for a reduction of the tax, the holders of these spirits would be in danger of loss.

As it appears that exporters are willing to encase two five-gallon tin cans in one wooden inclosure, and as the Commissioner believes such a package may be properly protected by stamps, he recommends that the law be so amended as to provide for the exportation of alcohols in metallic cans of five gallons and upward, provided the quantity contained in wooden inclosures is not less than ten gallons. The quantity of spirits (90,355,270 gallons) produced and deposited in distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, exceeded the production of the previous year by 18,462,649 gallons, the product for 1879, as was shown in last year's report, having been greater than for any previous year. The increase in production for the fiscal year 1880, over the production for the fiscal year 1879 is distributed among the different varieties known to the trade.

THE CAUSES

which, in addition to the improvement of the times, have led to this great increase in the production of distilled spirits, are the amendments of the internal revenue laws, which have secured first, the increase in the bonded period from one year to three years; second, the allowance for loss by leakage while in warehouse; third, relief from the payment of interest on taxes while in bonded warehouse; and fourth, the allowance for leakage of spirits while in transportation for export or to the manufacturing warehouse.

THE MINT.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The annual report of H. C. Burchard, Director of the Mint, was published to-day. The following statement contains a summary of the most important portions of the report not contained in the general dispatches, or found elsewhere in THE TRIBUNE, especially of the captions devoted to silver and the silver dollar.

DISTRIBUTION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

On the 1st of January, 1879, the amount of standard silver dollars in circulation was $7,653,649, and on the 1st of July, 1880, $19,309,435, showing an increase in the circulation during the year of $11,655,786. Up to Nov. 1, 1880, there had been coined 73,847,750 standard silver dollars, of which 19,780,241 were held by the Treasury for the redemption of silver certificates, and 27,304,218 for distribution, $12,918,500 of the latter being in the mints, making the total amount in the Treasury $47,004,459, and in circulation $25,763,291, an increase of $6,453,856 in the circulation from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1880. Under the provisions of the law the issue and

PAYING OUT OF SILVER DOLLARS

has been effected, first, by payment in standard silver dollars for all silver bullion purchased for coinage and delivered at the Mints during the year, amounting to $24,972,161; second, by exchange for gold coin; third, under general regulations prescribed by the Director of the Mint Sept. 1, 1878,—directing that the Superintendents of the Coinage Mints, "upon the receipt of a written request of the Treasurer of the United States, forward by express standard silver dollars in the sum of $1,000 or a multiple thereof to such party or parties as he may designate, the expense of transportation to be paid by the Mint from the Silver Profit Fund." Standard-silver dollars are transported from the Mints, not only to Assistant Treasurers of the United States, but to such point as the Treasurer of the United States may designate, and the expense is charged to the Silver Profit Fund.

IF THERE BE ANY DOUBT

as to this construction of the law, or of the propriety of such method of distribution and the payment of expenses thereof, Mr. Burchard respectfully suggests that additional legislation be requested conferring any needed authority or more specifically defining the proper cases for its application. Sec. 3 of the Coinage act of 1873 provides that the subsidiary silver coins shall only be paid out at the Mints in sums of not less than $100 at par in exchange for gold coin. The propriety of limiting such exchange to gold coin at the present time is not apparent, and, if any exchange for United States notes is not authorized, the Director suggests that the existing laws ought to be amended. The following is a comparative statement of

THE CIRCULATION AND COINAGE OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS

at the end of each six months from July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1880, and for the four months ending Nov. 1, 1880:

Periods.	In circulation.	Total coinage.
July 1, 1878	$ 3,292,456	$ 8,573,500
Jan. 1, 1879	5,709,220	22,495,350
July 1, 1879	7,653,649	35,801,000
Jan. 1, 1880	16,887,586	50,055,650
July 1, 1880	19,309,435	63,734,750
Nov. 1, 1880	25,763,291	72,847,750

MELTING.

The Director suggests the propriety of imposing a melting charge in all cases on deposits of bullion, either for coin or bars, prior to 1873. A charge for refining was authorized on bullion below standard, but none for melting bullion. The Coinage act of that date amended the existing provision by inserting the words "melting and" before the word "refining," so as to permit a charge for melting and refining when bullion is below the standard. It may have been intended that the melting charges should be imposed in all cases where the value of a deposit could not be accurately ascertained without melting, but the language of the act limits the charge to "bullion below standard," and makes no provision for a melting charge when bullion is at or above standard. Scarcely any imported gold bullion or coin is below the United States standard of fineness and liable to a charge for melting. During the last year the Mints and New York Assay Office were required at considerable expense to melt free of charge not only many millions of domestic refined gold, cut over $60,000,000 of imported gold coin and bullion.

IT DOES NOT SEEM REASONABLE

that bullion which must be melted before assay should be exempt from paying the expense of the operation of this coinage charge. From 1853 to 1873 a coinage charge on gold was imposed of one-half of 1 per cent. During the time $540,736,348,500 in gold was coined, and the coinage charges amounted to $2,703,681. The average yearly coinage was $27,368,175, upon which the coinage charge amounted annually to about $137,000. The Coinage act of 1873 reduced the charge to 1-5 of 1 per cent, and the Resumption act of 1875 repealed it. Had it been continued at the latter rate, on the gold coinage of the last five years, which has amounted to $232,200,788, the sum of $480,000 would have been collected.

WHILE IT WAS UNCERTAIN

whether sufficient gold could be attracted to the United States to supply the coin necessary to maintain the redemption of United States notes in gold, it may have been prudent and advisable to remove every charge that might hamper the conversion of gold into coin, and now, if our supply of metallic circulation depended on the amount of foreign bullion brought to the mints for coinage, an exemption from charge either for melting or coinage might, for similar reasons, appear to be defensible, but the amount of domestic production is more than sufficient to supply the necessary annual needs of the country, for the coinage of either gold or silver, and a large part of the domestic gold, as well as silver, like other surplus products must, at some time in the future,

AGAIN BE EXPORTED.

It can be of no National advantage to export gold or silver in the form of coin if those coins abroad do not pass into circulation, but are there again melted and recoined. The coinage of countries not producing the precious metals is composed chiefly of remelted foreign coins, for the latter cannot well circulate in countries having different monetary units of value. It has been said that the remission of such charge enables a country to invite and secure gold for circulation. The experience of the United States, France, and Great Britain shows that, other circumstances being favorable, a coinage charge does not prevent a country from securing the coinage of all the coin the condition of its foreign trade permits it to retain. In the United States, although from 1853 to 1873, on account of the suspension of specie payment, there was no demand for gold for circulation, $249,416,377,50 of gold was brought to the mints for coinage, notwithstanding the coinage charge of one-half of 1 per cent.

FRANCE,

imposing a charge for assay, melting, and coinage exceeding 1-5 of 1 per cent, coined in the last thirty years over $1,300,000,000 of gold. It is believed that no other country really coins bullion at expense to the public. In Great Britain no bullion fund is provided, as in the United States, for the immediate payment of the value of deposits, and it is found more profitable to the public and even to importers, in preference to waiting for coinage at the mint, to exchange their bullion at

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

for its notes at ¾ penny per ounce less than the coining rate. This is 1-6 of 1 per cent, and with other deduction for assay and melting, exceeds the former United States coinage of 1-5 of 1 per cent. Should it be deemed advisable to reinstate the coinage charge, the present is the most favorable time, as the supply of gold bullion now in the mints is sufficient to employ them at their ordinary rate of coinage for more than a year and a half, and, so long as a bullion fund is kept at the mints and assay office, out of which to pay depositors coin on the delivery of their bullion, all the gold not needed for export undoubtedly has, as heretofore, come to the mints, regardless of the charge.

MONETARY STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The effort to gather and present in convenient form for reference statistics of the production, coinage, and use of the precious metals in other countries, and the amount and character of their circulation, was continued with advantage during the year. A brief review of some of the most useful facts contained in the paper received is herewith presented:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The net specie exports of Great Britain were, during the year 1879, gold, £2,967,000; silver, £300,000. Mr. Freemantle estimates the specie circulation at the close of 1879 to have been as follows: Gold, $558,019,721; silver, $92,546,367, a total of $658,565,088, which shows the circulation to be about $23,500,000 less than my estimate for last year. It can hardly be said that there is any stock of silver bullion in the United Kingdom, the imports and exports being about equal. The coinage of gold at the Royal Mint was very small, being only £35,050, while the total value of silver coined was £69,054, and the amount of worn silver been withdrawn from circulation during 1879 was £495,944. The report of the Deputy Master of the Mint shows the average price at which silver (British standard) was purchased during the year was 53¾d. per ounce, the seigniorage accruing to the State being at the rate of 1815-d. per ounce, or £4 13-16 per cent. The rate of seigniorage was nearly 7 per cent less than during the previous year.

AUSTRALIA.

The production of gold in Victoria amounted, in 1879, to $15,000,000, and the average annual production for the past ten years has been $20,000,000. No silver is mined, but a small quantity is parted from gold. The coinage at the Melbourne Mint during 1879 was the largest since its enlargement, amounting to £2,740,000, all in sovereigns.

INDIA.

Information in regard to the paper and specie circulation of India has of late years been sought for with more than usual eagerness, on account of the important relation sustained by the country to the future of silver. The tables show an immense quantity of silver absorbed by India in the last half century. The net imports of silver during 1879 were £3,970,694. No banks or other private corporations are allowed to issue paper money, the only notes in circulation being those of the State, for which the Government holds a reserve of specie and bonds equal to the entire paper issue. These Government notes are received everywhere at their nominal value, and amount at present to $48,000,176. Silver is the standard of value of the country. Gold is not rated as a legal tender, but is received in payment of debts. The coin of other countries or of native Indian States do not circulate.

CANADA.

There is no mint in Canada, its coin being supplied from the Home Government. The system of paper money of Canada is similar to that of the United States, consisting of Dominion notes to the amount of $12,000,000, and bank notes to the amount of $20,000,000. The issue of Dominion notes is limited to $20,000,000, for which specie and Government securities are held.

GERMANY.

The annual production of the mines (silver) of Freibourg has fallen off about $250,000 since the demonetization of silver. The quantity of silver remaining in Germany to be sold amounted at the close of 1879 to 863,212,574 fine ounces, which at the average price of former sales would realize $74,707,248. The loss on the sale of this silver at the rates previously realized would amount to about $17,000,000 (an average of 21 per cent).

FRANCE.

The coinage of France from 1795 was: Gold, 8,716,438,200 francs; silver, 5,511,953,863 francs. The amount of specie imported in 1879 was 339,170,000 francs, and exported during the same year 424,543,000 francs. No coinage of silver was executed at the Paris Mint in 1879. The gold coinage consisted of 3,360,100 francs in 100 francs and 24,610,540 francs in 20-franc pieces,—in all 28,470,640 francs, besides the coinage of a million francs in 20-franc pieces for the principality of Servia. The new agreement of the Latin Monetary Union went into effect on the first of the present year. A law was passed July 31, 1879, by the French Legislature, abolishing the contract system of coinage, creating a bureau for the management of the mint, and placing the coinage, as in this country and Great Britain, under the control of a Director. The specie circulation of France is: gold, $927,000,000; silver (full legal tender), $546,786,000; silver (limited tender), $27,000,000; total, $1,525,686,000. The circulation of five-franc pieces at the close of 1879 would be, taking the mean of these estimates, 2,802,000,000 francs.

AUSTRIA.

Silver is the standard of value in Austria and Hungary. Gold as well as silver coins are struck in the mints at Vienna and Kremnitz, but the principal circulating medium is paper money, the total issue of which amounted, on the 31st of December, 1879, to $259,682,597, being about equally divided between State and bank notes. Since the suspension of specie payments, in 1848, private debts and internal taxes have been paid in bank and Government notes. Customs dues are paid in gold and silver. The value of the paper money has enhanced as the value of silver became depreciated, and, since the 1st of January last, the paper and silver florin have been of equal value.

NETHERLANDS.

No coinage was executed during 1879. The silver standard prevailed to 1875, when the double standard was adopted. The metallic money in circulation is principally silver, which is coined only on Government account, and the coinage is at present restricted. The paper circulation consists of bank notes issued by the Bank of the Netherlands, and is not a legal-tender, but is received by the Government and preferred by individuals, and is secured by a deposit of Government interest-bearing bonds.

THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES—DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN.

These States still adhere to the single gold standard adopted in 1873, silver being subsidiary and for change purposes only.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland, being one of the States of the Latin Union, does not depend on its own coinage for its circulation, as the coins of the States composing the Union circulate freely in all. No gold is coined in the Confederation. The coinage of silver from the year 1850 to Dec. 31, 1879, was $10,000,000. No Government paper is issued, and bank-notes are not a legal-tender. The amount of this currency is about $17,000,000.

RUSSIA.

Russia has a large paper circulation, amounting to about $775,000,000, while the amount of coin in the State Banks is about $115,000,000, of which about $8,000,000 is silver.

TURKEY.

The proportion of gold to silver in the Turkish coinage is as one to 150,909.

MEXICO.

The production of the mines during the year 1879 was, gold, $989,161; silver, $25,167,763, and that and the circulation of coins of other countries has been considerably reduced by exportation. The standard of value is the silver dollar.

COIN AND PAPER CIRCULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

The figures for thirty-one countries are believed to approximate their actual coin and paper circulation. The aggregate are: Of paper, $462,721,853; gold, $2,819,301,004; silver, full legal-tender, $2,060,897,480, and limited tender, $422,252,541; total paper and specie, $9,470,564,708; total specie, $5,488,842,353. The statement of the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the world at the present time is below the usual estimate, and is less than half of the production since the discovery of America, which was estimated in the report of the Silver Commission to have been: Gold, $5,841,000,000; silver, $7,072,000,000; total, $12,913,000,000.

THE COURSE OF PRICES

the past fiscal year has exhibited monetary phenomena unusual and unexpected. The deficient harvests in Europe and our unusual bounteous supply of exportable food produced an importation of gold unchecked by advancing prices or the amount of existing circulation, already seemingly abundant. The heavy importation of foreign coin and bullion, which commenced in August, 1879, continued until the close of the calendar year, and has been again resumed within the last three months. The remarkable increase of metallic circulation has been largely absorbed by the business community. The speculative advance in prices, first in the United States and then abroad, subsided in part before the close of the year. The table of the prices of exported commodities at different periods, and for the whole of the last fiscal year, shows an advance of 8¾ per cent on the average price of the same commodities during the fiscal year 1879, and but 86 per cent below the gold prices of the same commodities in 1870.

THE WORK PERFORMED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—The annual report of the Director of the Mint shows the work of the year performed at the institutions under charge of the Mint Bureau has been unusually heavy. The deposits of gold bullion at the mints and assay offices have been both in number and value greater than in any previous year,—$98,835,096,—and exceeding by nearly $30,000,000 the highest previous deposit of 1871. This gain was not the result of increased deposits of domestic production, of which $35,891,705 were received, as against over $38,500,000 for the previous year. The deposits of plate, jewelry, and worn coin were about $250,000 greater than 1879, amounting to $1,385,834, and receipts of foreign coin and bullion

INCREASED NEARLY $60,000,000.

being $61,627,556, out of a total import of $62,550,837. The deposits of silver and deliveries upon purchases were only exceeded during the coinage of fractional silver and trade dollars in 1877 and 1880. The receipts of domestic silver bullion were $33,133,758; foreign coin and bullion, $3,210,105; mutilated jewelry and American coin, $23,893,001; total, $34,140,522.79. Of these deposits $30,141,306 in gold and $3,574,235 in silver were transferred or withdrawn from the assay offices or mints, and again deposited, making the total amount received and operated upon of both gold and silver $172,108,921. The coinage of gold, although heavier than in any previous year, could not keep pace with the deposits, and $33,468,874 in gold bullion remained uncoined at the New York Assay Office and Philadelphia Mint at the close of the fiscal year. The mints, however, augmented the circulation $84,370,144, adding $56,157,735 in gold, $27,942,437 in silver, and $269,971 in minor coins.

THE TOTAL PURCHASES OF SILVER BULLION

during the year amounted to 4,436,357,123 standard ounces at a cost of $24,972,161, being an average purchase of $2,081,013 worth of silver bullion per month. The average Treasury Department price of silver bullion of the British standard during the year was 53 7-10d. The total coinage of the standard silver dollar has been $72,847,750. The amount on July 1, 1879, was $7,653,649, and on July 1, 1880, $19,309,435, and increase in the circulation during the year of $11,655,786. The circulation was further increased to Nov. 1, 1880, by the issue of $6,453,856, making the total in circulation at that date $25,763,291. The remainder of the coinage, $46,084,459, was in the Treasury, $19,708,241 being held for the redemption of silver certificates, and $26,304,218 for distribution. Of the latter, $12,918,505 was still in the mints.

THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER

in the United States during the fiscal year is estimated at $36,000,000 of gold and $37,700,000 of silver. It is estimated that probably $5,500,000 of gold, and $4,000,000 of silver of domestic production, together with $2,500,000 gold and $600,000 of silver United States coin were used in the manufactures and arts, bes

the Pacific. The record of the service surpasses any yet made. While the weather of the year was generally milder than usual, it was marked by numerous storms of exceptional severity, resulting in a much larger number of casualties within the sphere of station operations than in any previous year, and the total loss of a greater number of vessels. The highest former number of disasters was that of the year preceding, having been 219. This year the number aggregates 300. The highest number of vessels totally lost in any preceding year was fifty-four. The number last year was sixty-seven. The number of persons on board the 300 vessels involved was 1,989, of whom 1,980 were saved and only nine lost. There were succored at stations 449 shipwrecked persons, 1,393 days' relief being afforded them.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BROUGHT ASHORE from wrecked vessels by the life-saving appliances of the stations was 706. In addition, life-saving crews assisted off when stranded, got out of dangerous positions, and piloted to places of safety, 128 vessels, sometimes working in conjunction with other wrecking agencies, but generally by themselves and the ships' companies alone. In many of these instances, but for their aid vessels and crew would have been lost. Besides, quite a number of vessels in dangerous positions were warned off and saved from stranding by burning danger-signals in the hands of patrolmen at night. The estimated value of the whole number of vessels involved was $2,616,340, and of their cargoes $1,195,-388, making the total value of property in peril $3,811,708, being nearly $1,000,000 more than the year preceding. Of this amount, $2,619,807 were saved, and $1,191,901 lost, the loss being $250,800 less and the saved $1,174,-731 greater than in the previous year.

THE SERVICE UPON THE LAKES, which the report shows has reached the highest state of efficiency, has recently come in alarming danger of sudden paralysis on account of inadequate compensation, the surfmen being rapidly withdrawn from the stations by higher wages offered by private enterprise. In one of the lake districts, the regular crews of which consist of fifty-two men, fifty-six changes have already taken place this season on this account, and vacancies have to be filled by untrained men and such as can be picked up for the pay. The same danger is also beginning to develop itself upon the Atlantic Coast. To avert this calamity, the Superintendent asks that the restriction upon the pay of surfmen to $40 per month, which has been imposed in making the appropriations, be omitted, and that the regulation of wages be left to the discretion of the General Superintendent within the limits of the appropriation contemplated by the act of June 18, 1878.

THE CHRISTIANCYS.

A COMPLETE BREAK-DOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The *Evening Star* has the following:

It will be remembered that, several months ago, proceedings were entered in the Equity Court by Congressman Willetts and E. C. Ingersoll for Isaac P. Christiancy, United States Minister to Peru, against his wife, Lillie M. Christiancy (née Lugenbeel), for a divorce, on the ground of adultery. The specific charge was that she had committed adultery with one Edil Giro at the St. James Hotel, corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, in this city, on Christmas, 1879. To prove this, the plaintiff's counsel had, as they supposed, witnesses to swear that she left her mother's residence on D street in a hack for the hotel, and also the testimony of a clerk of the hotel, who had made affidavit to certain facts, and the case was regarded as a clear one. Before the examiner, Mr. B. G. Lovejoy, the hackman was produced as a witness some weeks since, and he failed to identify the defendant as the lady whom he had taken to the hotel. The most important witness relied upon was the clerk of the hotel, and on Wednesday he was examined. He described in detail what he had seen on the occasion referred to—viz.: that a lady arrived in a hack and went to the room of Giro, where she remained some hours. He described her as a blonde, rather slim, with light hair.

At this point the attorney of the complainant demanded that Mrs. Christiancy be produced to be identified by the witness. Mrs. Christiancy was therefore sent for, and appeared on the order of the Examiner, when the witness, looking at the lady, exclaimed: "Why, that is not the lady I saw."

The counsel were astounded, and asked: "Are you certain?"

The witness replied: "Yes, I am. The lady I saw at Giro's room had lighter hair, was taller, and stylish in figure."

He was then asked if he had not made affidavit that the woman referred to was Mrs. Christiancy, and he replied, "Yes; a woman had been pointed out to me as Mrs. Christiancy, and she was the woman at the hotel, but she is not the one who is now in the room."

At this point the examination was adjourned. It is questionable now what further proceedings will be taken, as the plaintiff, by his own evidence, has disproved the only material charge in the case. It is pretty certain, however, that Mrs. Christiancy, by her counsel, Mr. J. N. Oliver, will press her suit in the cross-bill charging Mr. Christiancy with cruelty and non-support.

FURTHER PROOF.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The divorce case of Isaac P. Christiancy against his wife, Lillie M. Christiancy, has apparently come to an unexpected termination. Upon calling William H. Holschuh, clerk of the St. James Hotel, where it was alleged in the bill Mrs. Christiancy's misconduct took place, he denied that he had ever seen the defendant before. His affidavit, made March 9 last, and which was the basis for the suit, states that on Dec. 24, 1879, one Edil Giro came to the hotel as if from the New York express. He registered and was assigned a room. On the following day he said to witness that he had received a telegram from his wife in New York saying that she was to arrive in Washington that day. He went out of the hotel, and about half-past 1 drove up in a carriage to the ladies' entrance, with a lady whom he registered as "Mrs. E. Giro." They then went together to this room, where they remained until a little after 3 o'clock, when they came down, and drove away together. While they were in the room a gentleman came into the hotel and asked the witness if he knew who the lady was that was registered as Mrs. E. Giro. He did not know then, and was informed by him that it was Mrs. Christiancy, the wife of ex-Senator Christiancy, then Minister to Peru. Upon being confronted with Mrs. Christiancy the witness declared she was not the lady who visited the hotel with Giro, and was not the one pointed out to him as Mrs. Christiancy.

E. C. Ingersoll, Christiancy's lawyer, said that this was the witness on whose affidavit he brought the suit, but he had some corroborative testimony which he would have to examine before he decided whether to go on with the case or not.

PRECAUTIONS.

HARD WORK AND ITS PLEASANT RESULTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The failure of the Electors of Georgia to mention the day required by the statutes of the United States for casting their vote for President and Vice-President, which may result in the loss of that State to Gen. Hancock, recalls the extraordinary precautions which were this year taken by the Republican Congressional Committee to guard against such accident in any State carried for Garfield and Arthur. Immediately after the November election, this Committee undertook to prepare and circulate detailed instructions for the guidance of all the Republican Electoral Colleges. These were prepared with unusual care, and under the direct supervision of Attorney-General Devens and Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. These instructions were given with a view to meet any possible contingency which might arise, and it is believed the accompanying forms which were sent out are

MORE COMPLETE THAN EVER BEFORE MADE.

These forms and instructions were in the hands of every Republican College on Wednesday last. Those intended for Oregon, the furthest off of the States carried for Garfield and Arthur, were received on the 29th of November, two days before the meeting of the College, and it is believed that greater uniformity of return has been thereby secured than ever before. In furtherance of the same idea, letters were subsequently addressed by the Congressional Committee to each of the Colleges, or telegrams suggesting a uniform style of ballot for candidates. It is in contemplation to ask Congress to indicate by legislation

PROPER FORMS

for making the Electoral returns, in case the existing system of election be maintained. In that event the forms alluded to will be submitted to Congress, with a view of their approval and adoption. The work of preparing these instructions and forms did not naturally fall within the province of the Congressional Committee, whose attention was chiefly given to the Congressional campaign, but it was undertaken because the records of previous Colleges were accessible to this Committee, and there facilities were greater than could have been had elsewhere. This is probably

THE LAST PUBLIC SERVICE

which will be rendered by the Congressional Committee, whose headquarters, it is expected, will in a few days be closed. Its purpose was to secure a Republican Congress, and it has succeeded. This was thought generally to be unattainable, but hard work, intelligent management, and sleepless energy overcame all obstacles. Those who were chiefly instrumental in effecting this result, and upon whom the burden of this portion of the campaign most heavily pressed, are receiving congratulations on every hand from the incoming Congressmen.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

HITCHES IN THE GREAT SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The last session Congress appropriated $75,000 to dam Lake Winnibigoshish, in Minnesota, as the first step in the scheme for making reservoirs at the head-waters of the Mississippi to improve the navigation of that river. This the Bureau of Engineers have not been able to expend, as the lake is on the Leech Lake Indian Reservation. The Indians were willing to release their rights for a consideration, but the Board of Engineers decided that they were not authorized to expend any of the appropriation for that purpose, and laid the matter before the Attorney-General, who not only restrained them but has held, further, that the Executive Department cannot treat with the Indians for the right to dam the lake without further action by Congress.

SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX.

WHAT HE WILL DO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The Hon. S. S. Cox, who arrived in Washington to-day, said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent that he should bring forward a bill early in the session for the reapportionment of Representatives under the new census. He thinks that the Constitution of the United States requires that such a measure shall be passed at the earliest practicable time after a decennial enumeration of the population has been made. As it is purely a mathematical duty so far as Congress is concerned, Mr. Cox cannot understand why anybody should seek to delay it on partisan grounds. He says that, if any partisan advantage is to be gained by a reapportionment this winter, the benefit will inure to the Republicans because

THEY CONTROL THE LEGISLATURES

in a majority of the States, and will therefore control the redistricting of those States. Mr. Cox says, that personally he would prefer to see the whole number of Representatives reduced to 250, but he has no hope that that can be done, and is inclined to think that 300 will be the lowest number that can possibly be fixed, while the probabilities are that 325 will be the number adopted. Mr. Cox says that when

THE CENSUS FIGURES

are complete, they will show a population somewhat in excess of 49,000,000. Mr. Cox is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as well as of the Census Committee. He expressed an intention to introduce in the House next Monday a resolution requesting the President to communicate, so far as compatible with public interests, all information in his possession relating to the recent negotiations between the United States and China.

CARLISLE.

AN INFLUENTIAL MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Representative Carlisle, of Kentucky, is among the recent arrivals in Washington. Mr. Carlisle, who is a prominent member of the Committee of Ways and Means, says that, in his opinion, there will be little if any tariff legislation by Congress this winter. Mr. Carlisle is opposed to the bill for a Commission to investigate the tariff question, which passed the Senate at the last session, because, he thinks, the work of the Commission would drag along for three or four years, and result in nothing. As to the provision in the bill which requires the Commission to make its final report not later than the 1st of December, 1881, Mr. Carlisle says it is entirely worthless. He would like to see the tariff laws referred to a Select Committee at the beginning of the next Congress, with instructions to make a thorough revision, and to report at the beginning of the second session, but Mr. Carlisle is afraid that, even then, it would be impossible to secure the enactment of a general measure.

Mr. Carlisle anticipates a long discussion of

THE REFUNDING BILL.

He thinks that a good many of the Democrats will vote against any refunding measure that may be proposed, and that the Greenbackers and a few Republicans will vote with them. Mr. Carlisle referred to Mr. Kelley's scheme to pay off the debt as rapidly as practicable out of the surplus revenue, and said that it would not bear examination. Assuming, he said, that the surplus revenue would regularly absorb $50,000,000 a year of the principal of the debt, which was by no means to be regarded as a certainty, the United States would still be obliged to pay some $200,000,000 of interest more than will be required if the outstanding fives and sixes are refunded in 3¼ per cent bonds. Another feature of refunding which, in Mr. Carlisle's opinion, will evoke much discussion is the question as to whether the new bonds will be paid, principal and interest, in gold alone. This question had been suggested to him, he said, by a recent circular issued by Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, which advocates the repeal of the tax on bank circulation and deposits. In this circular Mr. Carlisle finds a statement to the effect that, if the banks are relieved from taxation, it will be practicable for the Government to float a thirty or fifty-year loan payable in gold or silver. He would also oppose any proposition to meddle with

THE CURRENCY.

He does not think that there is any danger from the coinage of silver at the present rate, and feels very confident that Congress would not agree to a proposition to recoin the standard silver dollars and add to their intrinsic value. Mr. Carlisle thinks that the United States can now borrow money at 3 per cent, and would be inclined to oppose a very long bond even at that rate. He does not see why an issue of 3 or 3¼ per cent Treasury notes, payable, say in ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and redeemable after two years at the pleasure of the Government, would not be popular, provided that a sufficient amount of the notes were in denominations that would enable small savings to be invested in them. Mr. Carlisle said that he would not be surprised if the Secretary of the Treasury should, in his forthcoming report, recommend the issue of refunding bonds or Treasury notes at as low a rate of interest as 3 or 3½ per cent.

SPEAKING OF THE MOREY LETTER,

Representative Carlisle, of Kentucky, says that, if the signature alone had been shown to him, he should have said that he thought it was the genuine signature of Gen. Garfield, but, if he had been told that Gen. Garfield declared it to be a forgery, he should by no means have continued to think it might be genuine. Mr. Carlisle is quite as keen an expert in handwriting as Hewitt. Gen. Garfield and Mr. Carlisle have sat beside each other in the session of the Committee of Ways and Means for several years, and Mr. Carlisle is therefore as familiar with Gen. Garfield's handwriting and with his views on the Chinese and other questions as Mr. Hewitt can possibly be.

GODLOVE S. ORTH.

HIS REASONS WHY HE SHOULD BE ELECTED SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Representative Orth, of Indiana, being asked as to his views as to an extra session of the next Congress, said: "Unless some of the appropriation bills or the Refunding bill fails there is no necessity for an extra session, and I think it would be better for the Republican party that there should be none."

"Who will probably be elected United States Senator from Indiana? Your name is mentioned as a candidate."

"Yes, sir; and with my consent. But no man is wise enough now to forecast the result. It is reported that the Legislature is already pledged, but I am satisfied that fully two-thirds if not three-fourths of the Republicans are unpledged, and, in my judgment, they ought to remain unpledged until the time for action arrived."

"It is quite generally reported that your Congressional district

WOULD ELECT A DEMOCRAT

to succeed you in Congress if you should be elected to the Senate. Is that your opinion?"

"I know that that argument is used against me, but such a statement is unjust to me and to my constituents. The report is unfounded. My district, in case of a vacancy, would undoubtedly elect a Republican by not less than 1,000. Every Republican newspaper in the district will admit this, and there is no Republican of prominence who will dispute it."

"But would not a special election be troublesome and expensive?"

"By no means. The election to fill a vacancy would occur at our general spring election, and an election of a Congressman would not increase the expense one dollar."

NOTES.

ALLISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Only five members of the Committee of Ways and Means have arrived in Washington, and it will therefore be impossible to hold any meeting of this Committee before Congress assembles, as was intended. Senator Allison reached Washington this evening. He says Iowa has a candidate for a Cabinet position in the person of ex-Congressman James S. Wilson, who, it is thought, would make an excellent Secretary of the Interior. Senator Allison thinks the session will be devoted to business, and that politics will be avoided. He thinks a Refunding bill will be passed. Mr. Kasson, he believes, will be the next Speaker of the House. Senator Allison has himself been mentioned as a possible Secretary of the Treasury. He prefers to remain in the Senate.

POPULATION OF ALASKA.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Mr. Petroff, the census enumerator who was sent last May to take the census of Alaska, returned yesterday. He visited all portions of the Territory that he could reach. He reports a population of 22,000 persons, of which number 18,000 are Indians, 1,300 Aleuts, and 1,500 Creoles. The Creoles are persons of mixed Russian and Aleut blood. There were 128 white males and four white females. The enumeration of the inhabitants of that part of the Territory which is south of Mount Elias, a narrow strip of land ten leagues in width, was to have been made by a deputy from Sitka, but his report has not been received. From what is known of this portion it is estimated that the entire population of the Territory is about 30,000, of which number not more than 300 are whites.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

The appointment of a Chief Signal Officer was not alluded to to-day in the Cabinet meeting.

DENS OF INFAMY.

How Men Are Robbed in Chicago.

There are in Chicago some of the worst dens of iniquity that are on the face of the globe, and not infrequently do they appear in the newspapers as places where the unwary are entrapped and robbed. Another victim was added to the long list last night. His name is I. Kleemeyer. He went into the notorious dive at No. 515 South Clark street, and fell into the embraces of a demirep named Minnie Ruby. Kleemeyer left his clothing near a hole in the wall, and while lying on a bed the garments mysteriously disappeared through the said hole, and were returned again. Their owner arose and dressed himself, but discovered that $600 was missing. He made a rumpus about the loss of his lucre, but it was not returned to him; and he brought Detectives McDonald and Duffy from the Armory to search the house and arrest the inmates. The officers failed to find the money, and took into custody Josie Traynor, Mary Hayes, and Minnie Ruby, the first named woman $35 was found, but it was not identified as any portion of the amount stolen from Kleemeyer. The prisoners were locked up to await developments.

Another stranger in the city—a guest at the Palmer House, whose name was not ascertained—wanted to see the sights, and Thursday night employed James O'Connell, a hackman, and one Frank Murphy to drive him about the gilded dens of Cheyenne. They showed him around, got him drunk, and helped themselves to his $700 diamond pin, $116 in money, and a cheap silver watch. Then O'Connell and Murphy were robbed by some one of the money and the watch, but O'Connell was found yesterday with the diamond in his possession by Detectives McDonald and Duffy, and was promptly arrested and locked up to await examination on the charge of robbery. Murphy was sent to the Bridewell by Justice Wallace to work out a $100 fine, the charge of robbery being changed to disorderly in the absence of any proof to convict him of the graver offense.

WHO KILLED HIM?

James Larkin Dies a Horrible Death at the County Hopital, the Result of Bad Wounds Inflicted by an Unknown Man.

Some person who is at present unknown, and who may never be discovered, is guilty of homicide in killing one James Larkin, who died a horrible death at the County Hospital yesterday. It appears that on Thanksgiving night Larkin came to the Armory, bleeding and ragged, looking as if he had been the victim of a terrible thrashing. He informed the stationkeeper that he had been attacked on Clark street by some unknown man and knocked down and kicked repeatedly. His face bore several wounds, and he was badly bruised about the head and body. The next day he was sent to the County Hospital, where he complained of severe pains in the back of the head. Shortly afterward erysipelas set in, and the unfortunate man was suffering from meningitis. Three days previous to his death he became delirious, and raved in a shocking manner until he died.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and a verdict was rendered that Larkin died from erysipelas and meningitis, superinduced by wounds inflicted by some person unknown to the jury.

If the police are aware of the manslaughter at all they have kept it quiet, but it is not likely that they will catch the guilty person.

Larkin was well-to-do at one time, but is said to have become dissolute in his habits. It is not known whether he has any relatives living in this city or not. Before he died he used the names Murtha, or Murphy, and Sheeny.

THE RAILROADS.

Gould's Consolidation of His Two Missouri Roads,

And Their Extension to the City of Mexico.

He Aims to Control All Trans-Mississippi Traffic.

Collapse of the East-Bound Passenger Agreement at St. Louis.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The principal object of Jay Gould in purchasing the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and consolidating it with the Missouri Pacific Railway is to check the Boston capitalists who control the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in gaining full control of the territory southwest from the Missouri River of old Mexico. It has always been Gould's great ambition to control all the railroad systems west of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Every move made by him since he obtained control of the Union Pacific was for the purpose of perpetuating the monopoly that road has so long enjoyed in the Pacific-Coast business. But he found in his path a competitor worthy of his steel, and that was the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, backed by a syndicate of Boston capitalists, who control as much wealth as Gould. In spite of all his efforts he could not stop the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé in its onward march to the Pacific, and the latter has not only succeeded in forming a Pacific route in connection with the Southern Pacific, but has already perfected arrangements for the speedy construction of an independent line to the Pacific via the Atlantic & Pacific route, but has also secured the charters and is building lines to Guaymas, Mexico, and to Mexico City. Gould was shrewd enough to see that if he allowed the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé to carry out these schemes without hindrance, the great scheme of his life could never be realized, and he stood in danger of being finally compelled to play second fiddle to the Santa Fé Line. In order to prevent the Santa Fé people from enjoying the fruits of their connection with the Southern Pacific and to prevent the completion of the Atlantic & Pacific through California territory, he engineered the scheme to consolidate the Union with the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads. Although he has not yet succeeded in carrying out this scheme, the indications are that he will be successful in the end. If he does succeed he will be able to dictate terms upon the Santa Fé people as far as their connection with the Southern Pacific is concerned, and that connection will prove of little value to the Santa Fé as a through route to the Pacific, for he will be able to charge such rates on business coming from the Santa Fé as will prevent the latter from competing with the Union Pacific. As far as the Atlantic & Pacific route of the Santa Fé is concerned, Gould no doubt thinks that the Central Pacific's power in California is sufficient to prevent that road from ever going further than the California State line. When he wrested the Denver & Rio Grande from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, he did it for the purpose of extending that line south through Mexico to compete against the Santa Fé's Mexican lines. But he found that this scheme would not work. The Denver & Rio Grande is a narrow gauge route which could never become a rival to a standard gauge line like the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, that can take business from the Eastern seaboards through to Mexico without breaking bulk. He found that in order to checkmate the Santa Fé another route that has the same facilities and capacities as the Santa Fé would be necessary. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway he found to answer this purpose, and he at once purchased it, although he had to pay dearly for it. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas starts from Kansas City, Mo., running directly southeast to Moberly, where it is intersected by the Missouri Pacific Railway. It crosses the Missouri River at Booneville, going in a direct line to Sedalia, thence southwest to Parsons, Kas., where it has a branch running to Emporia and Junction City. It then changes its course almost due south, taking in Vinita, Eufola, McAlister, Caddo, and other important points in Indian Territory, crossing the Red River to Denison, Tex., where it has two important branches to Greenville and to Gainesville. It is now Gould's intention to extend the line at once in a southerly direction from Gainesville through Fort Worth,—where the Texas Pacific is intersected,—Austin, San Antonio, Laredo, where it crosses the Rio Grande into Mexico, and thence via Saltillo direct to the City of Mexico. The charters for the new extension, both through United States territory and through Mexican soil, have already been obtained, and there are four surveying parties now in the field locating the line. It is Gould's intention to build this road to the City of Mexico in as short a time as possible, in order to get ahead of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé's Mexican Central extension. Work is to be commenced at once at four different points, and an immense force of men and animals will be placed in the field. Steel rails for 500 miles of the road have already been purchased, and will be on the ground early next spring. These rails are all to be laid during next summer. No the least important factor in this gigantic scheme is the appointment of Mr. J. M. Eddy, the General Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé in Chicago, to the position of Superintendent of Construction, and he will have charge of the building of the entire line from Gainesville to the City of Mexico under the immediate direction of General Manager A. A. Talmage. There are few men in the country who have the experience that Mr. Eddy has in the construction of railroads through such territory as this new line is to run. From 1868 to 1871 he occupied the position of Assistant Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, and helped to make the original surveys for that road. From 1872 to 1875 he was Superintendent of Construction of the Texas & Pacific Railroad. He also superintended the construction of the Omaha & Republican Valley Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska. When accepted the position of General Agent of the Union Pacific, at Denver, and give up that position to accept the responsibilities of General Agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Kansas Pacific Railroads at this city. When the Kansas Pacific was consolidated with the Union Pacific Mr. Eddy relinquished the position of General Agent of the Kansas Pacific, but remained in charge of the affairs of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé in this city until now. By his courteous and gentlemanly manners Mr. Eddy made hosts of friends, and, while his departure for other fields is greatly regretted, yet his good fortune in securing so important and responsible a position, in which, with his ability and accomplishments, he is sure to gain distinction, gives general satisfaction to all.

The consolidation of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas with the Missouri Pacific will by no means end Gould's consolidation schemes. It is his evident intention to keep on consolidating until every line now controlled by him has been amalgamated into one stupendous corporation under one head, and this head, of course, will be Jay Gould.

The incorporation of the "American Railway Improvement & Construction Company" in the various States of this country and Mexico foreshadows Gould's design to make this the great corporation which is to control all his roads. The latest moves made by Gould, as set forth above, really endanger the final success of the undertakings of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé people, who, while they have probably as much money at their command as Gould, lack his shrewdness and nerve. Gould pursues his course with the utmost directness, and no obstacle in the way of his schemes he considers large enough not to be overcome. He will leave nothing undone in order to drive the Boston people from the field and unless Congress comes to the rescue with laws that will check Gould in his present attempt to become the railroad king and dictator of this country, it looks decidedly probable that before many years have passed he will have obtained the height of his ambition. Gould's aggressive boldness in railroad manipulation has caused quite a change in the minds of most railroad men, and they are no longer opposed to a National Railroad law. They have now come to the conclusion that unless such a law is passed, not a single railroad property in the country will be able to keep out of Gould's grasp. Gould is evidently aware of the attempts being made to bring about such legislation during the next session of Congress as will prevent the amalgamation of all the roads into one gigantic monopoly, but the unconcern he manifests, and the boldness with which he continues to push his schemes, indicate that he considers himself powerful enough even to prevent Congress from passing laws that are opposed to his interests.

ANOTHER WAR.

A bombshell exploding in the midst of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the various roads centering in this city could not have caused greater consternation than the receipt of dispatches yesterday afternoon that the Vandalia Line leading east from St. Louis had broken the eastbound passenger agreement, and informed its Western connections that it would hereafter accept a proportion of a rate via St. Louis made on the basis of adding $1 to the Chicago tariff, making the rate from Kansas City to New York $21, and that the Missouri Pacific was operating those rates.

This action on the part of the Vandalia, it is understood, was met by the Ohio & Mississippi and other St. Louis lines.

It is generally conceded that under these circumstances the Chicago roads leading east will be unable to longer maintain the agreement made at the Grand Pacific about two weeks ago. The General Passenger Agents have telegraphed their General Managers for instructions, and the indications are that by this morning rates to the East will be cut by the Eastern lines, and the Western war will receive a new impetus.

It is generally believed that this is the beginning of a war on Eastern rates.

The Western troubles and the consequent diversion of business by the Alton over the Lake Erie & Western route is not believed to be the sole cause of this new outbreak, as the St. Louis lines allege, but that the real reason is to be looked for in the unpleasantness that recently broke out between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio regarding the latter's desertion of the Pennsylvania line between Philadelphia and New York, and substituting the Bound Brook route therefor. The Pennsylvania people for some days past claimed that the Baltimore & Ohio was seeking pretexts to bring on a new railroad war to the East in order to get a chance to advertise its new route to New York, and the Vandalia Line, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania, has taken the initiative now, probably for the reason that a war could no longer be prevented anyway. The Pennsylvania officials say that if a war now results on Eastern passenger rates it will be no "milk-and-water" affair, but will be made as decisive as possible in order to bring the matter to a focus at once. In such an event Eastern rates will drop to bottom figures, and there will be fun all around.

JEWETT VS. M'HENRY.

A cable dispatch to the New York *Herald* from London, Eng., gives the following particulars of the proceedings in court regarding the responsibility for the purchase of a controlling interest in the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad by the Erie Railway Company:

In the Chancery Appeal Court, before Justices James, Cotton, and Lush, the case of Jewett vs. McHenry, involving liability for the purchase of a controlling interest in the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad shares, came on to-day for hearing. Messrs. Chitty, Q. C., and Marriott, Q. C., appeared for plaintiff, and Messrs. Benjamin, Q. C., and Kay, Q. C., for the defendant. On the motion of Mr. Kay, strongly opposed by Mr. Chitty, the New York, Lake Erie & Western Company was made a party to the suit, together with the old Erie Company. Mr. Kay entered fully into the history of the Cleveland share purchase suggested by Mr. Watson, President of Erie, and carried out by Messrs. S. L. M. Barlow, William Butler Duncan, John J. Cisco, and William A. Travers, Erie Directors, pointing out that Mr. Watson's programme, as submitted to Mr. McHenry, further included heavy loans for Erie, and Mr. McHenry was induced to undertake an enormous personal liability with both objects under repeated promises that by Erie or otherwise he should be fully indemnified. Among other correspondence the counsel read a telegram from Messrs. Barlow and Devereaux to Mr. Watson, when in England, urging further share purchases by Mr. Watson, which the latter altered so as to mean Mr. McHenry. Mr. Kay further urged that the Erie officials could not escape liability, since the shares were avowedly purchased in their interest by one acting as an agent, and that they could not obtain all the benefits of the transaction, as they had done by the use of the voting power to the present day, and then refuse to indemnify their agent. The corporate connection of Erie was shown by its guarantee of bonds issued to pay for the Cleveland shares, though the obligation had been subsequently repudiated. The Court rising, the case was adjourned till Friday.

NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 1.—Although considerable portions of New England are going to decay as commercial enterprises move westward, the tremendous impulse given to business by three great grain years is sensibly felt in this part of the country, and there is a material growth in the facilities for trade with Europe and the West. There have been times since 1873 when New England, along with the rest of the county, was thought to have too many railroads; but when, last year, there was such a pressure of grain that one cargo was actually sent by the crowded route of the Central Vermont and New London Northern Roads to the Town of New London, Conn., which has absolutely no facilities for shipping grain, and when all roads found themselves short of rolling-stock and the ports of machinery for transferring wheat and corn to vessels, it was admitted that the schemes that grew out of the railroad mania of the flush times were not so wild after all.

The great east and west line of New England is the Boston & Albany, and there are few stretches of road in the country so prosperous as this 200 miles. Working in harmony with the Vanderbilt roads, possessing at the other end excellent export facilities, and managed by men who make a thorough study of the science of railroading, it does far more of the business between Chicago and the New England coast than any other line. One of the results of its improved methods is a recent reduction in both passenger and freight rates. Its stock has of late sold above 160. Among its competitors are the Hoosac Tunnel lines, chief of which is the Fitchburg Railroad. But after an expenditure of $30,000,000 on that great hole in the Hoosac Mountain the roads that use it are really of comparatively small consequence as through lines to the West.

The Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western, in the management of which ex-Postmaster Burt, of Boston, is the chief figure, is one of the most recent and conspicuous of these schemes. The New York & New England, further south, is notable for its ambitious plans and their thus far highly imperfect execution. Raising on the ruins of the old Boston, Hartford & Erie it has sprawled out over Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, picking up here and there a little section of road, cooking both southward and westward. Its largest purchase was the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Line, which it is now extending from Waterbury, Conn., to Brewsters, N. Y., for Western connections. The problem of unifying all the scattered parts of this road is one on which its owners are now at work, and which will require years for its solution. Farther east, the Central Vermont, struggling for a decade past in a snarl of legal complications, is now doing a large business, but without profit to the great majority of those who have furnished its capital, and with the question who has the first lien on its assets still unsettled in the Supreme Court. The Grand Trunk, now possessing a line of its own into Chicago, and connecting with the Allan, Beaver, and Dominion Lines of transatlantic steamers, has gained visibly in the past four or five years, and there are signs of a movement on its part to purchase the Portland & Ogdensburg Road, built as its rival, but never yet reaching the position of a dangerous competitor with it.

But in nothing are commercial changes more apparent than in the growth of Boston as an export city. No shipping point on the coast is better furnished with terminal facilities so far as convenience in loading and unloading is concerned. Of course New York does a vastly larger business, and handles a greater variety of commodities, but its port charges, its greater distance from Europe, and the vigilance with which Boston business-men have watched their chances have worked in favor of the latter city. Meanwhile Boston has been gaining at the expense of Portland. These two cities and Halifax have been fighting for years over the Allan Line of steamers, which has finally selected Boston for its winter port. A dozen lines of transatlantic steamships now enter Boston, most of them, of course, during the business between the West and England, but several vessels going to Mediterranean and other Continental harbors. The Boston & Albany Road controls 120 acres of land at Boston devoted to terminal facilities, the New York & New England 128, the Fitchburg 97, and other roads perhaps 200 acres, improved and unimproved. The State also holds a tract of 700 acres adapted to similar purposes. The New York & New England has recently bought of the State a lot of twenty-five acres and one of twelve acres; also, a fifty-acre lot of the Boston & Albany. The largest grain elevator is that of the Boston & Albany Road, which has a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. This has all the most modern appliances designed to secure convenience and speed, is managed in accordance with the Chicago methods, and can place a cargo of 150,000 bushels on a steamer in less than thirty hours. There are several smaller structures of the same sort, also a floating elevator and barge system such that a Cunarder can enter and clear in one day. The Fitchburg Road is about to build five big docks, two elevators, and a lot of warehouses, &c., and the Boston & Albany and the New York & New England are engaged in similar enterprises.

Very little has been heard lately of the old quarrel over the discrimination of five cents a hundred pounds in favor of New York and against Boston on grain freights. Boston enjoys a slight advantage in the fact that it is almost one day nearer Liverpool by steamer than New York, but this is not sufficient to offset the difference in rates. The impossibility of doing all the business that would naturally come to the more northern ports through New York and the better Custom-House service and cheaper terminal facilities of the New England city all count in favor of the Hub. The shipments of boots and shoes and other manufactured articles from Boston to the West and Southwest are rapidly increasing, too, and there is no danger that it will become one of the spots of decay that are appearing here and there in the Eastern States as the star of empire moves Westward. C. B. E.

FONTAINE'S LOCOMOTIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.—The new locomotive invented by Eugene Fontaine, of this city, which was recently tested in Fort Wayne, Ind., arrived here this morning and a short exhibition trip was made on the Detroit and Bay City Road this afternoon. Four coaches were attached, and about 200 of the most prominent railway officials and business men of the city went on the trip. Owing to the many heavy grades and sharp turns on the road no attempt at speed was made, and at no time was the throttle of the engine more than half open. Several times on parts of the road which would permit, a speed of fifty-five to fifty-eight miles an hour was sustained for ten or twelve miles at a time. On the trip from Fort Wayne yesterday, when no cars were attached, several very rapid spurts were made, one mile being run in forty-five seconds. The engine is to be run on the Canada Southern, between Amherstburg and St. Thomas, and tests will be made in every possible way to determine whether there is any saving in fuel, etc. After the newness has been worn off a speed-test will be made. The best time that has ever been made on that road is the run between St. Thomas and Amherstburg, 111 miles in 109 minutes, on the occasion of the return of Bishop Borgess, of this Diocese, from Europe via that route a few years ago. Mr. Fontaine is confident that his engine will make the run in seventy minutes.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—General Manager Harris, of the Bound Brook Railroad, as soon as he heard yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad had refused to receive freight for the Baltimore & Ohio Road, telegraphed Vice-President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, offering the use of the Bound Brook Road for carrying freight as well as passengers. The reply was as follows:

"Thanks for your kind offer of assistance, of which we will avail ourselves at once. Instructions have been issued to our agents to take energetic measures to advise shippers of the change in the receiving depots. Orders have also been issued to forward a full supply of cars.

"ROBERT GARRETT."

The agent in this city has had posters printed giving notice that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is prepared to receive at the depot of the Central Railroad of New Jersey all merchandise destined for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and its various connections, including the Continental Line, to be forwarded over the new line, via the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Bound Brook route.

C., M. & ST. P.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 3.—A number of engineers arrived at Marion, this county, to-day, and will proceed to make a survey for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to Council Bluffs. The road now terminates in this city, and the Company prefer to extend from here if they can get out of the city without crossing the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Officers of the Company are now in the city, and will look over the ground at once. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul propose to make another through line from Chicago to Council Bluffs.

GOWEN'S SUBSTITUTE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec 3.—On application of R. S. Ashton, Esq., of Philadelphia, counsel for the Reading Railroad, this afternoon, Judge McKenna, of the United States Court, appointed G. Debkeim Receiver in place of Franklin B. Gowen during the latter's absence in Europe. No opposition whatever was made to the appointment. The application stated it was merely a temporary one, and upon Mr. Gowen's return he was to resume his position.

INSPECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 3.—A number of the officials of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company arrived from the East last night by special train on a tour of inspection. Among

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Leavitt's English Opera Burlesque Company. "Carmen." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Tony Denier's Pantomime Troupe. Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Sol Smith Russell. "Edgewood Folks." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Mrs. Scott-Siddons. Afternoon, "As You Like It." Evening, "Twelfth Night."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Encagement of John A. Stevens. "Unknown; or, The River Mystery." Afternoon and evening.

Hershey Hall.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. The Mortimers, the Bogarduses, and the Jubilee Singers. Afternoon and evening.

Central Music Hall.
Corner of Randolph and State streets. Lecture on Fine Art by Col. James Fairman at 3 p. m.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

JUDGE FOLGER, the Republican candidate for the Chief-Justiceship of the Court of Appeals, had 24,000 more majority in New York than Garfield did. Democratic editors try to pick up comfort from this fact. But they find it hard wheeling. For if they say that Garfield ran behind his ticket they make the regular Republican majority in the State 45,000, and if they say that Folger ran ahead they cast a slur on their own candidate, Rapallo.

IF the Electoral vote had been at all close, there would have been three chances for a row. First, the defeat of a California Elector, which would have been set down to Republican partisan zeal; next, the defeat of an Indiana Elector, which the Democratic Canvassing Board would certainly have accomplished if the vote would have made a difference; and thirdly, the stupid failure of the Georgia Electoral College to vote on the day appointed. The occurrence of these blunders, likely to be repeated every four years under our complicated system, should teach Congress the necessity of amending the method of electing the President, so that escape from revolution quadrennially may not be considered a signal mark of Divine mercy.

A VERY sensible suggestion is made by the correspondent of a Southern newspaper to the effect that a larger bond should be required of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives. That functionary disburses annually for the payment of the salaries of members alone nearly $1,500,000. The mileage and expenses of committees add considerably to this amount. Members leave their balances in the Sergeant's office, and he has always on hand a large capital with which to do a banking business, and this he practically does. Yet the only bond exacted of him is in the penal sum of $10,000 for the safe-keeping and payment of moneys appropriated for the expenses of committees. Treasurer Gilfillan advises that a bond of $100,000 be demanded of the Sergeant-at-Arms, which would seem to be the least sum that will insure the safety of the public moneys in his custody.

THE Committee appointed by the holders of Tennessee bonds two or three years ago to adjust terms of compromise with the State were unduly elated by the late victory of the debt-paying elements. The Committee have now issued a circular proposing that the terms of compromise then agreed upon shall be abandoned. The terms were 60 per cent and 6 per cent interest. The Committee believe that times have vastly improved since then, and that the State can bear a further squeeze. There is, of course, no moral obligation resting upon either party to abide by the settlement which was proposed and rejected several years ago; but it would be the part of wisdom for the bondholders to take what they can get and that speedily. The debt-payers of Tennessee, so-called, are only such in a modified sense. They fought the campaign all through on the understanding that 60 per cent and 6 per cent should be considered a full settlement. They could not now, however much they might be disposed, obtain a majority in the Legislature to sanction a more liberal adjustment of the debt. An attempt to do so would simply reinforce the Repudiating Democracy of the State.

THE excitement in New York among the speculators and gamblers is intensified by the growing scarcity of loanable funds with which to carry on the gambling at the Stock Exchange. The bulls have pushed the prices of stocks and bonds far beyond all reason. They have borrowed right and left, and are threatening a panic as a result of their inability to borrow any more. They declare against the "scarcity of money," when their ability to carry their game so long is due wholly to the immense amount of money in the market, and which they have borrowed. It is ridiculous to talk about "making the money market easy." If all the money in the land and the contents of the banks of England and France were poured into Wall street it would not "ease" that market for thirty days. Every dollar of it would be invested in margins on the gambling-stock list. During the last few weeks over seven hundred millions of dollars of new stocks and bonds have been put on the stock list, and much of these securities are of the fancy character, unsubstantial, but as good as any other to gamble with. The outcome of this struggle, this game unto death, now going on in Wall street means the discomfiture and bankruptcy of the weaker faction. The battle will go on until the sharpers shall have slaughtered the fools, and until the wolves shall have eaten the lambs. When this result has been reached, the millions now locked up in New York will change hands and be freed, and the market will be easy, the stringency will disappear, and the scarcity of money will be heard of no more. The struggle will continue until the last dollar has been coaxed away from the fools, and then the battle will end, leaving an immense number of sick people to mourn over their folly.

THE Superintendent of Education for the State of South Carolina has made his report to the Legislature, and it shows gratifying progress. Comparing 1880 with 1877, South Carolina has 2,973 public schools against 2,483, with 3,171 teachers against 2,674, and 134,072 pupils against 102,396. The school fund has risen in amount from $189,352 to $851,415. The Charleston *News and Courier*, commenting upon the report, says that there are in the State 3,331 colleges and public and private schools, and that this number is wholly insufficient. It advocates the raising of an educational fund by local taxation, since the present fund can only keep the schools open on an average about three months in the year. It openly advocates the education of the colored men, and at the same time it admits that there is far too much ignorance among the whites; and it closes its comments with this emphatic recommendation: "There is no royal road to fortune, but we shall find the right road and keep in it when, for blacks and whites alike, for rich and poor, for the lowly and the exalted, Democrat and Republican, the precept and practice shall be to educate, educate, educate." It is a hopeful sign when a Southern Bourbon newspaper advocates universal education, for with the spread of education Bourbonism and its outrages and corruptions will decrease rapidly in influence.

BILLS of particulars have already been filed in the case of the Republicans defrauded out of their credentials in the Shoestring District of Mississippi and the Eighth District of Alabama. A similar service has now been performed on behalf of E. W. M. Mackey, of the Second South Carolina District. The whole vote cast at six strong Republican precincts in this district was rejected, as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.
Strawberry Ferry	573	90
Ten-Mile Hill	603	5
Brick Church	703	16
Biggin Church	404	63
Enterprise Landing	385	161
Calamus Pond	547	120
Total	3,244	455
	455	
Republican majority	2,789	

After rejecting these votes O'Conner was declared elected by a majority of only 947 over Mackey. The absurd ground on which these boxes were rejected was that the Republican negroes had practiced intimidation upon alleged swarms of their fellow-citizens of color who yearned to cast the Democratic bulldozers' ticket but were prevented from so doing. The Democrats of South Carolina were never known before to make such a microscopic quest for intimidation. They might have seen it with the naked eye if they had not scrupulously refrained from looking in the right direction.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* boldly challenges Gen. Toombs' statement, as well as Mr. Stephens' indorsement of it, that "Georgia is growing poorer every day," and brings forward facts and figures to sustain his position. He shows that while in 1870 the State had 1,183,000 people, it now has 1,500,000. In 1870 there were 33,189,788 acres of land under cultivation, and there are now 37,378,907, showing a reclamation of 4,169,119 acres. In manufactures a hundred new enterprises have been started to every one that has been abandoned. The total crops are larger than ever before, the yield per acre is better, and there is no falling off in farm stock and implements, nor depreciation in homes and their belongings. The same correspondent quotes from his interviews with numbers of the prominent men in Georgia, one of whom said:

> I told you a year ago that the tax-books would show an increase this year of ten or fifteen millions, and so they have. I tell you that they will show an increase of as much more for the opening year. The total will strike $300,000,000 inside of five years, and in twenty-five years we will have tax-books showing as much property as in slave times,—and that was $600,000,000. Why, in Oglethorpe County I can put my hand on a dozen farms that ten years ago were considered worthless that are to-day valuable property.

The statements of this correspondent are a crushing reply to the moss-backed Bourbon Toombs, whose real object in depreciating his own State is contained in his declaration: "We don't want any immigration or capital. I'd like to build a wall and fence the rest of the world out."

FACTS ABOUT SPECIE.

The report of the Director of the Mint, presented in large part this morning, is a bare statement of facts and figures relating to the specie supply of the world and the relative proportion of gold and silver coins in the United States. It will be "caviare to the general," but a careful digest will reveal several important results from the work of resumption and the restoration of silver to the American monetary system.

Of the specie deposits at the Mints during the past year for coinage, there were nearly $99,000,000 of gold and over $34,000,000 of silver. The actual coinage of legal-tender gold amounted to about $56,000,000, and there was something less than $30,000,000 of silver. The gold deposits for coining exceeded the highest amount ever reached in any previous year by nearly $30,000,000, or by as much as the silver coinage actually was during the year. While the showing as a whole indicates an unprecedented addition to the stock of hard money in this country, it likewise furnishes evidences that there is no immediate danger that silver will crowd gold out of monetary use, as he goldites predict. The policy has been to coin gold into pieces of smaller denomination than $20. If Mr. Burchard could have his say, he would let the people have gold and silver coins for the ordinary current transactions and reserve the paper circulation for the larger transactions of trade and commerce.

The circulation of the standard silver dollars has increased at a notable rate during the past year and a half, in spite of the fact that the means for introducing them has been limited by law and the construction put thereon. On the 1st of July, 1879, there were only 7,500,000 of standard silver dollars in circulation; now there are nearly 26,000,000 out among the people, and 20,000,000 more are in practical circulation in the shape of silver certificates. As a matter of fact, only 27,000,000 of standard dollars are in possession of the Government, as a part of its reserve fund. In view of the fact that the Bank of France holds a silver reserve of about $300,000,000, there is no immediate prospect of a glut of silver in the vaults of the United States Government. The circulation of the standard silver dollar in this country has not been stimulated by any action of the Treasury Department. Silver dollars have been exchanged for silver bullion and gold coin on demand, and have been sent out upon the written request of the United States Treasurer when application was made for them; but they have not been paid out in any proportion to meet the current expenses of the Government. The policy seems to have been directed to the confinement of the silver dollars in the Government vaults, rather than to the general distribution thereof.

Mr. Burchard estimates the specie product of this country during the past fiscal year at $56,000,000 in gold and $37,500,000 in silver, approximately. The total gold product of the world during 1879 is estimated at $105,000,000, and that of silver at $81,000,000, showing a decrease of $8,000,000 of gold and $500,000 in silver. This fact is not calculated to give the proposed reduction of the legal-tender fund to gold alone any new popularity.

The increased fund of hard money in this country is one of the most promising signs of the time. Previous to resumption this fund consisted of $247,000,000 in gold and $80,000,000 in silver coins of all kinds. From the date of resumption to the present day $102,000,000 in gold coin and $56,000,000 in silver coin have been added to the money supply of the United States. As a matter of fact, all the hard money now on hand, $527,000,000, has been practically added to the circulation by the act of resumption. What there was of it before resumption was really a speculative commodity; now it is an active monetary agent, whether in the hands of the people, or as reserves in banks, or in the Government vaults.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

There seems to be much commotion among newspaper representatives at the National Capital over the forthcoming annual message of the President. This message, in regular order, will be read to Congress from the manuscript next Monday, while every Congressman conscious of having a printed copy on his desk will listen drowsily, or answer letters from importunate constituents, or chat with his neighbor, or plot in his mind how he shall secure a hearing for the subject nearest his heart. Meantime the newspaper legion is in a state of frightful agitation over the rumor that arrangements have been made for stealing the message this year, as was done last year, and for printing it in a few newspapers in advance of an authorized publication. The President and his immediate associates seem to be much concerned at the same prospects, and an elaborate system of guard duty—outlying skirmishers, couriers, and relays—has been agreed upon to prevent the purloining of the document. Just what the outcome of this struggle between newspaper bandits and the Chief Executive of the American Government shall be cannot be foretold, but the American people as a whole are exhibiting a lamentable indifference to the matter.

We can understand that it is exceedingly annoying to the President of this great Republic to feel that with all his power and prestige he cannot avert the menace of burglary which may threaten the most obscure citizen, but it is not improbable that he, or his official household, or the practice of the Executive Mansion is partly responsible for the impending danger. To the ordinary wayfaring man it would seem to be a very simple matter to protect a manuscript document from the eyes of impertinent people and from the grasp of the thief. It is to be presumed in all cases that the President writes his own messages; in the case of President Hayes there is no doubt of it. If he had written this message in his private room, locked it up in his private desk, and allowed it to remain there till the time should come for sending it to Congress, there would probably have been no apprehension as to its premature publication. We are not sure but this would be the proper procedure in any event. Instead of doing this, it has become the custom to have official documents printed in advance of their public delivery. They go through several processes of revision, and are passed about in such manner as to be within easy reach of many persons before they attain maturity. Unfortunately, so-called newspaper enterprise in some quarters has become synonymous with theft, and hence it is not surprising that even the odor of sanctity which pervades a President's message ceases to be a protection.

But there is another view of the case which may perhaps account for the public indifference to this weighty matter. The interest of a Presidential message is largely discounted by the previous publication of the reports, or abstracts thereof, from the various Departments which make up the Executive branch of the Government. A student in public affairs is already pretty well informed as to the substance of the forthcoming message. Certain reports from nearly all the Departments have furnished the public with a good idea of the general condition of the Government and the principal recommendations that shall be submitted to Congress. Even the Secretary of the Treasury's main points have come out with what may be regarded as approximate accuracy, and it may be safely assumed that President Hayes will now, as has been his habit in the past, stand firmly by Mr. Sherman. There is not likely to be anything startling in the message by way of revealing things that have passed, or through prognostications as to the future. The President himself takes this view of the case. The chief interest in the document will be found in the review it will make of Mr. Hayes' Administration, and its historical value will not be enhanced by public appearance a day earlier, nor injured by a delay of twenty-four hours. Following a hereditary, if not an original, inclination of the human heart, the people generally, and the office-holders and office-seekers especially, have already turned their faces toward the rising sun.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Democrats in the present Congress are loud and profuse in their declarations that they do not want an extra session of Congress, and they as earnestly declare that they desire the present session to be "exclusively a business session." They intimate that they have no purpose to force upon an unwilling Administration measures which their party has advocated to the point of revolution during the last five years, but at the same time the more conspicuous leaders avow that they will never vote a dollar to pay the Marshals and other officers under the National Election law. This is rank nonsense. We do not suppose that the Republicans have any particular desire for an extra session of Congress, but they are not in a position to dictate to the Democrats. The Democratic party has a large and well disciplined majority in both houses of Congress. They are masters of the situation. For five years they have struggled to repeal or otherwise defeat the National Election law, and have at last resorted to the factious mess of refusing to make appropriations to pay for officers whose appointments are authorized and directed by law, and whose compensation is also established by law. The expense has been created by law, and it will have to be paid eventually. The withholding the appropriation is a mere exhibition of spite towards the officers. To continue the struggle any longer, or to refuse appropriations for past and for future services, is pure folly, and gives the negative to the professions of the party to make this a business rather than a partisan session.

The question of funding the outstanding 6 and 5 per cent bonds ought not to be a partisan question. On the 1st of July, 1880, the total bonded debt of the United States was $1,723,993,000, of which $484,804,920 were in 5 per cents and $235,780,400 were in 6 per cents. These 6 per cents were payable after Jan. 1, 1881, and the 5 per cents after July 1, 1881. These two forms of indebtedness combined amounted on Nov. 1, 1880, to $677,350,600, and all to be paid or funded before July, 1881. At the last session a bill was proposed for authorizing a new bond bearing 3½ per cent into which these bonds might be funded, but the bill did not pass. It is expected the Secretary of the Treasury will now ask for authority to issue a 3 per cent bond, to be sold and the proceeds to be applied to the outstanding bonds.

The actual amount of the fives and sixes redeemable in 1880 and in 1881 outstanding on the 1st of November, 1880, was as follows:

Sixes, December, 1880	$ 13,414,000
Sixes, July, 1880	111,800
Sixes, June 30, 1881	345,796,500
Sixes, June 30, 1881	47,787,250
Fives, May 1, 1881	469,651,050
Total	$877,350,600

From this are to be deducted the redemptions and purchases made during the month of November.

The bill authorizing a 3½ per cent bond ought certainly provoke no opposition. At the present market rate of 4 per cents, 112, the 3½ per cent will certainly command par. The millions of money now in the hands of the people will promptly absorb all the bonds to be issued. The money, moreover, paid to the present holders of the fives and sixes when released must seek new investments, and there is nothing now offering in the way of public securities that will be better than those new bonds.

The annual charge for interest on the public debt on July 1, 1880, was $79,638,961, which included the interest on the bonds held in the sinking fund. The transfer of $485,000,000 of 5 per cents and $200,000,000 of 6 per cents to 3½ per cents will reduce this charge for interest $13,000,000 a year. After July 1, 1881, there will be only $250,000,000 of the debt bearing over 4 per cent interest. This is a National measure of such plain, direct, and obvious importance that there ought to be no controversy concerning it. If, however, the Democratic majority shall refuse the necessary legislation an extra session will be a necessity.

There is no occasion for any hurry about a Congressional apportionment. The Congress that will be in office until March 3, 1883, has already been elected, and a new election will not take place until November, 1882. It is questionable, also, whether the Census Bureau will be in a condition to furnish the accurate information needed at this short session. An apportionment of representation in Congress can be more wisely made during the session of the new Congress a year hence. Altogether, the question of an extra session of Congress is one to be determined exclusively by the Democrats in Congress.

SUBSTITUTION OF FRENCH AND GERMAN FOR GREEK IN COLLEGES.

English educational circles are agitated to the centre by a proposition to discontinue the obligatory study of Greek at Cambridge University, and to substitute French and German in its stead. It appears that some two years ago a memorial, signed by many Head Masters of the public schools and by many prominent literary and scientific gentlemen, was directed to the authorities of the University, praying them to take into consideration some means by which candidates for an honor degree might be relieved from passing examination in Greek. The subject was referred by the University authorities to a committee, and this Committee collected evidence from all quarters with a result that was somewhat bewildering. It made a modified report, suggesting that the obligation to pass in the two classical languages—Latin and Greek—should be relaxed in certain cases and that French and German should be substituted for Greek.

The report was discussed, not only in the University but in the public press, and the sticklers for the old régime made such a desperate resistance to any innovation that they carried the day. As the London *Times* says: "They anticipated a gradual subordination of classics, the grand old training which has produced so many scholars and gentlemen, to all sorts of new-angled sciences which had not been equally tried and tested. They scented from afar the laboratory and the engineer's oil, and they held that such things were not fit to bring between the wind and their nobility,"—which reminds one of Sir Leicester Dedlock's horrible suspicion that Mrs. Rouncewell's son would become a Wat Tyler when he engaged in the manufacturing business.

The discussion in Cambridge, though it resulted unfavorably to the modern languages by a vote of ayes 125, noes 185, suggests a similar proceeding in our own country and the pertinence of an inquiry whether the study of Greek is of any use or consequence to the general student in our own schools and colleges. At present a tolerable knowledge of that language, involving four years of preparatory study, which can only result in nine cases in ten in acquiring a smatter of it, is required as a condition of admission, and then two years more must be devoted to it. *Cui bono?* If the value of a study is to be measured by practical results, either in literature, business, politics, or social life, and this certainly should be the standard, then Greek, considered as a study, should be set down as zero. After devoting six years of study to it, the student, if he be a good Hinguist, may be enabled to read the Anabasis or the Iliad and Odyssey, or he may be enabled to teach it to others. It plays no part, however, in the practical duties of life, and unless, like the study of music, it is continuously pursued it soon ceases to be an acquisition. One of the most difficult languages in the world to acquire, it is one of the easiest to forget. How many college graduates of middle age can read a page of the Anabasis or the Prometheus, or parse an ordinarily easy Greek sentence, or extract the roots or a Greek verb? How many of them can remember with certainty its characters, except those who have kept up the study? Not one in a hundred, and not one in a hundred has found any occasion for the use of the language or any situation where its knowledge has been of the slightest advantage to him. It is profitless learning, and the time devoted to its acquisition has been wasted, except, as we have said, in cases where the student has devoted himself to teaching, or, actuated by a love of the language, has kept up its study. In the majority of cases, however, it is not too much to say that the students do not acquire Greek so much as they do bad Greek, which, whether in the way of mental training, upon which so much stress is laid, or of general culture, can amount to nothing. Is it not an injustice, therefore, to compel a student who has a special gift in mathematics or some of the practical sciences to devote years of time to the study of Greek, which is of no more value to him than the study of Choctaw would be, or to impose the same burden upon a young man who will devote himself to commercial pursuits?

On the other hand, the value of French and German hardly needs stating, and it is not an overstatement to say that in the time necessary to acquire a smattering of Greek French and German could be easily acquired, especially if the student has studied Latin, which is a key to the French. These languages come into constant use all through life. They open a wide field of literature with which no one laying claim to liberal culture can afford to be unfamiliar. They are of immense benefit to any one intending to travel, and they are of prime importance to every man engaged in commercial pursuits, in commanding and enlarging trade. A young man having a writing and speaking knowledge of French and German will always be sought for, and at much larger salary than one who knows nothing of them. The modern languages are a necessity. Greek is not only not a necessity, but it is not even an ornament, since its possessor leaves it behind him when his college doors have closed upon him. It is an incubus upon modern education which ought to be eliminated from the curriculum as of no practical use. In this country, above all others, with its constantly-increasing French and German population, their languages are fast becoming a necessity, and ought to be substituted for the useless and bad Greek.

A PHILADELPHIAN, Rudolph M. Hunter, has constructed a torpedo-boat which, it is claimed, outdoes even Ericsson's torpedo in its deadly effects. Hunter's boat can be run forward or backward with equal facility, either on the surface of the water or at any depth below, and can be kept at any level. It can be propelled in any conceivable curve, can be turned in its own length, and can be brought to rest at any depth without anchors. It is cigar-shaped, thirty-six feet in length, six and a half feet in hight, and four and a half feet in width, and can make over eight miles an hour by hand-power. It is provided with apparatus for applying torpedoes and exploding them by electricity at the bottom of an enemy's vessels, or for projecting star torpedoes, or exploding drag torpedoes by dragging them against a ship's side and exploding them by concussion. Its advantage over other boats is that it is entirely invisible, as it operates under water. The inventor claims "his boat could as easily destroy Ericsson's torpedo-boat as his could an enemy's ship of war, and says that no submarine vessel has ever been invented which would accomplish the motions of his boat, and none have ever been devised before which could turn the boat in its own length by the same propeller which drives it through the water." The success of Hunter's, like that of Ericsson's boat, remains to be proved by actual experiments. If either of them should prove successful the navy would have a means of defense at its command which would exclude any ship of war from our harbors, or if they entered would certainly destroy them.

MR. AMBROSE is a clergyman of the Church of England. He unites the vocation of cattle and sheep breeder, farmer, broker, speculator, and spiritual shepherd all in one. Loneliness overtook him; and he bethought him that a wife would be not an unwelcome addition to his store of comforts. So he advertised. At the office of the *Matrimonial News* he encountered a plump widow with two children. In time he married her. They went to Paris for a wedding trip. He soon found that the newly-made Mrs. Ambrose had a predisposition to flirtadom. She was the topic of conversation throughout the hotel in which they were staying. When he returned home, he learned from his dear niece that his wife, in her youth, had run away from a school at Brighton, and afterwards lived with a man to whom she was not married. Her two children were not legitimate. She bullied him and fought him and used to say, "You dare not strike me, for the public are always against striking a woman." She threw hot tea at him, locked him in his room, and otherwise "abused him most gloriously." All of these facts, it is almost unnecessary to state, came out in the Divorce Court, where the Rev. Mr. Ambrose somewhat plaintively said that he would never be caught again "advertising for a wife."

DR. FELIX L. OSWALD'S article on "The Drink Problem" in the *International Review* for December is a discussion of the evils of intemperance from the physical rather than the moral point of view. Dr. Oswald states that in Great Britain the consumption of fermented and distilled liquors has increased since 1850 at the average yearly rate of 3¼ per cent; and in France at the rate of 2 per cent; in Northern Germany the manufacture of malt liquors has doubled since 1866; and in the United States the consumption of intoxicating drinks has advanced at a rate exceeding our rapid growth of population by one-fifth. It is a still more suggestive circumstance that wherever, for any cause, the use of distilled drinks has appreciably declined the want has been supplied by other and even more deleterious stimulants. In Paris alcohol is in part superseded by absinthe and chloral, among the Spanish Peruvians by coca, and in San Francisco by opium. In London and St. Petersburg many users of highwines have abandoned them for ether-drinking, and in Savoy and the adjoining Swiss Cantons arsenic-eaters are the only abstainers from alcohol.

THE Faculty and students of Harvard University are making elaborate preparations for the production of the "Œdipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles in the original Greek at Sanders' Theatre, Cambridge, next spring. Prof. Paine will write the music; Profs. Goodwin and Norton will attend to the costumes; Prof. Allen to the dancing; Mr. Wheeler to the stage action; Mr. Riddle to the training of the actors; and another gentleman to the preparation of the libretto. Mr. Louis Dyer, of Chicago, has charge of the pronunciation, to which special attention is to be given. *Harvard Crimson* says: "No one is better fitted than he to have charge of this important point." In accordance with his own practice, *epsilon iota* will be pronounced as "eight"; *epsilon upsilon*, as in the Spanish word *deuda* (both vowels sounded, but coalesced); *upsilon*, as French *u*; *eta*, as *a* (soft). It will be remembered that the similar production of the "Agamemnon" at Oxford a few months ago was attended with great success, and the effort of the gentlemen concerned in this representation at Harvard will be to have the "Œdipus" quite as noteworthy a performance.

IT will be a matter of very general surprise that in primary instruction Greece compares well with any of the States in Europe. In 1831 there were only 170 primary schools in that Kingdom. In 1841 there were 450, and in 1874 they had increased to 1,130. About 65 per cent of the boys in Greece attend school, and the annual estimate for primary education is a little over $30,000, of which the State pays about one-tenth. There are also 136 Hellenic schools and eighteen gymnasia, where the instruction is as free as in the primary schools. The higher class education is represented by the University of Athens, which started in 1841 with 293 students, and now has 1,250. It has four faculties with sixty-two Professors and lecturers, an observatory, botanic garden, lying-in hospital, general hospital and eye hospital, and a library containing 120,000 volumes. Instruction in this University, which has graduated 8,000 pupils, is also free.

THE Czar has pardoned his nephew, the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, whose reckless extravagance and consequent lawlessness were the occasion of his incarceration and subsequent exile to Central Asia. There the young man has conducted himself in an exemplary manner. Greatly interested in the construction of a railway connecting Siberia with the western part of the Russian Empire, the Grand Duke has himself explored the respective regions and written a masterly report on the best line to be selected for the grand enterprise. The Czar, touched by his nephew's penitence, and probably moved by his mother's incessant supplications, is said to have granted him permission to return to St. Petersburg.

RHODE ISLAND has two active members of the United States Senate. Besides these, Mr. Baldwin, of Michigan, is a native of the State; Mr. Hill, of Colorado, is an ex-Professor of Brown University; Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, has Rhode Island blood in his veins, being a nephew of Commodore Perry; Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, passes his summers at Newport; Mr. Bright, the Sergeant-at-Arms, is a graduate of Brown; and President-elect Garfield is descended on his mother's side from the Ballous, of Rhode Island. On the other hand, it is an odd fact that Senator Burnside is a native of Indiana. Rhode Island casts the smallest vote of any State in the Union except Nevada.

THERE is a character in "Endymion" called *St. Barbe* which is said to be a caricature of Thackeray. The fellow is made coarse and contemptible, and the admirers of the author of "Esmond" are already furious over the attack upon the fair fame of their favorit. The portraiture is the long-delayed revenge of Lord Beaconsfield for Thackeray's burlesque novel of "Colingsby." Charles Lever, who was burlesqued by Thackeray along with Bulwer and Beaconsfield, took vengeance by a caricature of his tormenter as a hack writer in "Roland Cashel"; but Lever's story and its satire are both forgotten. It remains to be seen whether Beaconsfield dealt a more skillful stroke.

THE confidential officer of one of the city banks, and an officer of the City Government, have confessed to an offer on their part to deliver to the loser a large amount of valuable stolen property. They professed to represent the thieves; they demanded that $700 be deposited, and to be turned over to them in case the property was returned. They personally returned the stolen property. They have been arrested, and they now refuse to tell for whom they acted, and from whom they received the stolen property. The one still remains in the employment of the bank, and the other still retains his place as an officer of the City Government.

ACCORDING to a Washington dispatch, the Patent-Office did a large and profitable business during the last fiscal year. More than 20,000 applications were received, more than 12,000 patents granted, and there was a net revenue to the Government, over all expenses, of nearly $200,000. So the apple-parer that won't peel, and the abortive fly-trap, and the perpetual-motion machine that is perpetual in everything but motion, and all the thousand other short-lived products of Yankee inventive genius that appear every year in Washington have their uses. They do no harm to the useful inventions, and they help Uncle Sam a very little with his annual bills.

SINCE Hancock got nearly twice as many votes in the North as in the South, it seems about time for that threadbare humbug about the South ruling the Democratic party to be buried.—*St. Louis Republican.*

What kind of votes does the able St. Louis editor refer to? Not Electoral votes surely: for of these Hancock received but sixteen in the North, while he received 138 (counting Georgia) in the South. More than eight-ninths of his Electoral votes came from the South. It will always be useful for accomplished and gentlemanly editors in St. Louis to remember that it is Electoral votes which count.

DAVID A. WELLS, in his last pamphlet on the sugar question, gives the testimony of various well-known West-Indian planters that they are compelled to color their sugars in order to find an American market. He also brings out the interesting fact that the Royal Agricultural Society of Demerara has publicly offered prizes—gold, silver, and bronze medals—"for the best samples of black sugars manufactured for shipment to America."

NOT a Democratic newspaper in the North except one flopper) has had the fairness to publish the exposition made by the Vicksburg *Herald* of the means by which Chalmers was counted in. Not one of them has had the courage to say a word against the methods which Chalmers used, and some of them have stooped so low as to defend them. This is the crowd which is discussing Civil-Service reform!

THE Democrats of Iowa have been clinging tenaciously to the notion that with the help of the Greenbackers they had elected one Cook to Congress from the Sixth District; but this belief is cut to pieces by the official count as follows: Cutts, Republican, 18,017; Cook, Democrat, 17,911; scattering, 12; Cutts' majority, 106. This cuts them up by the roots and cooks their goose.

MISS BERNHARDT wrote a very enthusiastic dispatch to the Paris *Figaro* describing her triumph in New York. She said that there was not a libretto in the house, and that 20,000 persons cried Vive la France under her windows after the performance,—two very palpable not-sos. Miss Sara, it is to be feared, suffers from optical delusions or something.

GEN. GRANT is expected in Washington at the opening of Congress. He will remain there only a few days. Most of the winter he will spend in the house which he has rented in New York. His son, Col. Frederick Grant, will, it is reported, soon leave the army and engage in railroad business. This item comes from New York.

SENATOR BLAINE is said by the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* to have come to the conclusion that, if he cannot have subsidies for ships, it would be better for the commercial interests of the country to yield the point gracefully on the Navigation laws, and repeal these relics of medievalism.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Langtry did not accompany her husband to this country, and Col. Nick Smith still maintains his supremacy.

Mrs. Hastings, the young lady who was married at the White House two years ago, has named her baby daughter Lucy Hayes Hastings.

A boy in the geography class of one of our grammar schools was asked by the teacher, Where is "Hell-Gate"? The cub answered damfino.

Four newspapers in Texas are edited by women, and the other women in that State are beginning to think that the press should be muzzled.

"I see that my little sister has been sold for $5,000. I shall order a sealskin blanket to-morrow. The Vanderbilts have got the cash, and don't let it escape your memory."—*Maud S.*

A European paper says that Patti has become a convert to the Wagnerian school of music. On account of her wealth we suppose the unfortunate lady will be placed in a private asylum.

Dr. Ebers, the well-known Egyptologist, has obtained at Thebes an ancient Egyptian papyrus roll containing a treatise on medicine. When the Doctor comes to the document he will probably discover that it is only a disguised advertisement of some Yankee nostrum.

The editor of our esteemed contemporary, the New York *Sun*, alludes to the editor of our other esteemed contemporary, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, as Field Marshal Halstead. The public may now expect to have the other editor held up to public derision as "the 2:19¼ Dana."

"Public Librarian."—You will have to send to Chicago for the book containing the story of Cinderella. A copy of the work was once sent to St. Louis, but none of the inhabitants believed the slipper part of the story, except a few that had been to Chicago and seen ladies with small feet.

"The people of Sandusky to-day stand in the twilight of a great tragedy," is the way in which an article in a Sandusky paper begins. By carefully perusing it, we learn that somebody's barn is liable to be fired by sparks from passing locomotives, and also, inferentially, that another college graduate has gone into the newspaper business.

We have received a poem entitled, "What Makes Baby Cry To-Night?" but, as neither collie nor the old lady's slipper is given as an answer, we cannot publish it. Poems ought to teach a useful lesson, and one that only gives people one more thing to hunt for and worry about every time the baby imitates Arbuckle is a positive injury to humanity.

A Universalist minister in Peoria recently preached a sermon on dancing which has charmed all the young people of his flock. His argument, roughly outlined, seems to be that human nature is made to delight in beauty, and the faculty does not come from the devil, but is a gift of God, for God has filled the world with answers to the human cry for beauty. In the fine arts, in music and in literature man is seen creating other objects to satisfy the hunger for beauty. The pleasure given by the enjoyment of beauty is never so exquisitly keen as in those who are creating it, and this law lies at the foundation of the philosophy of the people's delight in dancing. As there is harmony or rhythm in music, or poetry in literature, so there is poetry or rhythm in dancing. Another charm about the dance is the pleasurable and healthful exercise it affords, to which is coupled the grace and beauty of movement, and the accompaniment of good music. What is Christian dancing? What is Christian anything? Christian business, Christian pleasure, Christian exercise? It is that which is done in honor, and purity, and moderation. So Christian dancing is that which is done in a manly and womanly endeavor after honest and pure enjoyment.

Good-night! I have to say good-night
To such a host of peerless things!
Good-night unto that snowy hand,
All queenly with its weight of rings!
Good-night to fond, delicious eyes,
Good-night to chestnut braids of hair!
Good-night unto the perfect mouth
And all the sweetness nestled there—
The snowy hand detains me; then
I'll have to say "good-night" again.

But there will come a time, my love,
When, if I read our stars aright,
I shall not linger by this porch
With my adieus. Till then, good-night!
You wish the time were now? And I;
You do not blush to wish it so—
You would have blushed yourself to death
To own so much a year ago—
What! both those snowy hands! Ah, then
I'll have to say "good-night" again.
—*Samuel Jones Tilden.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

Bloomington (Ill.) *Leader:* Stand back, Pennsylvania and New York; Illinois claims the right and privilege of bestowing the Senatorial togra upon her illustrious son.

Pittsburg *Chronicle* (Rep.): Mr. Grow is right. He is credited with saying that if ex-Presidents must be given enough to maintain them during life, their salaries should be made large enough for that purpose.

Truthful Henry in the *Courier-Journal*: Archibald Forbes, gabbling of Gravelotte, or thereabouts, accuses Murat Halstead of carrying "a flask." Mr. Halstead, demurring, says it was "a field glass." Down this way we don't think it worth while discussing such immaterial distinctions. If Mr. Forbes had been speaking of us, and had said it was a tin cup, we should not deny it.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* (Rep

"No," he said, "I haven't heard Washburne's name mentioned. Medill went to Mentor to advocate appointing Allison, of Iowa, Secretary of the Treasury [?]." There is a considerable jealousy in the West of New York having control of the Treasury, and imposing its extreme gold notions on the currency. Allison is a theoretical financier,—rather a revenue reformer,—and there is a strong movement to give him the Treasury Department." "How do Logan and Medill stand now?" "They are good friends again. Logan took the stump cheerfully in Illinois, and made a strong campaign. He says he won't have any Cabinet office. Medill, though a queer compound, is a right good-hearted fellow after he has had a fight, and he met Logan, and they buried the hatchet." "How did Lyman Trumbull take his defeat for Governor?" "It hurt him pretty badly. Trumbull has had two or three strokes of luck many years back,—such as beating Lincoln for the Senate by a scratch, and thought by the looks of his campaign that he was going to be Governor. You see, as he stumped the State he saw nobody but Democrats, or a few Republicans who told him they were going to vote for him, and he formed his estimates on that. He was easily and badly beaten."

Charles Nordhoff in New York *Herald:* The statement first published in these dispatches that Gen. Garfield would not begin to make up his Cabinet until after the vote of the Electoral College had been canvassed by Congress has been reiterated so often by him during his recent visit that some old-fashioned people begin to think that Gen. Garfield has really a surprise in store for the public when he sends to the Senate, in extraordinary session, the names of the gentlemen he wants to be his constitutional advisers. While he has himself said that no man living is authorized to speak about his personal choice as to who shall be at the head of any one of the Executive Departments, he is, at least, free to say that he would not repeat the mistake of Gen. Grant in 1869 in selecting for the office of Secretary of the Treasury a gentleman who is debarred by the act of 1789. This act, it will be remembered, prevented the late A. T. Stewart from being Secretary of the Treasury. It has been generally supposed that its provisions applied solely to those engaged in commerce. The law forbids the Secretary of the Treasury not only from engaging in commerce, but from being concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any State or of the United States. It will thus be seen that the gentleman whose name has been most frequently mentioned in connection with the Treasury is ineligible. He could not even, as Mr. Stewart proposed, retire for a time from the head of his large banking business and then be eligible. The question still remains unanswered, Where will Gen. Garfield find a Secretary of the Treasury worthy of the position? [Why would not Senator Allison, of Iowa, fill the bill.]

New York *Tribune:* Over 600 years have gone by since the intestine quarrels of Ireland gave Norman invaders their first opportunity. Since that time there has been nothing like Irish independence. As it is often talked of, it is a mere myth and a historical dream. It is impossible to consider the country as other than an integral portion of the British Empire, and the problem of its political government must be solved by the British Parliament. Certainly it cannot be ruled by continual suspensions of the habeas corpus, by the quartering of soldiers, or by hand-to-mouth legislation. Sir Robert Peel, in his speech upon the Catholic Emancipation bill, admitted that hardly for a single year since the Union was carried had Ireland been governed otherwise than by insurrection acts, martial law, or the suspension of the habeas corpus. Since then there has been no end of legislation; there have been great and important changes; there have been the efforts of O'Connell, Mitchel, O'Brien, Meagher, Duffy, to mention no others; yet for Ireland only a little has been gained. Fenianism has been tried and has failed. There has been the agitation in favor of Home Rule. But the revolutionary spirit has never been quieted in Ireland since the times of the Tudors; and to-day this restless, uneasy, and unyielding people, decimated by starvation, weakened by emigration, and subjected to all the disastrous consequences of a despotic and alien Government, is still unconquered, and as far as possible from submission. We know nothing like it in history. According to the rules of human experience the Irish people proper should long ago have been swept, if not from the face of the earth, at least from the face of Ireland. In a sense, it has proved indomitable. It has been put down, but it has not been kept down. It has never submitted for a whole generation. It is as uneasy and disaffected to English law now as it was in the day of Elizabeth. Other things being equal, its persistence must long ago have resulted in Irish independence. The change of a thousand miles in geographical position would have changed the whole record. Irishmen could emigrate, but the Island itself could not float away from the fatal neighborhood.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, lower barometer, warmer east to south winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain.

For the Lower-Lake region, lower barometer, warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain or snow.

For the Upper-Lake region falling, barometer, warmer southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rain or snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling followed by stationary or rising barometer, southerly preceded in latter district by northerly winds; warmer, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.301	27	64	S.	6		Clear.
1a. m.	30.303	25	67	S.	7		Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.341	33	98	S.	6		Clear.
1 p. m.	30.362	37	71	S. E.	6		Fair.
6 p. m.	29.964	36	71	S.	6		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.963	36	71	S. E.	8		Fair.

Maximum temperature, 41; minimum, 25.5.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 7:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rain	Weather
Albany	30	25	N.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Alpena	31	27	S. W.	Fresh..	....	Fair.
Buffalo	33	32	W.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Cairo	46	58	S. E.	Gentle.	.07	Th'ng.
Cheyenne	34	19	N. W.	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Chicago	37	36	S. E.	Fresh	....	Fair.
Cincinnati	42	44	E.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	35	28	S. W.	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Dubuque	47	38	S. E.	Fresh	.04	Cl'dy.
Denver	19	35	S.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Des Moines	36	38	S.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Detroit	31	28	S. E.	Gentle.	....	Fair.
Dodge City	....	27	N.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	36	....	....	....	....	....
Duluth	10	9	N. W.	Fresh..	.05	Cl'dy.
Erie	35	28	S.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Escanaba	29	25	S. W.	Gentle.	.10	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	....	8	S. W.	Gentle.	....	H. snw
Fort Gibson	55	52	S. E.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	33	35	E.	Light.	....	Clear.
Indianapolis	39	38	E.	Gentle.	....	Fair.
Keokuk	42	40	S. E.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	41	25	N.	Gentle.	.01	Cl'dy.
Leaven worth	41	39	....	Calm.	....	Foggy.
Louisville	44	45	N. E.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Madison	35	27	S.	Gentle	.02	Cl'dy.
Marquette	30	29	S.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Memphis	54	55	S. E.	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	34	34	S.	Gentle.	.02	Clear.
Nashville	53	50	S. E.	Light.	....	H. Rain
New Orleans	64	65	E.	Gentle.	....	Foggy.
North Platte	20	20	S. E.	High.	....	Cl'dy.
Omaha	27	22	N.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Oswego	32	32	N.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Vincent	....	3	N. W.	Gentle.	.02	Cl'dy.
Peoche	32	31	S.	Fresh.	....	L.snw
Pittsburg	35	31	N. E.	Light.	....	Clear.
Fort Haron	31	24	S. E.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Rochester	32	31	W.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Salt Lake City	....	....	S. E.	Brisk.	....	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	35	30	S.	Light.	.02	Fair.
San Francisco	....	48	N.	Fresh..	.03	Cl'dy.
Shreveport	60	56	S.	Fresh..	....	L.rain.
Springfield	40	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis	41	39	S.	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	19	20	N. W.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Toledo	45	31	S. E.	Light.	.02	Fair.
Vicksburg	61	61	S. E.	Fresh.	.21	Cl'dy.
Wauwausee	32	28	S. W.	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Yankton	....	14	N. E.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.

A PUBLISHING FEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—James R. Osgood & Co. performed a more than creditable feat in the publication of Tennyson's new book of poems. The advance-sheets arrived by the Algeria on Sunday, and were received by the firm at 9 a. m. Monday, who placed them in the hands of the printer at 2 p. m. of that day. At 4 p. m. on Tuesday the book, a 16mo., of 112 pages, had been printed, stereotyped, bound, and a copy had been placed on the publisher's table. At 6 p. m. of the same day, the advance copies were ready for the press, and yesterday morning the book was for sale everywhere.

INTERESTING CASE.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 3.—The important legal case in which the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska has been interested, was terminated to-day, the plaintiff, Dodd, gaining damages to the amount of $5,000 against the above road. Dodd occupied the position of freight conductor on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska, and while attending to his duties last August fell from the cars, sustaining serious injuries. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered he returned to his position, which he filled until two months ago, when he was discharged. The case has been in the hands of Keokuk's best legal talent, and much interest has been manifested. It will be appealed.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 3.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a license to organize to the Railway Waste Company, of Chicago, capital $100,000; corporators, Frederick K. Bowes, Walter D. Crossman, John W. Weston.

Articles of consolidation were to-day filed in the Secretary of State's office by the Chicago & Omaha Railroad Company and the Milwaukee & Madison Railway Company. The new organization takes the title of the last-named Company, and is to have a capital of $1,200,000.

FOREIGN.

County Leitrim, Ireland, Declared in a State of Disturbance.

Several Magistrates, Through Fear of Bodily Harm, Will Soon Resign.

Boycott's Farm Said to Be in a Very Dilapidated Condition.

Formal Dissolution of the International Fleet in Turkish Waters.

The Powers Busily Engaged in Curbing the Belligerent Spirit of the Greeks.

Public Feeling in Germany Greatly Disturbed by the Jewish Controversy.

IRELAND.

LAND BILL.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—It is said now that the Lord Chancellor has in hand a land bill intended to enable English tenants occupying farms to convert their terminable tenures into a perpetual tenure on certain conditions, and subject to a modified rental. This measure, of course, will rally the Conservatives in a body against the policy of the Government, and open the real conflict, of which the Irish contest has so far been but the preliminary skirmish, and bring on the long threatened county franchise measure of the Liberals.

THE WAR UNABATED.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.—The war of the Irish peasantry continues unabated. While a Police Sergeant named O'Connor was on Wednesday night walking just outside Claremorres, he was attacked and brutally beaten by a party of men, who, after having knocked him down, kicked him about the face and head in a fearful manner. O'Connor, who had made himself conspicuous by his efforts to provide conveyances for the Royal relief expedition, was subsequently discovered unconscious on the road.

Some threatening notices have been posted near Ballyboody caution a tenant-farmer in the locality to give up the farm he lately took on the estate of Lord Waterpark, for which he paid a large sum. The former tenant had been evicted for non-payment of rent. The notices called on shopkeepers and traders to refuse to have any dealings with him.

A farmer residing near Clogheen is at present

BEING "BOYCOTTED"

because he had taken a farm from which a former tenant was lately evicted for non-payment of rent. His goods will not be bought in the market. Shopkeepers refuse to sell him anything. His servants have left him. He can get no one to take their places. His horses may not be shod by the smith. In fact, in no way will anybody have anything to do with him till he gives up the farm.

NINE MEETINGS

were held in various parts of Ireland yesterday for the purpose of organizing branches of the Land League. Similar meetings are held every day.

It is a noticeable fact that many landlords are accepting Griffith's valuation. A Boyle correspondent says that Lady Louise Tennison, Lord Defreyne, Col. Ffolliott, and other Roscommon landlords are giving in and accepting the Government valuation; also the Earl of Clonmel, Sir John C. Carden, and Mr. William Burne, in Tipperary.

A Ballinamult correspondent says that the house of a man named Lonergan was visited about 2 o'clock yesterday morning by thirty armed men, who, after smashing the windows, called on Lonergan to come forward, telling him that if he did not he would be cut in quarters and buried in a dunghill. He appeared at one of the windows, when he was obliged to give his solemn word that he would surrender his farm. The former tenant had given it up to the landlord, as he considered the rent too high; then Lonergan took it. The party fired several shots about the house, and then went away, giving Lonergan a week to surrender the farm.

COUNTY LEITRIM.

The Viceroy issues a proclamation to-night stating that County Leitrim is in a disturbed state, and ordering a large number of extra police to that district.

The movement in the North is looming up portentously, and is being watched with interest, as the League is making great efforts to conciliate the Orangemen and enlist them under one banner. They have made considerable progress judging from the reports now coming in every day of refusals to pay more than the Government valuation.

A strong anti-League feeling is being aroused all over Ulster. County Down has been the first to act. A meeting of loyalists of each polling district of Down, to "consider the state of the country and what steps should be taken to counteract the action of the League," was held last evening in Belfast. A committee was appointed to carry out the determination arrived at, which is to hold opposition meetings wherever League meetings are held.

THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE

of Ireland has issued a resolution stating that it "heartily approves of the contemplated action of the loyalists of Down to counteract the working of the Land League, and earnestly recommends all true Orangemen to aid in the movement. Polling manifests, to which are attached the names and addresses of upward of 10,000 persons, representing all classes, have been issued within two days to the loyal men of Down. We have up to the present watched with feelings of indignation the progress of the Land League organization, led by the enemies of the British Constitution, and aiming at the dismemberment of the Empire. The time has now arrived when it becomes our solemn duty to rouse ourselves in defense of human life, in maintenance of the Constitution and of civil and religious rights and liberties. You will be called upon, therefore, to assemble in your tens of thousands to repel the invasion of the apostles of anarchy, disloyalty, and Communism, and also to take steps for holding a loyal meeting wherever a disloyal one takes place."

THE DUBLIN "MAIL" CASE.

The judgment on the application of the Land League for an attachment against the Dublin *Evening Mail* will be delivered to-morrow. It is understood on the best authority that the judgment will be against the League, the Chief Justice, with Justices Fitzgerald and Barry, favoring a refusing of the application, and Justice O'Brien favoring the granting of an attachment.

THE SITUATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The excitement over the Irish question increases. Lord Cranbrook, Conservative, speaking at Beach Hampstead, last night, declared that, as the Government had failed to suspend the habeas corpus act, if further outrages were committed the blood would be on their heads.

Lord Justice James writes that the rent of Irish holdings should be fixed at 20 to 25 per cent over Griffith's valuation, and that any landlord dissatisfied with this should be entitled to call upon the Government to purchase his land at a fair price.

Col. Gordon, who has been on a tour of the whole West of Ireland, writes: "The condition of the people is worse than that of any other in the world. A gulf of antipathy exists between them and the landlords." Citing as a precedent of the measures taken to abolish slavery in the West Indies, he proposes that the Government should buy out all the landlords west of the Shannon River at a cost of £80,000,000, of which a great part will be repaid by the tenants, and the cancer will be cured. He also proposes that the land thus acquired be administered by a land commission, supplemented by an emigration commission.

AFFIDAVITS FILED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.—The affidavits of Parnell, Biggar, T. D. Sullivan, Sexton, and Dillon, on which to base an application for the postponement of the trial of the traversers, on the ground that the date already fixed will interfere with their constitutional right to be present when Parliament meets, were filed in the Crown office at 8 o'clock last evening. The traversers will apply for the postponement of the trial until the 25th of January.

PROSECUTION ORDERED.

The Government has ordered the prosecution of the proprietor of the Sligo *Champion* for publishing a notice calling on a tenant to relinquish his farm.

AMMUNITION AND PINNACES FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Her Majesty's ship Valorous starts for the south of Ireland on Monday with small-arm ammunition, buckshot, and steam pinnaces, armed with seven-pounders, for river transit. Two hundred men of the artillery will go with the marines.

STATE OF DISTURBANCE.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.—The *Gazette* publishes a proclamation declaring the County Leitrim in a state of disturbance requiring additional police.

THE COMING TRIALS.

Upwards of £3,000 have been subscribed for the defense of the traversers.

WILL RESIGN.

A rumor that several Magistrates intend to resign is confirmed.

PARNELL

will attend the land meeting at Waterford Sunday.

COMPLETE WRECK.

Boycott's farm is a complete wreck.

TROOPS FOR WATERFORD.

Two hundred troops have been sent to preserve order during the land meeting Sunday, and on the occasion of the presentation to Parnell of the freedom of the city on Monday.

UTTERLY INADEQUATE.

The Landlord Committee has adopted a resolution declaring the ordinary laws are utterly inadequate to check agitation.

LAND COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The report of the Land Commissioners of Ireland will be completed within a fortnight, they having obtained testimony from every county in Ireland. This report will become part of the Government's argument for land reform.

ONLY EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The *Times* says the marines to be sent to Ireland are exchanges, and are not intended to increase the strength of the marines there.

HAVE TO KEEP CLOSE.

A dispatch from Dublin says: "There are persons here who are marked for the assasin's bullet, and are obliged to have their houses guarded by police. Several residents in the suburbs received threatening letters, and the authorities warn them not to venture out after nightfall. Among them are professional gentlemen who have acted in ejectment proceedings."

TURKEY.

FAILURE OF THE HARVEST IN MACEDONIA.

SALONICA, Dec. 3.—The harvest in Macedonia has so entirely failed that wheat is coming from America.

THE INTERNATIONAL FLEET.

Until some decision is arrived at in regard to other pending questions, the question of the actual recall of the international fleet will remain in abeyance.

BISMARCK'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A correspondent at Berlin has reason to believe Bismarck thinks no definit steps will be taken in the Greek question until April or May, and should Turkey then refuse to obey the voice of Europe, Germany would favor a renewed naval demonstration.

THE FLEET DISSOLVED.

VIENNA, Dec. 3.—The *Political Correspondence* this evening publishes a telegram from Badsic which says: "Admiral Seymour has given notice to the Commanders of the various squadrons of the dissolution of the combined fleet. The British squadron will leave to-morrow for Malta, and the French squadron for Toulon."

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Ragusa to Reuter's Telegram Company says the Russian squadron of the International fleet will sail for Piraeus, the Italian for Brindisi, and the German for Trieste.

GREECE.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—It is semi-officially announced that the accounts published in London respecting the arrangements concluded at Friedricksruhe between France and Germany for preventing Servia from becoming a Kingdom, and restraining the inhabitants of other Turkish provinces and principalities, are unfounded, the only fact being that France and Germany agree with all the Powers in advising Greece to follow a wise and moderate policy.

THE KURDS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3.—A Commission has been appointed to deliberate upon the adoption of energetic measures against the Kurds.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—There are rumors touching several important changes in the diplomatic service. The Earl of Dufferin, it is said, will be transferred from his present post in St. Petersburg to the British Embassy at Constantinople in the place of Mr. Goschen. Sir Edward Thornton, now Minister at Washington, will be raised to the rank of an Ambassador, and sent to succeed the Earl of Dufferin at St. Petersburg. The post vacated by Sir Edward Thornton will be filled by the promotion of Francis Clare Ford, Esq., formerly Secretary of Legation at Washington, who succeeded the late Mr. G. Buckley Matthew in June 1879 as British Minister at Rio Janeiro.

MR. FRANK BUCKLAND,

the well-known naturalist and pisciculturist, is suffering from a severe attack of dropsy, and now lies in a very critical condition.

LOST BEEF.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The British steamer Lake Neplgon, at Liverpool from Montreal, lost 144 oxen and 487 sheep on the passage.

AFGHANISTAN.

EVACUATION OF CANDAHAR.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—There is said to be a reason to believe that orders have been sent to the Viceroy of India for the evacuation of Candahar, to commence as soon as the weather permits.

RUSSIA.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—The *Agence-Russe* publishes the following declaration: "All the Powers are equally desirous of peace. It is natural there should be some differences as to the best means of assuring it. Russia shares England's views, but places the maintenance of European concert above her own preferences, and will favor the course most conducive to its continuance."

The foregoing is in reply to a Russian newspaper criticism in regard to the attitude of Austria, France, and Germany.

THE CZAR.

The Czar has arrived here from Livadia, and appears to be in good health. Gen. Melikoff accompanies him.

GERMANY.

THE JEWISH QUESTION.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Jewish question continues to attract much public attention. The newspapers are debating it, pamphlets are pouring forth, tumults are taking place among students and in the streets. A large number of eminent Jews will meet to consider steps to defend themselves. It is proposed to establish journals to support their cause. An officially-inspired writer in the *Grenzboten* seeks to vindicate Bismarck from the imputation of sympathy with the anti-Jewish movement. The writer also severely condemns the Court Chaplain, Stoeckler.

ITALY.

AID FOR GREECE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Roman papers announce that a Philhellenic Committee of Action, composed of ex-Garibaldian officers, has been constituted with the aim of rendering succor to Greece within legal limits, should she commence war.

FRANCE.

THE DE CISSEY CASE.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the De Cissey case has been nominated. All section are represented.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE,

German Ambassador, has arrived here.

VARIOUS.

PROPOSED COLONIZATION.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Advices from Buenos Ayres under date of Nov. 8 say the Government is trying to start a British colony on Rio Negro. President Roca offers a grant of land free for 50,000 Irish immigrants.

WAR CREDITS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 15, say that, owing to the Argentine Republic's armaments, the Brazilian Senate voted a credit of 5,000,000 milreis for the purpose of increasing the naval forces of Brazil. The opposition thereupon declared its willingness to vote a credit of 4,000,000 milreis for army material. The Minister of War accepted the offer. The Government at the same time expressed confidence in the pacific intentions of the Argentine Government.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Geneva says the Town of Montalbert, in Savoy, has been nearly destroyed by fire. Thirty houses, besides public buildings, were burned.

THE NORMAN HORSE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The heavy shipments of Norman horses to the United States by Richardson, of Chicago, are attracting much attention from English breeders as opening a new and valuable market for their product.

THE TRANSATLANTIQUE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A Paris dispatch says: The Transatlantique Steamship Company have concluded to largely increase their capital immediately, and inaugurate a vigorous competition with other Atlantic lines.

NINETY THOUSAND PAUPERS.

The report of the Board of Charities for November shows that there are 90,000 paupers within the City of London, an increase of 3,000 over the same month of last year.

WHY HE DIDN'T SELL HIS MANSION.

The statement that Mgr. Capel had sold his mansion provoked a smile here, where it is known that the reverend gentleman had no mansion to sell.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

An Old Man Jumps into the Lake.

Yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock a man well-dressed was observed by several persons to walk out on the pier at the foot of Thirty-seventh street, take off his overcoat, and suddenly jump into the lake. Three gentlemen, including a Mr. H. Ludwig, who saw the suicidal act, ran down on the pier, but could not do anything to save him. He floated a few feet out into the lake and sank out of sight, without making the slightest effort to save himself. Officer Gordon, of the Illinois Central Railroad, picked up the coat, and subsequently turned it over to Officer Crowe, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, who, with Officer Durr, dragged the lake about the pier, and found the body last evening. It was identified as that of R. M. Whitney, an old man 60 years old, a widower, who was formerly employed as a clerk in the store of N. O. Williams, at No. 235 Monroe street. He lived at the house of David Vaughan, No. 179 Thirty-seventh street, whence the body was removed, and the Coroner notified. The cause of the suicide is not known.

A NEW COMMISSION FIRM.

We would call attention to the card in another column by Messrs. N. C. Murray & Co., commission merchants, who have established themselves at Room 23, 116 Washington street, and cheerfully recommend them to persons desiring to trade in grain, provisions, or stocks. Although this is a new firm, the principal is by no means a stranger. For the past two years he has worthily filled the position of Secretary of the Chicago Grain & Provision Exchange, and the thoroughly satisfactory manner in which he performed his duties won for him a host of friends in the city and throughout the West. Mr. Murray came here from St. Paul, where he was connected with the firm of P. H. Kelly & Co., and he carries some very flattering letters and testimonials from his former business associates. His Chicago references are also unexceptionable. It was to his untiring energy and marked ability that the Chicago Exchange was indebted for much of its past success; and it is safe to say that he will give the same faithful attention to the interests of his future patrons. The new firm, by its connections, offers unusual facilities for trading with the least risk, and all who are inclined to speculate will do well to give the firm a trial.

WIDE APART.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—Benton, one of the parties to the Trimble-Benton duel, is still at his home in Covington, Ky. His second notified Wade, the second of Trimble, that they would not go, and the Trimble party went to Niagara with a full knowledge that Benton had yielded to his father's entreaties and a threat of arrest, and remained at home. The only fact that now points to the possibility of a fight is a report that Benton telegraphed Trimble and Wade, his second, to go to Toledo, O., instead of coming home. This report is probably entirely false.

ASSIGNMENTS.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.—The Peninsular Cigar Company, Bernard Stroh, President, made an assignment to-day to George W. Beadle, Jr. The assets are reported at $32,800; liabilities, $39,400, of which $38,500 are to firms in New York, $12,500 in Philadelphia, $27,500 to parties in this city, and $8,300 to the Coldwater National Bank. Some parties in this city are secured by the assignment of accounts, and others attached the property of the Company before the assignment was made.

MARIE ROZE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Marie Roze took a benefit here to-night in "Carmen." The house was the largest ever gathered in the Opera House. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed during the entire performance. Marie Roze leaves to-morrow for Chicago.

SHUT DOWN.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 3.—Fifteen of the forty-collieries of the Philadelphia & Reading Company have suspended for December, throwing out of employment about 3,000 men. This action was considered necessary on account of the poor market for certain sizes.

A Monster of the Deep.

London Globe.

We sometimes read of gigantic octopuses being caught in such remote places as Northwestern America or South Australia, but the general idea of a British octopus is gathered from the horrible but harmless little bunch of fleshy tentacles, with the bulbous head, which gracefully glides through the waters of the Brighton Aquarium and flops down uncouthly on the artificial rocks. Nevertheless, there are giant octopuses in our seas, as readers of Victor Hugo's thrilling romance, "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," have learned to their groundless horror. Seldom, indeed, are these revolting monsters ever seen, but that they undoubtedly exist at certain depths was proved by the enormous specimen cast up by the sea on the Duggerna Reef at Kilkee, County Clare, during the last great storm, on Oct. 7. An accurate description of the strange jetsam has been furnished by the Rev. R. I. Gabbett. Its tentacles, of which there were eight, had been partially broken. Each of them was as thick as a man's upper arm, and studded underneath throughout the whole length with a double row of rounded suckers. The length of the arms was from twelve to fifteen feet, so that from the extremity of one arm to that of its opposit was a span of thirty feet. The length of the animal's trunk from end to end was at least twenty feet. The head was about three feet long, but very narrow, and its hideous eyes were like the inner surface of a breakfast plate, while its repulsive mouth, shaped like a parrot's beak, was as large and hairy as the joined hands of a man with fingers outstretched. The horrid thing weighed nearly a quarter of a ton, and, to complete its manifold attractions, was decked in the livery of a turbot's underside.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. ROSWELL R. SNOW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 3.—The Rev. Roswell R. Snow died to-day at the age of 70 years. Deceased was a Congregational minister in this vicinity and a resident here for upwards of forty years. He leaves a wife. A post-mortem examination of the body will be held to determine the cause of death.

CHARLES ENSIGN.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—Charles Ensign, for years identified with the lake trade, and manager of the Commercial Line steamers, died here to-day.

SANFORD SOUTHARD.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 3.—Sanford Southard, a well-known citizen, died suddenly this morning from hemorrhage.

ISAIAH MONSUR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 3.—Isaiah Monsur, a prominent broker, did suddenly this morning, aged 58.

Weeks & Potter, the great drug house of Boston, have staked their reputation on the success of the Cuticura remedies in curing itching, scaly and scrofulous humors of the skin and blood, and have met with success.—*Medical Times.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

George E. Chipman's Thanksgiving Present.—Many blessings are showered upon the heads of many people at this time of year, and the Governors of all the States ask their constituents to set aside one day for specially noting what they have to be grateful for. Taken all in all, we presume the great majority of people are better off and will have a happier Thanksgiving this year than they have at any time previous to the panic of 1873, which hung on like a toothache and brought so much misery and misfortune in its train. Now people are more prosperous in all the walks of life, and though many here and there feel thankful, happy, and good-natured, no one in this vicinity will sit down to his Thanksgiving dinner with a better appetite than the genial George E. Chipman, of the well-known firm of Chipman Brothers, dealers in gents' furnishing goods, at the corner of Washington and Court streets. He is a cautious and conservative merchant, who would as soon think of buying a corner lot of thin ice in Labrador as of purchasing a lottery ticket; but he accidentally did the latter thing the other day, with a result which rather surprised him. More as a joke than anything else, he passed a dollar to Mr. L. F. Crosby, the New England Agent of the Louisiana Lottery Company, when the latter was buying a new deck of the latest style, and received one-half of ticket No. 85,498. The reader can judge of Mr. Chipman's surprise when he was informed that he had drawn $15,000, one-half of the capital prize in the regular drawing at New Orleans, Nov. 9, 1880. He had not paid any attention to the date or the ticket, and his surprise was all the greater. A little investigation of such news was, of course, worth making, and the statement was confirmed. Mr. Chipman is not a man who is unduly elated by good news or unduly depressed if bad news comes. He quietly went to New York, receipted at the office of Adams Express Company for three bags of gold containing $5,000 each, took the train for home with his precious baggage, put it where it would be productive of the greatest good, and went about his business as quietly and as energetically as though he had simply received an invoice of a hundred dozen neckties. Mr. Chipman does not usually get on the housetops to give vent to his feelings when he is doing a big business or has a piece of good luck, neither does he groan when hard work is needed to overcome obstacles. He is not inclined to talk much about this purely accidental windfall, and his immediate friends who know of it really seem to enjoy his good fortune better than he does himself, so far as outward appearances are an index of feeling. He is attending to business with the same care, caution, and industry as ever, and is to be congratulated on his even and non-excitable temperament.—*Boston Globe, Nov. 26.*

The greatest blessing ever offered suffering humanity is Arend's Kumyss. In dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc., it acts like a charm. Distress, depression, uneasiness vanish. Comfort takes their place. Appetite and strength return as if by magic. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a food in form of a pleasant milk wine. It represents all the elements of nutrition in a vitalized and easily digested form, and nothing else so rapidly enriches the blood. Treatise on Kumyss sent free to any address. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

For constipation, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, take Arend's Vegetable Bowel Regulator, the most pleasant, mild, and harmless laxative. It immediately relieves a headache, strengthens the stomach, stimulates the liver and kidneys, and purifies the blood. For sale by all druggists. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., wholesale agents. Main depot. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Science in the household teaches us that poor and adulterated Flavoring Extracts, while costing a trifle less, increase the doctor's bills, and make natures greatest gift, a healthy stomach, a curse. Burnett's Extracts are pure.

The Public Will Beware of a Fraudulent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

Eminent Dr. H. R. Walton, Annapolis, Md., writes: Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef is superior to Cod-Liver Oil or anything I have ever used in wasted or impaired constitutions.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.

NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.

The Vital Forces Restored Without Medicines!

OUR ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are unequaled in their construction and efficacy, generating and diffusing a mild, continuous current, reaching at once the seat of disease, and by their electro-galvanic action upon the centres of the NERVOUS, MUSCULAR and GENERATING systems speedily restore the VITAL FORCES, LOST MANHOOD, and curing the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, Exhaustion, Impotency, and all diseases of the Urino-Genital Organs, without drugging the stomach. Nature merely wants natural aid, which our appliances promptly give. There is no known remedy that will so promptly and thoroughly reach and restore the nervous, muscular, and generative systems as electricity administered by the mild, continuous currents.

For Young Men, Middle-Aged Men, and Old Men there is a Natural Way out of Suffering and Trouble.

Special illustrated pamphlet sent in sealed envelope on receipt of 6 cents postage. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

TO LADIES—Special circular on Female troubles, and explaining special Electrical Appliances for cure of same, on receipt of 6 cents postage.

AMERICAN GALVANIC CO.,
Rooms 1 and 2, 134 Madison-st.

PEARLINE.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE

The BEST COMPOUND *EVER INVENTED FOR* WASHING CLOTHING,

and everything else, in Hard or Soft Water, without danger to fabric or hands

Saves Labor, Time, and Soap, amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers—but see that vile Counterfeits are not pr ged upon you. PEARLINE is the only safe article, and always bears the name of JAMES PYLE, New York.

HALT BITTERS.

BLOOD POISONING

Symptoms: Loss of Memory, Smell, Taste, and Hearing.

Rotting of the Membranes, Cartilages, and Tissues.

Wasting of the Flesh, Cough, and Consumption.

FRIGHTFUL PROGRESS OF A GIGANTIC DISEASE.

VIEWS OF DR. SANFORD.

Catarrh in its destructive force stands next and undoubtedly leads on to consumption, for in certain constitutions the transition from one to another is only a question of time. It is therefore singular, as we have frequently remarked, that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartilages of the nose are eaten away, the organs of hearing, of seeing, and of tasting so affected as

NEW YORK.

Aspect of Things Financial in the Great Metropolis.

The Sufferers Standing the Squeeze with Confidence and Hope.

Vanderbilt Forced to Accept the Gauntlet of His Brilliant Adversary.

To Protect Himself Against Gould He Will Enter Two More Directories.

Large Amounts of Money Shipped to Chicago by the Desperate "Pinchers."

Jack Haverly Tells the Dramatic Critics that He Must Be Cracked Up.

Beecher and Tearful Tommy Out in a Vigorous Free Trade Pamphlet.

The Victims of the Minneapolis Merchant Still Groaning Over Their Misfortunes.

WALL STREET.

DOWN AND UP AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The opening of the stock market this forenoon was irregular, unsettled, and from ⅛ to ¼ lower than it closed last night. Northwestern common leading in the downward movement. This was followed by a continued depression in Northwestern, this stock falling off fully two points, while St. Paul followed, and the coal shares declined from ⅛ to 1. The Vanderbilt stocks yielded fractionally, and Western Union Telegraph was also depressed. Burlington & Quincy was an exception to the general tendency of the market at the outset, but, by 11 o'clock, it, too, had felt the downward tendency of the market, and sympathized to the extent of one point. At noon the market was dull and heavy, Northwestern common and St. Paul going below the lowest figures of the morning, while Burlington and Western Union were pressed for sale at low figures.

IT WAS RUMORED

that the lines along the Pennsylvania Railroad formerly under the control of the Western Union Company had been turned over to the American Union Telegraph Company, and the former had been dispossessed. Nashville & Chattanooga also joined in the downward movement, and the market was weak and selling off. On the second call the market became stronger, with a slight rally in the active list. Missouri, Kansas & Texas was especially strong; the coal road shares, the Vanderbilts, the Grangers, Western Union, American Union, and Erie all shared about proportionately in the improvement. Pacific Mail and New York Central were notably strong.

THE UPWARD REACTION

in the stock market continued with strength up to the close of business, when, as a rule, the highest prices of the day were made. The leading stocks were Western Union Telegraph, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Jersey Central, New York Central, Chattanooga, Ontario & Western, Kansas & Texas, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Canada Southern. The upward turn in prices was directly due to the relaxation in the money stringency. At the opening of business to-day, notwithstanding the heavy arrivals of foreign specie, the local money market ruled

VERY STRINGENT,

and stock-brokers were paying 6 per cent plus a daily commission of 1-32@¼ of 1 per cent per day, according to the collateral offered and the standing of the borrower. Of course none of the banks or financial institutions took more than 6 per cent, but the banks had little to lend, and were in many cases obliged to curtail their loans instead of being able to expand them on account of the out-of-town demand for money and the drain into the Treasury. Mercantile paper was 6@7 per cent. Time loans were unchanged.

AT TWO O'CLOCK

the rate for money at the Stock Exchange dropped to plain 6 per cent, while in the last hour money loaned as high as 6 per cent, plus 1-16 of 1 per cent, and down to 6 per cent. Taking the day as a whole, the stringency was not as severe as yesterday, and the closing rate was 6 per cent. The foreign exchange market closed was weak, on the basis of 478@480 and 480¼@481 for prime bankers' sterling. Prime commercial bills were 476½@477 and cable transfers 481@481¼. It is rumored that $1,000,000 in gold was shipped here to-day

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Some private bankers are offering to pay 108 for 6s of 1880, this for the purpose of getting the money out of the Treasury into the banks. One firm to-day furnished to the Treasury at 102⅞ $350,000 of the 6s of 1880. Other purchases were made, and the total to-day was $442,000.

In railroad bonds to-day the features were Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts, which advanced 2; Kansas & Texas seconds, which in the late sailings became strong and advanced 3; Erie second consols, which declined, and later advanced; Kansas & Texas consols assented, which in the morning sold down to 108, in the afternoon became strong and advanced to 110; Texas Pacific income landgrants, which advanced ¼. There was a decline of ¼ in Denver & Rio Grande firsts, Jersey Central incomes, Indianapolis & Decatur, and Springfield firsts.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF MONEY WAS MADE TO CHICAGO

to-day, and the manipulators of funds are making a desperate effort to keep control of the market until next week, believing that if they are able to maintain the premium this week out a break in stocks can be precipitated next week. If they fail, the stock market will of course have a sharp rally. In bank circles the opinion is general that money is sure to grow easy from this time forward. On the 1st of December, according to the Secretary of the Treasury's official report, the Department had a deposit with the depository banks of $11,000,000, which is not only to be allowed to remain, but this sum will be constantly and continually increased. In addition to this sum $14,000,000 will be disbursed from the 1st to the 8th inst., for interest and pensions, and the January interest is also sure to be anticipated without rebate a week before the end of the year. The President of one of the leading city banks said this morning that, in his opinion, the time is becoming exceedingly short, and it will soon be found

VERY DIFFICULT FOR THE SHARKS

to bid up and manipulate the money rates. There are some rumors afloat of a slight misunderstanding between the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Companies. The market for the coal stocks has been sold down somewhat upon a statement that the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company has demanded an increased proportion of the business. Owing to the drought late in the fall, and the unexpected early close of navigation, Mr. Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Mr. Packer, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company; and the leading officials of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company say that there is sure to be all the necessary restrictions to the coal production which the market may require during the ensuing year. Speaking of negotiations rumored to be pending between

THE CLIQUES IN NORTHWESTERN AND JAY GOULD

for a settlement of differences, and which caused a sharp drop in this stock yesterday, together with the report that some of the pools had been unloading, the *Eagle* says to-night:

The immediate future of the market depends entirely upon the truth of those stories. Mr. Gould is said to be short of over 48,000 shares of Northwestern common, and Mr. Sage is said to have "calls" out on St. Paul to the amount of 35,000 shares, at figures much below the current price. If a settlement has been or should be made with Mr. Gould, stocks ought to fall, for the adjustment of differences would withdraw the largest short interest in the market, and leave it without support. Moreover, whenever Gould has settled the settlement has been followed by a sharp attack by him upon all properties, the object being to depress the particular stock which was cliqued in, in order to prevent the bull leaders from profiting much by the attempt to corner. If no settlement has been made, the cliqued stocks should advance, being pushed up by the bulls, and this movement ought to carry up the remainder of the list. This would, of course, intensify the feeling between the cliques and Mr. Gould, and would lead him to resort to desperate measures in order to defeat the purpose of the bulls.

THE "GRAPHIC"

says that certain National banks in New York were to-day demanding ½ per cent on loans, in direct violation of the law. Mr. Vanderbilt has entered into an understanding with five of the heaviest holders of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stock that he shall buy $5,000,000 of shares, and this understanding contains the further stipulation that the investment shall be permanent, and that he shall be given a representation in the next Board of Direction, contingent, however, upon the execution of the scheme projected by Jay Gould. A similar understanding exists between Mr. Vanderbilt and the heaviest holders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. Mr. Vanderbilt does not care to enter the Direction of those lines unless it shall be necessary as a measure of defense against the hostile combinations of Mr. Gould.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

this afternoon held a Directors' meeting, and declared the usual dividends of 1¾ per cent quarterly payment on the preferred, and 2 per cent semi-annual on the common, payable on Dec. 28. The transfer books close on Dec. 11 and reopen on the 30th inst. Nothing but routine business was transacted, and no reports were presented, as they had not been written up for the past six months. The earnings the fourth week in November increased $111,000, and the increase for the month was $202,000. The showing for the half is at the rate of 16 per cent on the stock per annum. For some time it has been positively known that at this meeting a scrip dividend was to be declared on the stock of this Company. A great many people were induced to purchase the stock on this representation, and it will, no doubt, cause much disappointment when the result of the meeting is known. If legal obstacles to the declaration of a stock dividend existed, the Company's lawyers must certainly have been aware of the fact, and the large holders should not have spread abroad a false impression.

THE FIGHT IN WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH

promises to continue. The bears declare that the quarterly statement, to be issued next week, will be very unfavorable, and claim that the quarterly dividends will probably be reduced. The American Union opposition are very pushing and enterprising. It is claimed that this Company has 2,000 men at work, and they are building 200 miles of line per day.

PRODUCE

WHEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Sympathizing with the marked heaviness and irregularity reported early for Chicago, as resulting in good part from speculative manipulation, winter wheat broke sharply at the opening, yielding through the forenoon about 1@1¾ cent a bushel under a decided pressure to place supplies, leading to a brisk business in the options, the January option having again been the favorite. Subsequently, on reduced offerings, a free speculative call, and more buoyancy than usual recently from the export interest, prices rallied ¼@1¼ cents a bushel. The export demand, which was chiefly for the United Kingdom, ran mainly on No. 1 white and No. 2 red of the winter grades, but extended also to the ungraded stock. The latest dealings in the way of options indicated another partial decline of ¼@¾ cent per bushel. Cable advices were of a more favorable tenor. Sales of No. 1 red in lots at $1.29¼@1.30, closing at $1.30; No. 2 red at $1.23@1.24¼, closing at $1.24¼ afloat; do December at $1.23¼@1.24¼, closed at $1.24 asked; do January at $1.26⅜@1.28¾—chiefly at $1.26¼@1.27, closing at $1.26½; do February at $1.28⅜@1.29¾, closing at $1.29¾ asked and $1.28¾ bid. No. 3 red at $1.19¼@1.20¾, closing at $1.20¾; do steamer grade at $1.11@1.13; ungraded red at $1.15@1.37½, as to quality.

CORN.

Corn was moderately active, mainly in the option line, but quoted down ¼@1 cent, the January and February option suffering most. Toward the close more firmness was noted, values on options rallying about ¼@¾ cent on better demand. Early deliveries were unusually tame. Sales mixed Western ungraded new and old, 58¼@61¼ cents, as to quality; No. 3, 57¾@58¾ cents; New York steamer mixed at 58@58¼ cents.

Oats were quoted generally weaker, in several instances receding ¼@¾@1 cent a bushel on a restricted business, leaving off about steady at the modified figures. White Western ungraded at 45@50 cents, as to quality; mixed do at 42@44 cents; mixed State, nominal; No. 2 Chicago at 45 cents afloat.

Rye about steady, but dull; a car-load of No. 1 sold at $1.01; prime State at $1.03.

Barley was lower and very quiet; No. 2 two-rowed State, December delivery, sold at 92 cents.

PROVISIONS.

A somewhat freer movement is reported in hog products, which, however, have shown depression and irregularity as influenced by the unfavorable advances from the West. Western mess pork quiet for early delivery; quoted at $14.25 and new at $15.25; and in the option line very slack in request, with December options quoted at $13.25. Cut meats in demand at steady prices. Bacon quiet, with long clear quoted at $7.50 and short clear at $7.87½. Western steam lard fairly active, but a reduction of 5 cents for early delivery, quoted as closing at $8.97½; sales reported at $8.05@8.97½ for prompt delivery, and $8.85@8.87½ to arrive; and 133 tierces off-quality at 8½ cents, and in the option line more freely dealt in, but at a decline, with December closing at $8.90; January at $8.95@8.97½; February at $9.05; March at $9.12½.

THE OTHERS.

Tallow was in demand with sales noted at 6¼@6⅝ cents.

Raw sugars in very moderate demand, and quoted weak at 7⅛@7 9-16 cents for fair, and 7⅝@7 11-16 cents for good refining; Cuba centrifugal at 7⅞ cents. Refined sugars a shade lower on a very dull market.

In freights a fair business was reported, chiefly in the line of charter contracts at generally firm rates, in instances showing a slight improvement. For Liverpool shipments by steam, flour at 2s 6d@3s 3d, mostly through freight and forward shipment, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 6d@2s 7½d; wheat at 7½d; provisions at 30s@45s, mainly through freight for forward shipment, and by outport steamers as low as 30s@32s 6d.

MINING STOCKS.

DULL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The mining market has been dull. Amie was fairly active. Calaveras was higher. Buckeye sold at 18 and Cherokee at 80. Chrysolite declined. The brokers at the New York Board do not appear to have any definit idea as to what the future of the market will be. Many think that there is considerable outside investment. The investors, it is alleged, are buying quietly at present low prices, and will await the boom. Higher prices are generally predicted, but when they are to come is a question difficult of solution. The Leadville mines are closely watched, and great expectations are placed in them.

HAVERLY HOT.

NOT ENOUGH NEWSPAPER TAFFY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Jack Haverly got upon his managerial ear last night, and made things merry for awhile at his Fifth Avenue Theatre. John McCullough is playing there, and has drawn fair but not overcrowded houses. Haverly, for some reason, had got it into his head that the size of his receipts was attributable to the fact that the newspapers had not kept up a fusillade of encomiums on the great actor, or at least had not continually published long notices, either for or against him, thus exciting public interest. Last night, for instance, there were about $600 in the house, whereas Haverly felt that there should have been at least $1,000. So, during the evening, he began

A LITTLE CIRCUS

on his own account that eventuated in a jolly hurrah, whereat there were no heads broken, but where he did get rid of a good deal of surplus indignation. Haverly was flitting hither and thither about the house, when he suddenly dropped in on Dan Frohman, the manager, and nearly frightened the wits out of that gentleman by wanting to know what was the —— cause of such a —— small house (only $600), "and we should have a thousand. I tell you you don't work this thing up right among the newspapers here. You ought to keep at them, and have something in all the time. Are there any newspaper men in the house?"

Frohman said he'd see, and reported that he had found a few.

"Well, get them in here," said Haverly, and they were

HERDED INTO THE OFFICE,

and then the irrepressible dramatic cornerer stood before them and read them a lecture that was the essence of richness: "I don't want you to say," he remarked, "that Mr. McCullough acted such and such a part creditably, and nothing more. That don't do any good. Give him good long notices. Either praise him or damn him, but give it to him strong. You fellows here are not worth a cent. Pitch in, and keep pitching in. That's what makes things go off lively like," and then he

OPENED A BASKET OF CHAMPAGNE,

and made things "go off lively like" for the boys. If had some long notices this morning, but they were not altogether flattering to McCullough's personation of *Lear*, the character in which he appeared for the first time at night. Haverly is trying very hard to secure the site of the New York Club-House, facing Madison Square, and bounded on and west by Fifth avenue and Broadway. He says he wants to erect there the best theatre in the United States. It is doubtful whether he can secure the property.

REVENUE REFORM.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AND OTHERS SPEAK THEIR MINDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Thomas G. Shearman, Charles Frederick Adams, Daniel G. Thompson, and others have just issued a circular on the subject of revenue reform. They state that the time has come when this question should be considered on its merits, and that as no President is to be elected for four years, and no Congress for two years, the discussion need have no partisan bearing. The facts which present themselves to their minds as indicating that reform is needed are:

First—That American shipping has been nearly banished from the seas. In 1879 the exports by American vessels were $266,000,000, and by foreign vessels $1,000,000,000.

Second—Although our foreign commerce has increased, it has not done so at anything like the rate at which it was advancing twenty years ago. In the ten years ending in 1859 our total commerce increased 131 per cent. In the twenty years ending in 1879

ONLY 75 PER CENT.

In 1849 our commerce amounted to $12.65 per head of our population. In 1859, to $22.60 per head. In 1879, to $25.20 per head. In 1859 the commerce of Great Britain was $36 per head. In 1879 it was $88 per head. In 1859 we were gaining at such a rate that if it had continued we should now have had a commerce of $500,000,000 a year larger than Great Britain. We were then $927,000,000 behind her. In 1879, instead of having gained upon her, we were $1,780,000,000 behind.

Third—It is generally supposed that our manufacturers have been encouraged by the legislation of the last twenty years. Many statements have been published as to the progress of our cotton manufactures abroad. The total export of our cotton goods in 1879 was less by over $100,000 than in 1860. The British export increased in the same period by $60,000,000. Of our woolen manufactures less than $347,000 in all were exported in 1879, notwithstanding an enormous protective duty upon imported woolens. It is constantly asserted that our cutlery is

SUPPLANTING SHEFFIELD CUTLERY IN SHEFFIELD.

Our export of cutlery to all the world in 1879 was $65,000. Our imports, mostly from Sheffield, was $1,170,000. The proportion of our manufactured exports to the agricultural is less than half what it was in 1860. The census of 1880 is not accessible, but that of 1870 showed that the actual quantity (not value) of manufactures had only increased 32 per cent in ten years, while between 1850 and 1860 the increase was over 80 per cent.

Fourth—The present tariff imposes duties which are destructive of revenue in several important cases. A duty of about 100 per cent is laid upon steel rails and on blankets. The importation has therefore ceased, and the Government

RECEIVES NO DUTIES FROM THEM WORTH MENTIONING.

In 1879 only $70,000 of rails were imported. In 1878 only $530. Of blankets only $1,500 worth were imported in 1879. But the American people pay each year $14,000,000 for rails and $7,000,000 for blankets in excess of European prices.

The gentlemen presenting these subjects to the public state that these results are directly attributable to the excessive duties imposed by the present tariff, and that, "The welfare of the Nation demands a searching reform." They propose to form an association for the purpose of publicly agitating the subject.

THE FORGERY.

GRINDING SLOW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The fact that indictments had been returned to-day against so many of those connected with the Garfield letter libel created no surprise among those conversant with the facts in the case. It was expected that more would be found. The reason why there was not was because the counsel for the prosecution wished to work up still further the developments which point to Maryland and Massachusetts. These developments implicate at least two of the members of the Democratic National Committee, who it is said will probably find it difficult to explain their action in the matter of the forged letter when called upon to do so in a court of justice. It is believed that some one who had access to the Grand Jury room gave to some person connected with *Truth* details of all the important testimony concerning the Morey letter soon after it was laid before the jurors. An effort will be made

TO PREVENT THIS

when the next Grand Jury meets. The proof of this is shown by the fact that one of the counsel for the defense went before Judge Cowing to-day and wished to offer bail for his client before the indictments had been presented to the Court. It is the belief of those qualified to judge that the forged letter was

THE WORK OF KENWARD PHILP.

He also wrote the editorial article headed "Lying and Sticking to It." A conference was held at the Astor House to-day between Anthony Comstock, Mr. Britton, his assistant, Joseph Hardy and Lewis F. Post, which it was understood related to the indictments brought. Mr. Comstock denies that the conference was arranged, or that it has any connection with the forgery business.

INDICTED.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Grand Jury in the General Sessions to-day presented indictments against Joseph Hart, Louis A. Post, Kenward Philp, and Charles A. Byrne for publishing in the *Truth* a criminal libel on Gen. Garfield. An indictment was also presented against Samuel Sullivan Morey for perjury. The indictments against Philp, Hart, Byrne, and Post charge the first-named with writing and the others for publishing on the 22d of October last an editorial headed "Lying and Sticking to It" in the *Truth* newspaper, and also with publishing the alleged Garfield Chinese letter, and a fac-simile of it, and by these means "unlawfully, wickedly, and maliciously devising as much as in them lay to injure and vilify James A. Garfield, and to bring him into public scandal and disgrace, and to deprive him of his good fame, credit, and reputation, and to the great scandal and injury of James A. Garfield, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York, and their dignity." These parties are all charged with criminal libel, the penalty for which is a year in the Penitentiary and $250 fine. The bail given by Philp after the examination by Judge Davis was continued. Post and Hart came to the District-Attorney's office this afternoon to give bail, but Judge Cowing had gone home, and they were allowed to go on their own responsibility until to-morrow morning, when they will furnish the necessary bonds. It is probable that now Morey has been indicted for perjury, he will be removed from the House of Detention to the Tombs. All the indicted parties, it is said, will be arraigned in the Court of General Sessions on Monday next.

HARWOOD & CO.

THEIR ANXIOUS CREDITORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—There was a meeting this afternoon at Messrs. Whitman & Phelps, of the Committee of Five to whom was referred the examination of the statement recently submitted by Harwood, the Minneapolis bankrupt dry-goods house, to their large army of creditors. The attorney of the firm was present, as were also the former business manager and the bookkeeper. These gentlemen were very closely questioned as to the condition of the firm, and the Committee finally decided to take no definit action towards completing their report or making any recommendation, but they did express themselves as not entirely satisfied with the statement as presented by Harwood & Co., feeling that the best showing had not been made, and they on behalf of the creditors asked permission to send an expert to Minneapolis to make an examination of the books in order to satisfy themselves that everything was as represented. Mr. Harding, an expert accountant of this city, left for Minneapolis to-night. The Committee will report their action to a meeting of creditors to be held next Monday afternoon, but nothing definit can be done until the expert shall have made his report.

DOGS.

FIELD TRIALS ON LONG ISLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MATTITUCK, L. I., Dec. 3.—When the trials commenced this morning the judges decided to let Laguay, Rush, Iron Duke, and Isabella conclude their heats. Laguay beat Rush, and Iron Duke beat Isabella. Then the next heat, which was between Earle's Smut and Stanley's Belle, was won by Smut. The incomparable Gladstone won his heat against Bloodgood's Nat "hands down."

When the only Gladstone was called, the excitement of the spectators was so great that the stewards had great difficulty in keeping them in the rear of the judges. His pace was so fast that the judges and the reporters had to run to keep him in sight. All present pronounced him the grandest field dog they had ever seen. His handler, Mr. Wheford, feels very confident of beating the other dogs he has to run the deciding heats with in order to win the great prize, and is backing him heavily in the pools.

Goodwin's setter dog Grousdale, the winner of the puppy stake last year, beat Spie's setter Maid. This concluded the first series of heats in the second series.

After, who had won a "bye" in the drawing, ran with and was beaten by Dashing Monarch. Iron Duke beat Spy; Sensation beat Croxteth, and Lass o' Gowrie beat Fred.

The weather was clear but very cold. The northwest wind blew harder than yesterday, making a bad day to send the birds.

The trials will probably not be concluded until next week, as, if the all-age stake is concluded to-morrow night, it will be as much as can be expected.

OPINIONS.

TALK WITH THE BULLS AND BEARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—"Wall street wants money," said a bull broker to-day, "and it is the duty of the Government to see to it that the demand is met. The whole business of the country wants an easier system of lending on the part of the National banks. The result of the stringency is that many operators are compelled to unload stocks, and the high rates of money will attract a large amount of capital to this city, and then the boom in stocks will be resumed at the point where they were choked off by Jay Gould and the other money-lending Shylocks of the street. Even the West, I understand, is sending back money sent there for the grain merchants, in order to share in the ¼ per cent per day above the legal rate which those who are carrying stocks are compelled to pay. If every one having stocks would make a special effort and hold on to them they would be amply repaid by the rise which will come when money gets more abundant in this market, and that I think will be very soon, judging from the draft of coin from the Bank of England destined for New York."

A BEAR BROKER

said: "It is reported that Mr. Vanderbilt had parted with much of his holdings while the pool was buying, and that the discovery of this fact by the members of the pool completely demoralized them, so that they let the stock get below 118. No better evidence of the fact that the Northwest stock was in the hands of a very few persons could be furnished than the fluctuations which we have seen for the past two days. There is evidence that the bull market has culminated for this year. It was the intention of the bulls in Northwestern to declare a scrip dividend to-day of 40 per cent, going to the stockholders at 25, but when the Western Directors arrived in New York they at once protested against any such doings, saying that the feeling among the farmers was already

VERY BITTER AGAINST THE RAILROAD COMPANY,

and that there was already enough danger of rousing the Legislature this winter without inviting the attack by declaring a scrip dividend. Any man who is acquainted with banking knows that a lock-up is impossible. There is nothing to be had at the banks but specie, and even this cannot be had in any large amount. Any one knows, or ought to know, that to lock up specie is impossible. Gold is continually shipped West and South, and in Chicago the demand for money is so great that they are afraid of a stringency equal to that which we have here. This demand for money is perfectly legitimate and natural."

NEW WONDERS.

CLOTHING WOVEN FROM GLASS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The ingenuity that led to the manufacture of articles of clothing from paper has been eclipsed, as similar articles are now made from glass. An uptown dry-goods house has on exhibition a glass table-cloth several feet square of variegated colors, with ornamental border and fringed edges. The fabric is flexible, and only a little heavier than those woven of flax, while it is claimed that it can be washed and ironed like the ordinary table-cloth. Glass has been spun and woven in Austria for some years, but it is a new undertaking in this country. A prominent glass-manufacturing firm of Pittsburg, Pa., recently engaged in the manufacture of this brittle substance into fabrics, which they claim are as perfect, delicate, and durable as the finest silk. A representative of this firm said yesterday that they can spin 250 fine threads, each ten miles in length, in one minute. The weaving is done with an ordinary loom, but

THE PROCESS

is more difficult and much more interesting than the spinning of cotton and other threads.

"We can duplicate in glass any costume," said this gentleman, "and can make it just as brilliant in color, elaborate in finish, perfect in fit, and equal in its smallest details, even to the buttons on the original. The fabric is very strong, cannot be ripped or torn, and can be sold at a less price than linen, cotton, or silk, or other fabric imitated. It is also very warm, easy-fitting, and comfortable, whether worn as dress, shawl, or other garment in ordinary clothing."

Among the articles already manufactured of glass are beautiful feathers, which resemble those of the ostrich-towels, napkins, and table cloths.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY SHERMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The *Herald* Washington special says: "The President and Secretary Sherman are both inclined to maintain silver as part of the general circulating medium, and it is believed the President agrees with the Secretary that it would be more expedient to recoin the present dollars and make them contain a dollar's worth of silver. In that case they would cease to be subsidiary coins and become part of the general coin circulation. This would be an attempt to establish a double standard. Some people hope that such an attempt by the United States would get the coöperation of several European Governments, but there is no ground apparent for the belief that any solvent European Government would help us in this direction.

SECRETARY SHERMAN

WILL NOT HOLD OVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "It is understood that Mr. Sherman will not remain at the head of the Treasury after the 4th of March. There is apparently good authority for saying that when Gen. Garfield was here a few days ago he talked frankly about this matter, not only with Mr. Sherman, but with some of Mr. Sherman's friends, and that he said to them that he would be grieved to do anything displeasing to Mr. Sherman, but that it would undoubtedly be embarrassing to him to ask Mr. Sherman into his Cabinet. He at the same time, it is understood, refused to make known at this moment his final decision of the matter, but added that he doubted if there was any precedent for a Secretary of the Treasury holding over beyond the rest of the Administration. He was, however, reminded that Albert Gallatin was Secretary of the Treasury for twelve years, having been appointed by Mr. Jefferson in 1802, reappointed by Mr. Madison, and held the place until 1814. Of course Mr. Sherman would not embarrass the incoming Administration, and it is therefore taken for granted that he will make his claims for the Senatorship.

ITEMS.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCHEME.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—An American syndicate, composed of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Seligman & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co., will issue to-morrow their prospectus for subscriptions to the De Lesseps Panama ship-canal project.

CAUGHT.

The following dispatch was received this evening:

CEDAR KEYS, Fla., Dec. 3.—*Superintendent Walling, Chief of Police, New York City:* Andrew J. Gillen arrested; shot himself; acknowledged his identity. Probably will recover.

GEORGE H. RICHARDS, Mayor.

Gillen is the young man who shot Miss Segerson because she rejected his offer of marriage.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

John Ford, of Forty-first street and Seventh avenue, and Charles Burns, of Brooklyn, were killed to-day by an explosion of gas in Forty-first street and Seventh avenue.

MRS. LANGTRY'S HUSBAND.

Edward Langtry, the husband of the celebrated English beauty, is now in this city, and is going West shortly on business. He is a plain-looking man, aged 30, five feet eleven inches high, and broad shoulders. He intends bringing Mrs. Langtry to this country on a visit next summer.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

August D. Leighton, colored, on trial the past few days for the murder of Mary Dean, has been found guilty, after an all-night's session of the jury.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS CELLAR.

John Fisher, a well-known furniture-dealer on the Bowery, was found dead in the cellar under his store early this morning.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Arrived, the steamship Jan Brokel, from Antwerp; Ville de Marseilles, from Havre; and Spain, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Australia, Rhinewidda, and Canada, from New York, have arrived out.

GLASGOW, Dec. 3.—Arrived, the steamer Arcadia, from Boston.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 3.—Arrived, Bothnia, from New York.

THE MISSISSIPPI OPEN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 3.—The river is rising. The channel at Rush Island has cut through the bar, making a passage around the gorge and giving open river to Cairo. The Mattie Belle arrived at Grand Tower safely, and the Durfee left here for Cairo at noon. There is about four feet of water to Cairo.

Weather clear and milder.

THE LAW'S BEHEST.

John Callahan, the Murderer of Tormie, Hanged at Wooster, O.

His Sleep Undisturbed and His Appetite Unchecked by the Prospect Before Him.

Outlines of the Brutal Crime for Which the Condemned Suffered.

Riley, the Minnesota Hard Citizen, Held for Want of Bail.

An Ex-Professor from Kansas Lynched for a Horrible Crime in New Mexico.

HANGED.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 3.—John Callahan was hanged at Wooster to-day for the murder of John Tormie on the 20th of October, 1879. He was calm during the last days. Last night his spiritual advisers remained with him till 10 o'clock, his parents till 1, and the Sheriff till 2, after which he retired and slept soundly till morning. He ate a hearty breakfast with apparent relish.

Callahan listened to the death-warrant at 10 o'clock, and at 11 washed and dressed carefully, even to blacking his boots. At 11:40 he was taken from his cell, accompanied by a priest to the scaffold, where brief religious services were held. Being asked if he had anything to say, Callahan replied, "I believe not." The trap was sprung at 11:47. In nineteen minutes he was pronounced dead and the body cut down. A great crowd surrounded the jail, which was guarded by two military companies.

THE CRIME.

John Callahan was 22 years old last August. He was born in Wisconsin, where he lived two years, when he removed to the vicinity of Wooster, O., with his parents. He led a vicious life, was noted for quarreling, in which he usually drew a knife upon his antagonists. The offense for which he suffered the extreme penalty of the law today was one of the most brutal on record. It occurred Oct. 2, 1879, at a county-fair grounds near this place. Callahan, with five accomplices, set upon two men, named Frank Martin and John Tormie, who they suspected had been the assailants in a difficulty which took place at the Village of Shreve, just west of Wooster, some days before, in which Callahan's friends were worsted. The aggrieved party in the Shreve affair, who was too drunk to recognize any one distinctly, pointed to Martinas his assailant, whereupon Callahan and his friends

COMMENCED THE ATTACK.

Martin was felled with a club in the hands of James Saddler, one of the Callahan gang, and left for dead. Tormie was struck at every turn by the mob, who were armed with billies. He finally fell from exhaustion, after which the crowd continued their clubbing and kicks,—Saddler dealing the prostrate man three murderous blows on the head with his heavy cane, and Callahan completing the mischief by inflicting three stabs in Tormie's back with a dirk. The victim was placed in a buggy and driven to the house of the nearest physician, but he died in a few minutes after reaching the place. Martin regained his senses in a few moments, and

MADE HIS ESCAPE.

An hour later, Callahan, Saddler, and two other of the gang, a father and son named McGowen, were arrested and placed in jail. The others fled, and have not since been seen. The trial of Callahan ended in conviction of murder in the first degree, and he was sentenced to be hanged Aug. 27 of the present year; but Gov. Foster granted him a respit of ninety-eight days, fixing the execution for to-day. Saddler was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to nineteen years in the Ohio Penitentiary. The two McGowens plead guilty to manslaughter, the father receiving three years and the son five years in the Penitentiary.

THE MINNESOTA FEUD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 3.—Judge Farmer overruled the motion of the prosecution to quash the writ of habeas corpus in the Riley case to-day at Austin, and fixed bail at $5,000, which the prisoner could not furnish, and he was remanded to the Freeborn County Jail. In rendering his decision, Judge Farmer reviewed the case as presented, and already reported in THE TRIBUNE. In the course of his decision he held that "the office of a habeas corpus is not to bring before this Court any mistakes the magistrate may have made. The injunction of the habeas corpus is of a higher character. It is to the legality not the regularity of the magistrate. Clearly he acquired jurisdiction from the record. That jurisdiction cannot be taken away by this Court. His jurisdiction in the matter of the examination is current with this Court. Having acquired jurisdiction, the magistrate may conduct the examination until that duty is fulfilled. The magistrate has all the authority that this Court has. Once he acquires jurisdiction, he retains it until he has discharged the duties pertaining to it."

The Court took up and reviewed the question of bail, and held that "the counsel for relator claims the offense is punishable by not more than five years' imprisonment. Then the magistrate was wrong in refusing bail, if bail was offered. I have examined the statute, and think the offense was clearly an assault to commit murder, and that it is a bailable offense. The magistrate ought to have accepted bail if it was offered."

On the question of jurisdiction the Court held the Justice had undoubtedly acquired jurisdiction to commit, and choice of jails rested with the committing Magistrate. When he decides upon that it is final and conclusive, and this Court cannot review it upon a writ of habeas corpus.

In conclusion the Court fixed the bail at $5,000 for the prisoner.

At Dexter on Monday the prisoner's brother-in-law, Sisicker, explained to the reporter that he had incurred Pace's enmity several years since, and that the Judge had visited vengeance upon every member of his family, the case of Riley being the latest manifestation of ill-will.

The brother-in-law could not secure bail for the prisoner, being poor and without influential friends. Riley says he doesn't want any bail.

Mrs. Riley has arrived from Stevens Point, Wis., and had an interview with her husband today, but it was all about family matters. She will be present at Dexter on Monday.

Richard H. Jones was retained as additional counsel for Riley this morning, but will not appear in court until the trial takes place in the District Court. I am informed that Riley's counsel will, after the examination at Dexter, again apply for his release on a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that he was kidnapped, and will state more specifically than they did in the petition for the original writ all the facts in connection with the alleged kidnapping.

The only disposition that the prisoner has yet manifested in the matter of bail is that described in a *Pioneer-Press* special: Sheriff Sheehan was awakened this morning at 6 o'clock by Riley, who expressed a desire to go down-stairs. The Sheriff directed his Deputy to lay a revolver on the table before he commenced dressing, in order that it might be handy if needed. "Yes," said the prisoner, "Damn you, you want to have it handy, too. If I could have got hold of it coming down here I would have fixed you." There was some further conversation, in the course of which Riley said his lungs were all gone, and he would not live over two years anyway. It was a matter of indifference to him whether he spent that time in the Penitentiary.

Riley was seen by a reporter after breakfast and had a few words with him. He said: "They have no evidence against me. All they can rely on is my enemy, and I don't see what that has to do with the commission of a stated offense. I was kidnapped from Wisconsin. When the officers arrested me they said it was for a burglary committed at Albert Lea. There had been no burglary committed." He added with a grim smile, "They told me they were going to take me to La Crosse, but they didn't do it. They probably thought I would get a lawyer there. When they got within a short distance of La Crosse they suddenly swung around and rushed me over to Winona. I can tell what the result of the proceedings will be this morning. I will be sent back to the Freeborn County Jail."

At this interesting point in the interview the reporter was thrust out by the Sheriff, but the prisoner's prediction was fully verified, for he was remanded, and will come up for a probably further postponement on Monday.

FOUL PLAY FEARED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 3.—This morning a handsomely-dressed lady called at the office of the Chief of Police. She said that about three weeks ago she had passed through here on a tour East with Frank Riggs, her husband, and their two sons. Mr. Riggs has large mining interests in Arizona. They put up at the Planters' House. There Mr. Riggs was introduced to a man named Welcher. Welcher and Riggs became very friendly, and Welcher asked Riggs to stop at the St. James Hotel on his return trip West, adding that the landlord was a friend of his. Sunday Riggs and his family returned to St. Louis on their way to Arizona. They stopped at the St. James. Mr. Welcher called. He and Riggs visited around. Yesterday about 1 o'clock Riggs and Welcher were seen standing in front of the St. James barroom, on Fifth street, near Walnut. Riggs remarked to one of his sons, "Are you going up to the room?" On being answered in the affirmative, Riggs said, "Tell your mother I will be up in ten minutes. I am going down the street with Mr. Welcher." That was the last seen of Mr.

MIXED.

The Scandal at Dixon Puzzling the Sympathies of the Observers.

An Indecent Church War Fermenting a Mass of Moral Corruption.

All the Villainy of One Faction Balanced by the Other's Pusillanimity.

The Story of the Preacher, Yet Unheard, Likely, However, to Improve His Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Dec. 3.—The Court has been occupied nearly all day in hearing evidence on the question of the expulsion of Yates from the Baptist Church, one of his complaints being that the defendant had charged, or published, that he had been kicked out of that Church. The defense first offered in evidence the record of a pretended church council held in February, A. D. 1879, which was objected to on the part of the plaintiff. After argument the Court held the objection good, and would not admit it until the proper proof was made that the Council was properly organized and had authority to act. The defense then proved that Wilder, the father of the young lady insulted by Yates, and Yates

MUTUALLY

agreed to submit the controversy—that is, whether or not Yates had taken improper liberties with Miss Wilder—to a lot of the Baptist preachers, and to be bound by their decision. They selected the Rev. Mr. Reed, of Amboy, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell Williams, of Topica, and some others, who met and heard the testimony of the young lady, she testifying before them as she did yesterday in court; that they heard Yates' story, and, deliberating, the preachers found in favor of Yates,—that is, that he should have a letter in regular form from his Church in Sublette, as of good standing and credit. The proof showed that all

THE PREACHERS

were called upon to determine was as to whether or not Yates should have that letter, and that they gave it to him. It was an arbitration, and had no authority to expel him from the Church or depose him from the ministry. Notwithstanding such fact, the preachers, in March, 1879, after Yates had commenced preaching for the Congregationalists in Sublette, without any authority from any one, and without notifying any one, and without notice to Yates, reconvened themselves, and, without hearing any evidence, decided that, because Yates had left the Baptist Church and

GONE OVER TO THE CONGREGATIONALISTS,

they no longer deemed him worthy to be a preacher and a member of the Baptist Society, and expelled him, as they thought. After hearing all that, the Court decided that the action of the preachers in March was unwarranted, because they had no authority to act, and excluded their finding. The conduct of all the parties to this scandal is most foul and disgusting. So long as this man Yates remained a Baptist, his brethren were willing to do almost anything to screen and protect him in his practices. How any set of men, and especially ministers of God, could, after hearing the story of Miss Wilder (now Mrs. Ireland) that this man Yates made

THE MOST INDECENT PROPOSALS

to her, say that he should remain in the Church, and still remain in his capacity of minister, is something beyond the imagination, and how the young lady could, in two days after receiving the insult, go to Yates' house, and visit with him and others, and take tea there, is beyond the comprehension of decent people; and it is astonishing that she should voluntarily come from her home in Iowa to this State to tell her story in public. Mrs. Scarborough

STILL REMAINS IN COURT,

and listens, as does Mrs. Ireland, and several other females from Sublette, with seeming pleasure to all that takes place, and seem to relish all the rough points. Although Mrs. Ireland gave her testimony yesterday, she has been in the Court-House all day, listening and knitting. Mr. Wilder told, in a very dull and uninteresting way, how Yates followed him down cellar and asked him what he was going to do about his daughter's matter, whether or not he was going to "knife" him, and Wilder made no reply. One could not help but feel sympathy for Mrs. Ireland when she told her story, and to feel like kicking Yates for his conduct, but

THE SYMPATHY WAS SOMEWHAT DISSIPATED

when she still continues to sing in his choir and attend his prayer-meetings. While sympathizing with her, one can't help but despise her father and brothers for allowing Yates to remain in town a day after his conduct to their sister and daughter was known to them. The old idea that red-headed men are dangerous is entirely exploded by this trial. It seems that Scarborough allowed this man Yates to talk to him five hours in his own house about his attempts on the virtue of Mrs. Scarborough without exciting his rage, and, really,

HE DID NOT GET MAD

about it until some weeks or months afterwards, and he and his wife still continued to sing in his choir, and when Yates left Payson, Ill., that Church gave him his regular letter or demit. The Congregationalists of Sublette all stand by Yates, and quite a number of the Baptists are backing him against the Wilders and Baptist preachers. The whole case disgusts many people, and more especially is it

DISGRACEFUL TO THE BAPTIST PREACHERS

who heard his case and gave him his regular letter from that Church in Sublette. It shows that, but for his becoming a Congregationalist, his sins would have been hushed. Why Mrs. Ireland's ablebodied husband does not pound Yates within an inch of his life is a mystery. The Court closed with the testimony of Mrs. Ellen Trowbridge, of Sublette, corroborating Mrs. Ireland in regard to her visit to Yates' study. Yates, by his counsel, says that

THE STORY OF "THE WILDER GIRL"

is not entirely warranted, and will be explained. The case does not attract much attention from the outside, not many spectators being present besides those in some way interested. The evidence will hardly be concluded this week, and is expected to be interesting when Yates tells his side of the story.

THE DOCTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Dec. 3.—The Northern Division of the Fox River Valley Medical Association met yesterday and completed its organization by electing Dr. Joseph Tefft, of Elgin, President; Dr. E. F. Cleveland, of Dundee, Vice-President; and Dr. Hardy, of Kaneville, Secretary and Treasurer. This Association embraces the territory south and east from Richmond, Marengo, and Byron to Geneva, Turner Junction, and Bartlett. It will meet bi-monthly, the next session to be held at Elgin on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1881. The Northern and Southern Divisions will meet jointly at Geneva this month.

Green, the Reformed Gambler.

Jonathan H. Green, once the most notorious and successful gambler in America, and afterwards known as an exposer of gambler's tricks, is now aged and poverty-stricken in Philadelphia. From 1831 to 1842 he won money right and left, not only from amateurs, but heavily from professional players. On one occasion he took $36,000 from a party of card sharpers in three days. He was wonderfully skillful in handling cards, and invented several of the swindling devices still used by faro dealers. At length he renounced his evil ways, restored a great deal of money to men whom he had robbed, and spent the rest of his fortune in the advocacy of laws against gambling. In lectures and books he described the means by which he had won, but this after a while failed to yield him a living. His family are now supported by charity.

CANADA.

Another Fire Horror in Toronto—Several Persons Fatally Injured—Toronto & Ottawa Railway—Small Change—Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway—Post-Office Money-Orders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 3—2 a. m.—The girl Nellie Edwards, one of the victims of the Crawford fire, died at half-past 1 this morning. It is said now that Mr. Crawford cannot survive twelve hours. The others are reported favorably.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 3.—Mrs. Annie Casey, who was arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of her two children, who were found dead in their bed in the house No. 10 Carr's lane, died very suddenly in No. 3 Police Station this morning. She was arrested at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and was immediately confined in the cell, where she remained all night. She partook of some nourishment in the evening, but appeared to be in a fever of excitement, her almost constant cry being for whisky. During the evening Coroner Johnson and Dr. Evans visited her, and at that time no thought of her dying struck them. At ten minutes past 8 this morning she was brought up from the cells to the orderly room. After speaking with her a few minutes, Inspector Leith left the room, and when he returned, ten minutes afterwards, she was lying dead on the floor. An inquest is being held.

This morning another horror, resulting from fire, occurred in this city. A fire broke out in A. M. Crawford's tailoring establishment, No. 9 Revere Block. The inmates of the house, Mr. Crawford, his little son Bertie, 2 years old, a workman named Lawrence Stewart, a servant named Nellie Edwards, and three girls were sound asleep up-stairs, immediately over the fire, which was raging in the shop below. The fire made fast headway, and was beyond all control before the alarm was sounded. The firemen, three of whom were badly burned, skillfully and early began the saving of life and the fighting of fire. The windows were smashed in and the inmates of the house (excepting the three girls), horribly burned, were taken out unconscious. The three girls escaped. On hearing the roaring of the flames they fled from the house without alarming the rest of the household. If they had done so the rest of the people in the house might have got away unharmed.

The fire, it is thought, originated from a coal stove in a room off the store, and the flames almost immediately caught the staircase, and cut off the only means of escape except the windows. The names of all those injured are: William Crawford, proprietor; Bertie Crawford, son of the proprietor, both thought to be dying. They are terribly burned and disfigured, the flesh of the boy from the waist down being a mass of blisters, while the father's principal injuries are on the face, neck, arms, and stomach. The flesh in some places is literally roasted off the ribs.

Lawrence Stewart, tailor, of Woodbridge, is injured internally by smoke, but will recover.

Nellie Edwards, a servant employed with Mr. Crawford, is horribly burned and suffering from inhalation of smoke. She is in great agony, and but slight hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Frank Forsyth, fireman, arms, face, and head badly burned.

Martin Kerr, fireman, arms, face, and head badly burned. Both of these are incapacitated for duty.

Thomas Doughty, fireman, suffering from smoke and burns, but not seriously injured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 3.—All the rumors of Grand Trunk scheming in the Toronto & Ottawa Railway, so far as the new company is concerned, are set at rest by William Gooderham, Jr., in a letter dealing with the subject. Mr. Gooderham says he received neither $30,000 nor any other sum from the Grand Trunk to buy the Toronto & Ottawa charter from the Scott combination; and that neither Mr. Hickson nor Mr. Hickson's company furnished him with any money for such purpose. Mr. Gooderham says: "On Toronto granting a bonus of $300,000, and some other municipalities which have already voted over $800,000 modifying some of the conditions contained in their by-laws, we will be prepared to go on at once to build the road, to finish it with all speed, and run it as a line, independent of the control of any other company."

The Deputy Minister of Finance writes a letter to the *Mail* respecting the scarcity of small change, both in silver and notes. He states that, in addition to a large amount placed in circulation in the other Provinces, more silver has been put in circulation in Toronto alone, in the last year, than was previously placed in circulation throughout the entire Dominion since Confederation. In addition to this, a further large amount is now being minted in London; and of this a sum of $90,000 will be sent to Toronto, where it will shortly arrive. An order has also been sent to Birmingham for a large supply of cents, of which Toronto will receive a large amount.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 3.—The damaged grain in the propeller California, which sank at the Northern Railway Company's wharf a few days ago, has been sold at 50 cents and 35 cents a bushel,—4,000 bushels going at the former rate, and 2,500 at the latter.

The death-rate for last month, as shown by the cemetery-returns, was 20 per cent below that of November, 1879.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Dec. 3.—At a meeting of the City Council, the Committee on Wharves and Shipping recommended that a memorial be presented to the Government asking for the removal of the shoals in the harbor, as they seriously obstruct the harbor; and, when the deepening of the Welland Canal is complete, the obstruction will be more seriously felt.

Another car-load of coal-oil has been seized here. The test was unsatisfactory, ranging from 108 to 109 degrees, while the necessary standard is 116 degrees.

The measles have broken out among the children here, and the schools are being decimated. In one of them, out of thirty-nine pupils, only six put in an appearance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—Mr. McLennan, who recently returned from a surveying trip over the route of the Souris & Rocky Mountain Railway, will leave shortly for a surveying trip along the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway. As the country to be traversed is densely wooded with spruce and poplar, and covered with thick undergrowth, it can be more easily traversed in winter. It is not known yet whether the Company will be placed on the same basis as other companies respecting a land bonus; but, if so, the land bonus must be in other portions of the Territory, as that along the projected line is comparatively worthless for agricultural purposes. The great utility of this line is in its shortening the journey to Europe.

An endeavor is being made to obtain a reduction in the cost of post-office money-orders between Canada and England, and between England and Canada. At present those who have to use post-office money-orders as the only available means of remitting small sums from this country to England suffer an injustice in comparison with the charges for remitting the same amount to the United States. A post-office money-order for $10, or the same amount sterling, from Canada to the United States, costs 10 cents; to England it is 20 cents. For a $20 order, it is 20 cents to the States and 40 cents to England; or, for each money-order, the amount is just double from Canada to England what it is from Canada to the United States. Those who hail from the Old Country, or have business-communication with it, are thus placed at a disadvantage as regards the use of the money-order system.

BILLIARDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—Following are the scores in to-day's games of the billiard tournament for the State championship: McLaughlin, 300; Estephe, 97. Dodds, 300; Bullock, 208. Bullock, 300; Hunter, 239. Nelms, 300; Estephe, 224.

WHO WILL GET IT?

Nearly $20,000 Found on the Dead Body of an Outcast.

Several Alleged Widows and Swarms of Cousins—Scraps of His History.

A Venture in the Direction of Matrimony—Selling Sermons to Preachers.

All of His Wealth That One Wife Ever Touched—Litigation Ahead.

New York Sun.

On last election-day a tall, spare, long-faced, gray-bearded, ragged, and dirty man begged for breakfast at a house in Burnt Hills, Saratoga County. The woman refused him because he was so squalid. But she gave him 10 cents, and a neighbor told him how to reach the Shaker settlement in Watervliet, Albany County. The three counties of Albany, Saratoga, and Schenectady join within a few miles of these two places, and near Niskayuna, in the latter county. On the evening of that day this tall, gray tramp entered the Village of Niskayuna, applied for admission to a house or two, was refused, and then he disappeared. The next morning Mrs. Winnie went out to the carriage-house after coal. When she opened the door she saw the old man lying on his back, partially propped up against the coal-bin. She spoke to him, but he did not answer. Mrs. Winnie hurried back to the house with the news that there was a dead man in the carriage-house. Help was procured and the old man was examined. He was not dead, but barely alive. His condition was such that the Winnies refused to have him within their doors. A kindhearted neighbor had him carried into his house, built a roaring fire, gave him brandy, and killed a chicken to make broth for the old man. The tramp, without speaking, died at 5 o'clock. Coroner Onderkirk, of Schenectady, was notified, and that night at 9 o'clock he arrived at the house where the dead man lay.

The man who had played the part of Good Samaritan was sorry that he had done so, and he said to the Coroner: "The best thing you can do is to put that man and his rags in a box and bury them all together. I don't want him here another minute."

The Coroner objected to this method of disposing of a human being, and said that he would try to prepare the body for burial.

"It was the worst case I ever handled," said the Coroner, who is an undertaker. "He had on two or three coats, vests, and shirts, all in rags, and two pairs of trousers. I cut the clothes off. When I came to the trousers, I felt a bunch in the waistband, and examined and found a little bag sewed up, and then sewed to the waistbands of both pairs of trousers. It contained a $100 Government bond. I struck another bag fixed like the first. It contained still another bag, and that held a gold hunting-case watch and chain worth $150. Then I found another bag that had a lot of silver in it. So I went on. In his clothing I found more bonds, more silver, a bag of buttons, six silver spoons wrapped up in brown paper, a silver cream or brown sugar spoon, and the whole wrapped with five or six yards of cord. When I had finished I took an account of stock. I had $750 in Government bonds, $230.72 in cash, the watch and chain, five old silver spoons marked 'J. H. G.,' and one older and smaller, marked 'J. P.' A silver cent, and a silver 'M.' The silver and the pennies weighed four pounds. Then a man handed me something that he said he had picked up where the old man lay. It was a sort of tin case, done up in rags. I pulled them off, and opened the case. There was something rolled up inside. I pulled it out, and found that it contained nineteen new $1,000 United States registered bonds. That old man had died, apparently of starvation, with $19,989.72 about him,—only $10.28 less than $30,000. I wonder if he had set his mark at the latter figure.

"Well," continued the Coroner, "this put a new aspect on the case; $30,000 meant heirs. I found, besides, on the old man papers showing that he was John Edward Giles, and probably a minister, for there were two sermons in one of his pockets. We had a post-mortem examination. It showed that he had died of congestion of the brain. I had the face photographed, put the body in a receiving vault, and the money in the bank, and began investigations. Some local papers published something about it, and the result was that we soon found that the man was known around Rhinebeck and through Dutchess County. But before this there appeared a claimant to the property right here."

THE FIRST CLAIMANT.

Stopping the Coroner in his narrative, it is best to go back thirty or forty years. In the class of 1838 in Union College was John Gile. In the Village of Schenectady lived Helen Maria Chute. These young persons were married in 1838, and in 1843 John Gile, he living in the meantime, had completed his theological studies, settled in Setauket, Long Island, as the pastor of the Presbyterian Church there. Two children were born to them, one of whom, Maggie, lived, and in 1849 was 3 years old. One September day in 1849 the Rev. John Gile left his home, went over to Stony Brook, and, taking a small sailboat, set out to sail around Crane Neck and Old Field Point in the Sound, a distance of six or eight miles. He was not an experienced boatman, and he never returned. Some days afterward the bow of a boat was found in the vicinity, and the blacksmith in Stony Brook identified a chain attached to it as one that he had made for the boat in which the Rev. John Gile had set sail. The entire village mourned his loss, and in the cemetery at Setauket was erected a tombstone bearing the inscription: "To the memory of the Rev. John Gile, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Setauket. Born at Littleton, N. H., Jan. 2, 1818. Died Sept. 25, 1849."

Mrs. Gile afterward married David F. Lyon, and took up her home again in Schenectady. Some years ago Mr. Lyon died, leaving her for the second time a widow. Maggie grew to womanhood and became Mrs. Banta. The mother and daughter now live in Schenectady. When it appeared in the newspapers that the tramp who had died with $20,000 about him was the Rev. John E. Giles, there were several friends of the widow of the Rev. John Gile who jumped at the conclusion that the dead man was her long-missing husband. Mrs. Lyons herself was not without doubts on the subject. There were those five spoons marked "J. H. G." This, as spoons were marked long ago, would stand for John and Helen Gile. Mrs. Lyons knew that spoons were marked that way, but she did not know that her husband took any spoons with him when he set sail from Stony Brook on that September afternoon. The fact that the dead man was a preacher was in her favor. That he had changed his name by inserting a middle "E." and adding an "s" was natural enough if he had deserted her. She went to see the dead man, and said that the upper part of the face looked something like her husband's. He was a smooth-shaven man. This man had a thin scraggy beard and mustache. She told the Coroner that her husband had a mole on his body. The dead man had no such mole.

"Then, Mrs. Lyons," the Coroner says, "brought some of her husband's sermons, and we compared them with those found on Giles. The writing was unlike. Her husband's sermons were mere skeletons; Giles' were written out in full. Still we were all hoping that it could be proved that the Widow Lyons was the rightful heir to that money, but the more we looked into it the more unlikely it seemed. She said her husband had four false teeth. This man's teeth were all in his head. Still her friends insisted that he was the man, and some thought it strange that I had any doubts on the subject. I gave these persons credit for meaning well; but you ought to have seen the swindlers. A man appeared in Niskayuna the day after Giles' death was published, said he was his son, and ordered me to turn everything over to him. Another man sent for me to come to Troy, and told me a cock-and-bull story concocted from what he had read, with some imagination thrown in. I began an investigation."

A LAWYER INTERESTED.

Another man began investigating. This was Lawyer Alexander J. Thompson, of Schenectady. The result of what he, Coroner Onderkirk, and a Sun reporter have ascertained brings the story nearer to completion. There lived in Rhinebeck near the beginning of this century a mason named Samuel H. Giles. He was an Englishman by birth, but a warm American at heart, and was a Captain in the War of 1812. In the records of the Lutheran Church in the certificate of marriage of this man with Mary Thompson on April 8, 1816. A son was born, and he was named John Edward Giles. He grew to manhood in Rhinebeck, and learned his father's trade. He was a shrewd young fellow, and after a term or so in the Rhinebeck Academy was deemed worthy to teach school. He taught the district school in Red Hook in the winter and worked at his trade in summer. He developed the faculty of talking in meeting and making prayers. Under the influence of the Lutheran minister in Red Hook he was licensed for one year to preach. There is nothing to show that he ever had more authority than this to be called "Reverend." He was a thrifty young fellow and saved money, which he gave to a merchant of Rhinebeck for safe-keeping. When John was a little over 25 years old he proposed marriage to Miss Emma Sitzer, and she accepted him. The day was set for the wedding, the guests assembled, and after a little delay John appeared with the friend who was to be his groomsman. As they entered the room John stopped short, looked at the bride-elect, turned to his best man, and said: "Ed, she's uglier and older than I thought. I won't marry her." Then he turned on his heel and walked away. That night he disappeared, having first collected $650 from the merchant who took care of his money. The following is an extract from a letter that he wrote on the 18th of January, 1844, when he was hiding in Clinton, eight miles from Rhinebeck:

"HONORED SIR: After being at Rhinebeck one week, and after it became noised about considerably that I was there, I left, and am now in the Town of Clinton, eight miles from the village. I have not carried out the original intention which you expected when I left you. You thought, I suppose, that I undoubtedly would marry the girl; but I have not married her, nor do I think I shall, for I don't like her, and there is no use marrying a girl you don't like. My friends, however, have exerted themselves to their utmost in order to settle the affair by mutual agreement of the parties if possible, and I do sincerely believe that they will be able to, for, after trying some time, they have at last got them down to $150, which my friends say is entirely too much, and that, though they ought to have something, $50 is plenty, and they shall not have any more if they can help it. I have been there only once, and for me to pay $150 for being in the house about thirty minutes, is, they say, entirely out of the question, and I shall not pay it unless I am compelled to. . . . She certainly has spoken the contract, for she told me she was 27 years old, and she actually is upward of 30."

The result of this breach of promise is not fully known, but the deserted maiden afterward married a shoemaker, and is now living in Rhinebeck in great poverty.

In 1845 John E. Giles married the widow, Hannah Knapp, who had a small daughter at the time. The courtship was peculiar. Mrs. Knapp was doing housework for a Rhinebeck man. One evening Giles called and asked to see her at the door. She went out, and was gone some little time. She smiled and looked a trifle puzzled when she came in. A few days after she asked her employer what sort of a man Mr. Giles was. The employer didn't know much for or against him.

"Why?" he asked.

"Oh, he asked me to marry him, when he called the other night."

She married him because he said he'd give her a good home. He built a little one-story frame house that is standing in Rhinebeck yet. He then abused her, so say all the old inhabitants, locking her in the cellar, beating her, and making her life so miserable that she left him. Some say that he deserted her. She died in this city in 1853, and is buried in Evergreens Cemetery. Her daughter lives here now.

GILES ON HIS TRAVELS.

After leaving his wife Giles became a colporteur and agent for religious newspapers. Then began the tramping that ended only at his death. In those days he dressed well, had a ready tongue, and imposed upon ministers of all denominations. He called himself "the Rev." John F. Giles, and lived entirely upon the charity of the men on whom he imposed. His face, form, and voice became known throughout the State. He took many subscriptions for different religious newspapers, sent in the orders, and pocketed the money. He preached whenever the opportunity offered, and traveled up and down the State, seldom going out of it, returning to Rhinebeck once a year or thereabouts, always begging, never spending money, and always trading on his pretended piety. No one knew much about him or his family relations. When questioned he said that the subject was a painful one. As years passed he became careless in his dress, and the persons who thought it a duty to entertain "Brother Giles," the colporteur, now began to hesitate before giving a bed to him. He became very eccentric.

"I came home one day," said Mr. Thompson to the reporter, "and my wife met me at the door, saying, 'Come in and see who's in the kitchen. I guess I'm entertaining an angel unawares. But he don't look like one, and he didn't like what I gave him to eat, and ordered me to get something better.' I went in rather angry, and saw a dirty old man at the table. 'How are you, sir?' I said, rather sharply. 'How are you, sir?' he answered, in a very dignified manner. 'Who are you?' I asked. 'I'm a man of God,' he answered. 'From what church do you pour your communion?' 'I take my orders from no church,' he said, very solemnly. 'I take them from God Almighty Himself.' 'Well, said I, 'you take yourself out of my house.' He hesitated, and I started for him. Then he went. On the piazza he stopped and began to shake his clothes. 'I shake the dust—' he began. 'You get out in the street and shake yourself,' I shouted. 'Don't do it on my piazza.' I didn't know who it was. But when I saw Mr. Giles lying dead I recognized him."

Many stories are told of his eccentricities, as they were then styled. His sole aim seemed to be to save money. When turned away from a house he would beg money to pay his lodging, and would often get it. Then he would go and sleep in a barn. Only a few days before his death he was in Galway, Saratoga County, and two clergymen there gave him $1 on his plea that he was anxious to get home in order to vote for Garfield. He had $19,000 with him at the time. There are those who were surprised after the Rev. J. E. Giles had slept in the house to find their bureau drawers rifled of stockings, pillow-cases, and towels. Neatly folded pillow-cases and two napkins were found on him after he was dead.

"When I saw that money," said Lawyer Thompson, "I made up my mind that somebody was heir to it, and that I might as well help find who it was as any one. I am not ready to tell you what I have found, by any means. The Widow Lyons has no claim; that's plain. Giles' first wife is dead; that's settled. Did he ever marry again? that's the question. I am prepared to say that there are three women, to my knowledge, who claim to be his wives. I have the certificates of two. He had no brothers and sisters; no relatives that are known except on his mother's side. I have found, and represent, a lot of cousins. There are so many that if their claim is proved the shares will range from $1,500 to $175, and that is providing they divide the whole of the $20,000. I don't tell you any more. There's going to be some interesting litigation."

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. Thompson is a shrewd lawyer. Coroner Onderkirk seems to be a plain and candid man. He does not agree with Mr. Thompson that that gentleman is the man to make the search. "The money is my mortgage," he said, "and I made up my mind that it was my duty as an officer to find the lawful heirs, and I went to work. On the old man was the address of the Rev. J. B. Sylvester, of Chatham Centre, near Rhinebeck. I went over there and found Mr. Sylvester. He preaches, keeps a grocery, sells cigars, has a little printing office, where he prints sermons, and, when I saw him, was making a pair of red flannel drawers on a sewing-machine. He knew much about Giles; had sold him many sermons, which he sold to other ministers. How did I know it? I found the receipts in Giles' papers. Sylvester told me to go and see W. L. Pultz, an old friend of Giles', who lives near Rhinebeck. I went, and found an old black satchel full of papers. Pultz told me much about the old man, and said, among other things, that he had once said that he had a wife in Madison County, but that he didn't live with her, because he couldn't stand the smell of hops. You know Madison is a great hop country. I looked over the papers. Here is one of them, the certificate of the second marriage of Giles' father, in Binghamton."

Mr. Onderkirk showed a yellow paper, written over with large, awkward characters, of which the following is a copy:

"This certifies that I married Samuel Giles to Sarah Epheck on the 4th of August, 1829, and that said Giles was at the time dressed in military uniform, and that he interrupted me while passing through the marriage ceremony by emphasizing his bride in her arms, and kissing her most affectionately, and after pausing a while and requesting him to desist, I was able to complete the ceremony. SOLON STOCKING,

"Minister of the Gospel."

"Then I found the receipts I spoke of from Sylvester, and many letters and notes, evidently recommendations from one minister to another of the bearer, the Rev. J. E. Giles. One letter asked the receiver to take care of Brother Giles for the night. The writer would have done it, but his hired girl was afraid of the brother and said that she would not stay if he did. There was a memorandum book showing that he had done business with Vermilye & Co., the New York bankers, and a letter from a banker to them saying that the bearer desired to exchange some bonds for ones of a larger denomination and registered, and a postscript said: 'This man has earned this by years of hard labor.' I found some letters from a woman calling herself his wife. The date and town were carefully obliterated. I will show you them later. Then, at last, I found three or four old newspapers carefully rolled up. I unrolled one after the other, and in the centre found this.

"It was a marriage certificate showing that on Oct. 13, 1861, in Brookfield, Madison County, N. Y., the Rev. Julius M. Todd had married the Rev. John Edward Giles and Miss Jane E. Giles.

"That helped to narrow the thing down considerably," continued the Coroner. "I started for Brookfield. The first man I met was one of the old residents. 'How long have you lived here?' I asked. 'Sixty years,' he said. 'Do you know that?' and I pulled out the photograph of Giles. He put on his glasses and said: 'Why, yes; it's old Giles, the preacher.' I then found the Rev. Todd, and without telling him my errand showed him the same photograph, and asked him the same question. He recognized it at once, said he had married him to Jane E. Giles, who, by the way, was no relation to him, and took me to the records, where I saw the record of the marriage. Mr. Todd said that when Giles came there he was pretty well dressed; that the woman was a good Christian, whom he shortly after deserted. She had gone to Michigan, and he gave me her address. I fixed Giles' identity beyond a doubt, and left for home. Then I wrote to Mrs. Giles in Michigan, telling her that such a man had died, and asking her if she was his wife. I said nothing about the money. Here's the first letter."

It was evidently the work of one not accustomed to holding a pen; but the spelling was good and the words well chosen. She said she had married the Rev. J. E. Giles, told when and where, and asked particularly whether he was conscious when he died, and what were his last words. "I want so much to know," she wrote. "Did he have a decent burial, and where was he buried? I wish to have a stone to mark his resting-place."

In answer to a second letter from the Coroner, the following was received, the place where it was written being withheld:

"NOV. 17, 1880.—MR. D. D. C. ONDERKIRK—*Sir*: I have just received your letter, and hasten to reply. I thank you from a full heart for the care you have taken of my poor husband's body and also for the interest you manifest in my behalf. With reference to the disposal of his remains, it is my wishes that they have a decent burial in your county, as I am not permanently located. I am living with a married sister, and they contemplate removal. I have no children, and Mr. Giles told me that ours was his first marriage. It was eight years from the time we first met before our marriage. He came to me highly recommended. His papers bore the names of Judges, ministers, and the then Governor of the State of New York, all speaking in the highest terms of him. The only relative he ever spoke of to me was his mother's sister, then living in Oswego with her two sons. The old lady is, perhaps, dead. Of my sufferings I will not speak much. They are known to God. But he used to speak of it himself. He said to me one day: 'Jennie, my conduct is killing you. You look so pale, and your hair is getting so white.' I said: 'If you know your conduct is killing me, why won't you do better?' 'Well,' said he, in a light way, 'if you die before I do, I'll see you buried.' I never had a penny of his money while I lived with him. He was fed and clothed at my expense, and lived at my father's house. He had at that time nearly $4,000, counting them over every night and morning. At one time he wished me to write to him at a place he mentioned, and gave me a stamp to pay the postage, but, changing his mind, he came home, and his first inquiry was for the stamp. He took it and put it in his pocketbook. That is all the money of his that I ever handled. Of what good did his money do him? When alive his treasure was on earth, and now how poor he must be, poor man! I am glad you have had his photograph taken. It looks more natural than I would have thought it could. I have a tin-type likeness taken before we were married. JANE E. GILES."

The Coroner has several letters written to Mr. Giles by Jane E. Giles, and found in his papers. The writing was the same. They are remarkable, as showing a spirit of love, and devotion, and piety that certainly seemed genuine. The writer of these letters will soon be in Schenectady, and will apply for letters of administration on her husband's estate. Then the trouble will begin. Mr. Thompson intimates that there are other wives prior to her, and that it will be hard to prove her right to the property. The cousins, too, will make fight for their share.

THE RIVER'S RISE.

What the Effect of a Freshet Has on the Pittsburg Levee.

Harper's Magazine for December.

But the magic wand which so potently transforms the river front of Pittsburg, which brings intense energy out of apathy, which turns day to night and silence into a babel of sounds, is the sudden advent of a "coal-boat" stage of water, i. e., anything over eight feet. This occurs when both rivers, swelled by rapid thaw or continued rains, send down their quickened tides, so that both freshets reach the Ohio at the same time. About the mouth of the Monongahela, or safely moored in its slack-water "pools," float hundreds of great clumsy craft that have the draught of a small ocean steamer. These are laden deep with millions of bushels of the wonderful bituminous coal and matchless coke of Western Pennsylvania. The coal is glistening, irregular cubes, is fresh from a hundred collieries up the beautiful Monongahela Valley, and the coke in huge barges that hold 35,000 bushels each, is the output of the adjacent regions, where 5,000 coke-ovens blacken the fair land and sky with their dense smoke. In 1879 60,000,000 bushels of coal and 3,500,000 bushels of coke passed through the locks of the Monongahela, dependent for its going upon the caprice of Jupiter Pluvius. These awkward-looking boats, with their load of carbon, may have lain thus for months, while the price of their cargoes has doubled in the far-off markets for which they were loaded, and their owners are moved to profanity, or pray for rain to float their waiting cargoes.

Pittsburg is the home of 1,500 towboats of a pattern incomprehensible to Eastern eyes, for they do not "tow," but push. Their homeliness is outweighed by their bull-dog tenacity of purpose, when it comes to their legitimate business of harbor and long-trip towing of cumbersome fleets of coal-laden craft. These are lashed in a solid fleet, of which the steamer is the hindmost hull. In cost these craft range from the perfectly appointed monster representing a fortune of $30,000 and the power of 1,700 horses down to the battered veteran that might bring $2,000. This motley fleet is huddled in port, each boat ready and anxious to move these coal craft over the hundreds or thousands of miles of tortuous Ohio or muddy Mississippi. Their fires are laid and their boilers are filled, and when the coal boat stage comes at last it finds Pittsburg boats and their crews galvanized into intense action.

It may be that this long-expected rise is an affair of a single day, or of forty-eight hours' duration at best. The rivers of Pittsburg rise and fall like a jack-in-the-box. There may be three feet of water on Saturday, thirteen on Sunday, and Monday's sunset will redden "six feet scant" in the channel. Between these extremes is the tide which, taken at the flood, leads the coal fleet to Southern and Western markets, and brings long-deferred cash to the shippers. The amount of systematically directed energy, backed by experience and ability, necessary to get a coal shipment of say 10,000,000 bushels (twenty-six and a half bushels to the ton) in thirty-six hours, can hardly be fittingly described. The small, old-fashioned locks of the Monongahela dams are gateways utterly inadequate to the task of passing the fleets of barges, and steamers, and flats, and boats that await their turn. Crews, and boats, and ropes, and rolling smoke, and puffing steam, and shouting men, are features in a scene only to be witnessed, even in Pittsburg, when there comes a sudden rise after a long season of low water. But at last the rearmost craft gets through, and joins the emancipated throng of boats that are slowly steaming down the winding Ohio. Each boat has charge of her "tow," the latter consisting of from five to twenty-five big square boats, holding in all from 50,000 to 600,000 bushels of solid carbon.

The coal is mined along the Monongahela Valley and up the valley of jaw-racking Youghiogheny. The coal seams lie in most cases far above the level of the river, and in the older pits the coal has been removed for a distance of three miles from the water's edge. The mouths of these ink-black tunnels show far up the green-walled hillsides. From these inky spots issue noisy cars that rush down the "incline," bang against the "tipple," and discharge their contents over sloping "screens" into the waiting boat or barge below. And back and forth in these gloomy pits stalk the forlornest of mules, solemn visaged and wearing a bandage over one eye in a way suggestive of some subterranean difference of opinion. This bandaging is done for the good of the beast, which, unbandaged, will "shy" over to one side and bang his anatomy against the wall, but the drapery does not add to his beauty in the least.

For half a century this undermining of these everlasting hills has been going on, until they rest their strata upon posts or upon thousands of columns of coal in the abandoned mines beneath. An acre of coal, be it understood, means 120,000 bushels of the merchantable article stored in a "seam" four feet eight inches thick. A single towboat will take to New Orleans, 2,000 miles away, the outcut of five acres of coal at a cost for transportation of four cents per bushel. While this work is going on along the rivers mentioned, coal is leaving the Pittsburg fields by rail at the rate of 180,000,000 bushels per year, and the supply is practically inexhaustible.

From coal it is but a short step to coal's brighter and purer first cousin, coke. To the southwest of Pittsburg there lie boundless beds of a peculiar soft coal, in strata eleven feet thick, easily mined, and generally easy of access. This coal, easily baked in great ovens, is the Connellsville coke of commerce, 90 per cent carbon,—a fuel that finds its way to the blast furnaces of Lake Champlain on the east, and to the smelting furnaces of Utah and Colorado on the west. Five thousand coke ovens to-day send their pernicious fumes heavenward, and the nocturnal appearance of a range of coke-ovens in full blast so nearly embodies the orthodox idea of satanic scenery that unregenerate Pittsburgers have comparatively few surprises in store after this life.

THE PONCAS IN LUCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 3.—The case of the Ponca tribe of Indians vs. Red Cloud and the Sioux Nation of Indians was decided this afternoon by Judge Dundy in the United States Circuit Court in favor of the plaintiff. This was an action in ejectment brought to determine the title of the Ponca tribe of Indians to the lands ceded and relinquished to them by the United States under the treaty of 1865. Judge Dundy decides that the Ponca tribe has a legal estate, and is entitled to possession of the real property described in their petition, and that the Sioux Nation unlawfully keeps the Poncas out of the possession of the same, and the Court do assess the damages of plaintiff by reason of the premises at the sum of $1. It is therefore considered by the Court that plaintiff recover from defendant the real property—to-wit: all the islands lying in the Niobrara River and south of the middle of the main channel of said river within Townships 31 and 32 north and within the Ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 west of sixth principal meridian of the Kansas and Nebraska survey, and within the district and State of Nebraska, and also assesses the costs of action.

A Very Aristocratic Family.

The Hamburg *Correspondent*, in order to do away with the idea that the Czar of All the Russias could have stooped to marry beneath him informs us that "The family of the Princess Dolgorouki trace their descent from the Archangel Michael."

Shakers' Sarsaparilla is a true medicine.

B. F. ALLEN.

The Last of the Evidence—The Counsel and the Judge.

The Jury Promptly Bring in a Verdict of Not Guilty.

The concluding day of the B. F. Allen trial was begun yesterday before Judge Blodgett, but attracted few spectators.

The first witness was

MR. THOMAS F. WITHROW,

General Solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. He testified that prior to 1873 he had been a practicing

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

J. M. BURNS, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

S. S. BURT, of Detroit, is at the Palmer.

COL. J. M. BURNS, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

F. MEDHURST, of London, England, is at the Tremont.

JUDGE WILLIAM T. HOPKINS, Morris, Ill., is at the Pacific.

HENRY POEHLER, of Henderson, Minn., is at the Sherman.

ROBERT JOHNSON, of Cardiff, England, is at the Sherman.

S. M. STEPHENSON, of Menominee, Mich., is at the Sherman.

BISHOP H. B. WHIPPLE, of Faribault, Minn., is at the Pacific.

W. B. HARVEY and wife, of Washington, are at the Tremont.

C. M. THOMAS and W. H. Bond, New Mexico, are at the Pacific.

GOV. AND MRS. JOHN S. ST. JOHN, of Topeka, Kas., are at the Palmer.

DR. P. H. BAILHACHE, of the Marine Hospital Service, is at the Pacific.

H. C. ADAMS and a party of six, of San Francisco, are at the Tremont.

A LARGE number of prisoners will be arraigned in the Criminal Court this morning.

UNCLE SAM'S pensioners will to-day receive their pay for the quarter just ended.

L. E. SNIVELY, General Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad, is at the Tremont.

THE Sub-Treasury paid out $65,000 in gold and received $30,000, and paid out $10,000 in silver.

COL. AND MRS. C. L. WILSON, Miss Wilson, and Mrs. David McClure, of California, are at the Pacific.

UNITED STATES SENATOR ANGUS CAMERON, of Wisconsin, passed through the city yesterday, dining at the Sherman.

SENATOR WILLIAM WINDOM, of Minnesota, passed through the city yesterday en route for Washington, registering at the Pacific.

J. B. BROWN, President of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and H. B. Hammond, President of the New York & Boston Railroad, are at the Pacific.

At the Internal-revenue office collections were made yesterday as follows: Export, $10; specials, $87; tobacco, snuff, and cigars, $4,521; beer, $2,408; spirits, $42,054.

DR. ARTHUR LITTLE will preach Sunday morning on the duties of Christians to the neglected classes of our city at the New England Church, corner of Dearborn avenue and Delaware place.

THE name of the man who dropped dead in front of a West Lake street saloon on Thursday was Neise Johnson, and he was formerly employed at Stockton's iron-mills. Heart disease was the cause.

THE following dutiable goods were received at the Custom-House yesterday: W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 35 casks punch; B. B. & C. E. Baker, 100 bags salt; Fowler Bros., 206 bags salt. The collections were $4,300.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Monasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was: at 8 a. m., 23 degrees; 10 a. m., 25; 12 m., 31; 3 p. m., 36; 6 p. m., 34. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.83; 8 p. m., 29.60.

IN the County Court yesterday Mrs. M. L. Banta was declared insane, but not a pauper. The unfortunate woman was a person of exceedingly fine appearance, whose trouble arose from overindulgence in opium. It is said that she is the only woman ever admitted into the Washingtonian Home for treatment.

THE Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Carrie Humphrey, a child 8 months old, daughter of Joseph Humphrey, living at Austin. It appeared that the little one tipped over a pitcher full of hot water while at a table and was burned so badly about the abdomen that she died. A verdict was returned accordingly.

LAST evening about 5:45 o'clock, while a child 9 years old, named Mary Boland, living at No. 526 Barber street, was playing about a stove, her clothes caught fire and she was badly burned about the body. Dr. Root was called to attend her, and expressed the opinion that unless inflammation set in in twenty-four hours the child would recover.

PATRICK HAYES, a boy 16 years old, while returning from work at the Stock-Yards last evening was run over by the Michigan Southern dummy, between Thirty-ninth and Forty-first streets, and had his right leg badly crushed below the knee. He was removed to his home, at No. 2117 Butterfield street, and attended by Dr. Andrews, who amputated the injured limb.

IT is rapidly become fashionable for couples matrimonially inclined to procure their license and then seek Judge Loomis in the County Court, and invoke his aid in tying the knot. The peculiar and interesting branch of business is steadily growing. Yesterday Judge Loomis united in marriage: Louis Hanaleman and Katie Dyke, Jacob Merkelbach and Emma C. Bolt, and Peter Larson and Linda Anderson.

THE annual election of officers for York Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M., held Thursday evening, resulted as follows: F. Q. Hall, H. P.; D. L. Evans, K.; William Lawrence, S.; Guy T. Gould, Secretary; C. Bunge, Treasurer; J. R. Wilkins, Chaplain; A. W. Schroder, C. of H.; George Nichols, P. S.; William E. Huber, R. A. C.; F. W. Lyon, W. H. Soud, George Campbell, the three G. M. of the Veils; D. Cassion, Tyler. The installation of officers is Dec. 9 at 7:30 p. m.

AT 10:30 to-morrow morning the Church of the Holy Angels, on Oakwood boulevard, near Langley avenue, a new edifice constructed under the supervision of the pastor of the parish, the Rev. D. Tighe, will be formally dedicated by Archbishop Feehan, assisted by Dr. McMullen, Administrator, the Rev. Father Hamon, of Toledo, and the Rev. Fathers Riordan, Dunne, Waldron, and Rolles, Flannigan. The ceremonies of dedication will be followed by a solemn high mass. The choir will be under the direction of Prof. De Campi. Admission, to prevent overcrowding, will be by tickets, which may be had of the pastor.

IT was mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE that Miss Carrie Hoffman, a pretty and budget insane in the County Court the day before. Some of her friends were no little amazed at the announcement, and asserted with much force that she was a victim of the machinations of relatives who were anxious to obtain control of her property. Legal steps will be taken this morning by those who believe in her sanity to obtain a rehearing of the case. The young lady is now detained in the insane ward of the County Jail. She is the daughter of the late W. B. Day, who died about three years ago. The family reside in very good circumstances at 3605 Lake avenue.

WHILE Deputy-Sheriff Stacy was engaged yesterday morning in selling off the bankrupt stock of B. P. Greene & Co., furniture dealers, at No. 268 Wabash avenue, he was interrupted by Coroner Mann, who served upon him a writ of replevin for between $400 and $500, which had been sued out by Mr. Gilles, the landlord of the bankrupt firm, which owed him for some three months' rent. The sale was proceeding vigorously at the time, and in order that it might not be stopped the matter was finally settled by the Deputy Sheriff setting aside fifteen chamber sets, which were to be held as security for the debt to Mr. Giles until an adjustment of the affair could be reached by the attorneys to the parties.

A VERY elegant private reception was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. John E. Owsley, at their residence, No. 247 South Ashland avenue, in honor of their son, Mr. Heaton Owsley, and his young bride, formerly Miss Harry Byrne, of Louisville, Ky. The young couple had just returned from their wedding tour. The large house was brilliantly lighted and tastefully decorated, and dancing was the order of the evening, excellent music being furnished by John Hand's orchestra. The guests did not begin to arrive until a late hour, and the parlors were not overcrowded. About 10 o'clock a supper was served by Eckhart, the caterer. The guests did not disperse until a late hour. Among the ladies and gentlemen present were Judge and Mrs. L. B. Otis, the Misses Otis, Mr. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waller, Mr. Franklin Dennison, Miss Mollie Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Julia Rogers, Mrs. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Pullman, Mr. Mills Rogers, Miss Bruce of Louisville, Judge and Mrs. S. M. Moore, Miss Lindenberg of Louisville, Mr. Alex Rogers, Miss Rogers Mr. Brown, Mr. Hurd L. Mason, Mr. Talcott, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Miss Knight, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. William Templeton, Mr. R. E. Hosmer, Mr. May, Mr. Mitchell, and the Misses Thomas.

A DAY or two ago a young man named Isaac Rubel went into the store of Vergho, Ruhling & Co., and laid out $1.50 in the purchase of a wax doll. The next day he reappeared at the store, and claimed that the doll was cracked, exhibiting a long irregular chasm along the neck of the stricken beauty, giving her the appearance of having been "bit in the neck." He demanded a good doll in exchange for the broken one, but they refused to make the change, feeling sure it was not broken when it left the store. Rubel bought another doll, left it broken on one at the place, and immediately went and brought suit in Justice Brayton's court against Vergho, Ruhling & Co. to recover the $1.50. The case was tried yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large number of amused spectators. Rubel was his own attorney, and he stated his case to the court. When he had purchased the doll it had been carefully attired in a chemise, and, as a modest man, he had not looked to see whether it was cracked or not, but he had every reason to believe that it was not. The young lady clerk, and several other employés of the firm, swore that there was no crack in the doll when it left the store, and the Justice rendered a judgment in favor of the defendants.

THE WOMAN'S LAND LEAGUE.

A few members of Branch No. 1 of the Women's Irish National Land League met last night at No. 15 North Peoria street. The object of the Association is to agitate in favor of the Irish Land-Leaguers, to extend them financial aid if possible, and to send American agitators to Ireland if practicable. After discussing the questions as given above, it was resolved to adopt the declaration of principles which was adopted during the past summer by a similar association in New York.

The following are the officers of the League: President, Miss Alice May Quinn; Vice President, Mrs. Matilda Mansfield; Recording Secretary, Mrs. O. A. Bishop; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Isabel Hughes; Treasurer, Mrs. Kate H. Ryan. Miss Quinn leaves for Ireland in a few days, and will lecture at Maskell Hall, Sunday evening, upon "Ireand for the Irish."

THE NEW COUNTY BOARD.

The selection of Commissioner Purington as Chairman of the County Board was not only a genuine surprise to certain members of that body, but, if rumor be true, it carried consternation into the camp of a mutual admiration syndicate who had the pins set up, not only to elect the presiding officer but to parcel out the Chairmanships of the standing committees among themselves. For two weeks previous to the caucus which decided the Chairmanship of the Board this eclectic band had practiced the diverting game of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you," and even went so far as to approach the new Chairman with a proposition to elevate him to a position, which he afterwards secured without their aid, provided he would appoint a certain member Chairman of the Committee on Public Charities. The dicker was not made, however, and the result has been to annihilate all these calculations.

It is said that the new presiding officer has determined upon the following appointments, and it is believed that the selections are not only judicious, but, under existing circumstances, just the ones that should have been made. The following is the list: Finance, O'Neil; Judiciary, Wood; City Relations, Public Buildings, Stewart; Education, Ayars; Hospital, Albright; Public Charities, Knopf; Equalization of Taxes, Senne; Town and Town Accounts, Ender; Licenses, Ayars; Roads and Bridges, Miller; Jail and Jail Accounts, Rheinwald; Public Service, Farren; Public Records, Coburn; Printing and Stationery, Clark.

It is said that Commissioner Ayars is somewhat disappointed, as he desired to retain the Chairmanship of the Hospital Committee. Commissioner Clark had his eagle-eye on the Charity Committee, while there were several old Comity missioners willing to burden themselves with the Committee on Town and Town Accounts. It is conceded that the selection of Commissioner Stewart as Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings is very judicious, and, from his intimate knowledge of the business of that Committee, he will make an excellent officer. The other important Committees have been appointed with efforts, and, although there are hearts that will ache, the public may rest assured that the business of the county is in good hands.

DR. WILLIAM H. RYDER,

who returned from New York last Thursday, informed a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday morning that he had not yet made up his mind as to whether he would decline or accept the invitation made him to fill the pulpit of Dr. Chapin's church in New York City. The Doctor said that his trip was a very delightful one, and that his New York brethren did everything in their power to make it so. In fact, at the New York end of the puzzling problem, which he will have to decide in a few days, Dr. Ryder says everything is favorable to his accepting the invitation; the trouble, however, is, how he can bring himself to separate from his Chicago congregation. The prospect of going to New York and filling the very important position which there awaits him is a pleasant one; that of parting from his friends here is the reverse, and it may take him some days to make up his mind. It certainly will be several days yet, the Doctor said, before he divulges what his intentions may be in the matter.

THE CITY-HALL.

ALD. SWIFT leaves Monday for New York and Ald. Ballard for the Michigan pineries. They will be absent about ten days.

THE Health Department during the month just closed condemned 27,078 pounds of tainted meat and abated 641 nuisances.

THE Mayor continues sick, but is gradually mending. It is not thought, however, that he will be at his office before Monday or Tuesday.

THE City Engineer was yesterday making an estimate for a viaduct at Sixteenth street and Centre avenue, and also for a bridge at Fourteenth street.

EVERYTHING remains quiet at police headquarters. The air continues filled with rumors about changes, but none will be made before the middle of the coming week.

EIGHT cases of scarlet-fever were yesterday reported from No. 170 West Twelfth street, where two families of emigrants are stopping. They brought the disease with them.

THE Committee on Public Buildings was to have considered a dispute of Sexton's claim for extras, but in the absence of the Mayor and Commissioner Waller nothing was done. Another meeting will be held Thursday.

THE Mayor's ticket-peddlers continue to come around to demand their pay, and after weeks of labor they have succeeded in getting their payroll sent to the Controller. When they will be paid, however, if ever, continues to be a conundrum.

AMONG the building permits issued yesterday was one to C. Hoffman for a two-story cottage-house and barn, North Union street, to cost $13,000; and one to A. Lindgreen to erect a two-story barn, Johnson street, near Fifteenth, to cost $1,000.

THERE has been some complaint that the Health Department, in enforcing the ash ordinance, was pushing the purchase of boxes manufactured by a certain firm, samples of which have been in the office for some time. Yesterday the intimation came to Dr. De Wolf's ears, and he at once ordered the samples returned.

THE County Collector yesterday settled with the City Treasurer for the year, handing him $368,581 in cash. Of this amount, $78,248 was on account of the 1879 taxes; $154,019 for forfeitures for 1875-'74; $101,630 for forfeitures for 1875-'74; $40,345 for delinquent personal property taxes; and $19,444 for special assessments.

THE Judiciary Committee yesterday agreed, in the work of revising the ordinances, to raise the license for circuses from $30 per day to $250 for each performance, and to charge the sideshows accompanying them $50 per day; they have not heretofore been charged anything. They also agreed to recommend that the ordinances governing the swinging of bridges be so amended as to forbid the bridges being opened between 6:30 and 7:30 in the morning and 5:30 and 6:30 in the evening. None of the amendments are radical it will be seen. The former amounts to doing away with circuses and tentshows generally, which will please theatrical managers, and the latter cannot fail to please the street-car companies and their patrons.

DIPTHERIA.

Dr. De Wolf, of the Health Department, was asked yesterday to give some facts in regard to the prevalence of diphtheria in Chicago. In response, he said the Chicago really had less mortality from diphtheria than disease than many towns of 5,000 inhabitants. He criticised the report of Chicago's annual death-rate—17 persons in 1,000—as made by the National Board of Health bulletin, remarking that, while even by this showing it was really the lowest of any city of the size in the world, there was another and a truer aspect of the case, when considered from the sanitary point of view. The death-rate from filth diseases, principally affecting children of 5 years of age and under, was very high, and this was really the true index of the sanitary condition of the city. The causes for this high rate of mortality from this class of diseases among children were easily seen by a reference to the topography of the wards. In the Fourteenth, for instance, with a population of 56,534, the death rate per 1,000 in October was twenty-four, whereas in the Eleventh, with a population of 22,364, it was only nine. In the former, the people were packed together like herrings, and lived in homes four or five feet below the street grade. Again, there was only about thirty-eight feet of sewerage to the acre, while in the Eleventh there was about 110, and the people lived in houses built on lots which had been raised above the grade. If anything was clearer than another, it was that Chicago, placed in the midst of a natural mud-hole, with her surface lower than the surface of the lake, and covered with the homes of a population increasing so rapidly, found it impossible to keep her sanitary improvements fully abreast with her unexampled growth and extension.

THE BURLINGTON ORDINANCE.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West, was in session yesterday, and had before it what is known as the Burlington ordinance,—an ordinance giving the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad the right to lay tracks east of Canal street across the streets between Twelfth and Harrison. It has been before the Council for some time, and at the last meeting was recommitted, and the announcement that it would be considered yesterday attracted quite an audience. No one appeared to oppose the granting of the privilege asked, provided the interest of the city and property-holders was protected, and after considerable discussion it was agreed, Ald. Lawler alone protesting, to recommend the amending of the ordinance so that the railroad company shall construct a viaduct at Polk street with the ordinary as well as lateral approaches, and also give bonds to the city for any damage the laying of its tracks or operation of its line may be to property-owners along the line. The ordinance as amended was turned over to the City Attorney to be put in proper shape, and will be laid before the Council Monday evening.

NORTH SIDE STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Side held a meeting in the City Clerk's office, at which they considered the proposed improvements in certain streets which have been already published. It was expected that the Committee would designate the kind of pavement to be employed, and a dozen interested property-holders attended in order to express their preferences in this respect; but the Chairman of the Committee announced that the Committee would not make any recommendations as to pavement, but merely as to whether the improvement should be made or not. Mr. Walter Perkins and Mr. S. A. Barrett, representing property-holders on Cass and North La Salle streets, asked whether petitions already before the Council in favor of having these streets paved with cedar blocks instead of macadam, which the Board of Public Works desired, would avail after the Committee had reported, and the Chairman said that new petitions would be required. Commissioner Waller would make his recommendation, and if the property-holders dissented from it they would have to fight the matter out before the Council. The Committee finally recommended all the improvements as published with the exception of that of Market street from Kinzie to Chicago avenue, and of Dearborn avenue from Kinzie street to North avenue, which were laid over because of remonstrances received from the property-holders. In addition to the published improvements they also decided to recommend the paving of Sigel street from Wells to Sedgwick, Chestnut from State to Rush, and Schiller from Sedgwick to Clark.

SHORT OF FUEL.

THE COAL BLOCKADE CONTINUES

about as it was. There is still about the same scarcity of cars, so that receipts by rail amount to comparatively little or nothing, while the cargoes which were expected by lake have been coming in very slowly, at an average of not more than two or three a day. Navigation having closed, it is doubtful whether much will come by lake, although it is probable that the vessels this side of the Straits, having got so far, will come in under favoring winds and the present mild weather without much trouble. There are still some 30,000 tons of hard coal afloat, according to the general estimate, somewhere between here and Buffalo, and the fact that navigation has closed, and that for the extra hazard involved it becomes necessary to pay an extra rate of insurance renders it somewhat doubtful whether much of it will come through,—at least not without a corresponding boom in prices.

But the great difficulty turns on the lack of proper facilities for land-transportation. The coal men complain bitterly of the policy of the trunk lines in giving up their cars to general merchandise, and in allowing loaded coal-cars to lie for days on sidetracks when there is such a pressing need for fuel. The orders from various portions of the West and Northwest are coming in as briskly as ever, and the railroads reaching those sections are still lacking in the facilities for transportation. The difficulty has been considerably increased by the latest move on the part of the Eastern trunk lines in refusing to allow their cars to be shipped west of Chicago. The result is that the coal has to be transferred here, when cars on Western roads can be obtained for the purpose, and loaded coal-cars have remained for days at South Chicago because of the lack of facilities to move the product of the mines further westward. Somehow or other the cars which go East loaded up with merchandise of various sorts do not seem to be brought back with that regularity which is usually characteristic of the railroads, and the coal awaiting shipment from the East to the West continues to wait, much to the disgust of the coal men, who are not slow to charge the railroads with the responsibility for the present scarcity, and to recall how not over a year ago these same roads, which now refuse to let their cars go west of Chicago, actually stipulated that at least a certain portion should go to the localities now barred out.

LICENSING STREET-CARS.

JUDGE DRUMMOND AND THE ATTORNEYS.

Messrs. R. Tuthill and A. S. Bradley, representing the city, and Messrs. Hitchcock and Dupee, representing the Chicago City Railway Company, called upon Judge Drummond yesterday morning in relation to his announced decision sustaining the city's demurrur to the bill of the street railway companies in relation to the Licensing ordinance of March, 1878. The Judge was in his usually amiable frame of mind, and received his callers with a cheery smile and a shake of the hand as he inquired after their wants.

Mr. Dupee opened the business by remarking that he understood the Court intended to sustain the demurrur to the bill in the litigation of the street-railroad companies against the city. With this understanding he had prepared some amendments to the bill which he had shown to the parties, and asked leave to file.

Mr. Tuthill suggested that counsel wait until the formal entry of the order sustaining the demurrer before they ask leave to amend, and remarked that he had no desire to obtain any technical advantage. The city wished to see the matter settled, but he had no desire to avail himself of any technicalities.

Mr. Dupee said that the amendments would be made without prejudice to the injunction.

Judge Drummond remarked that the order would be a simple statement of a fact which perhaps in one sense might not be very material why he had reached this conclusion, which, after all, was a formal one. Under the recent act of Congress the case had been decided, and could not lie in abeyance, and after careful investigation of the question, the weight of the authorities, especially under the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State, seemed to be in favor of holding that the ordinance in question was

A POLICE REGULATION.

He was willing, if counsel desired it, to set forth his reasons for arriving at this conclusion.

Mr. Tuthill replied that the Court would bear him out that he (the Court) had first suggested the matter the other day.

Judge Drummond replied that it was entirely accidental. He had been thinking over the subject a good deal of late, and, Mr. Tuthill happening to come in, had referred to it just as he would have done had counsel on the other side happened in.

Mr. Tuthill suggested that the city was ready at any time to hear the Court's opinion, and have the order entered.

Judge Drummond said he certainly had no objections to that.

Mr. Bradley said he understood the practice to be, when the Circuit and District Judges differed, and the Circuit Judge decided a matter, that his decision was the decision of the Court for the time being.

Judge Drummond assented.

Mr. Bradley then suggested that there might be a short order sustaining the demurrer.

Judge Drummond replied that, if he were to deliver any opinion at all, he would rather deliver it when a formal order sustaining the demurrer was entered. As counsel in the case were all present, Mr. Goudy being still out of the city, and Judge Beckwith not having appeared, he suggested that it would be well to wait until all were present.

Mr. Hitchcock thought it better to adopt the suggestion and

POSTPONE THE MATTER FOR THE PRESENT.

Mr. Tuthill said he had no objection to that.

Judge Drummond replied that he supposed, then, that he would be ready to enter the formal order and briefly state his views at any time which might be most convenient to counsel, and that amendments had best be reserved until that time.

As nobody seemed to know just when Mr. Goudy would return, no time was set, counsel agreeing to give notice of their intention to come in whenever the others were ready. This having been settled, the interview terminated.

The amendments referred to by Mr. Dupee, as stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, recite, first, that the Illinois Central, Lake Shore, Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads carry passengers from the centre of the city to the limits, and are in the nature of competing lines; that the ordinance of March, 1878, imposes no license fee on these corporations for doing precisely what the street-car companies do; and that the ordinance, considered as imposing either a tax or a license, is not uniform with respect to persons or property, as the Constitution provides that taxation must be. The second point made consists in the amendment that the ordinance is not a police regulation in fact, nor is it intended as such, but a mere fiscal measure for the purpose of raising revenue for the general use of the city.

THE SHERIFF.

LIST OF HIS DEPUTIES AND BAILIFFS.

Sheriff Mann yesterday announced his appointments, which are as follows:

DEPUTIES.

Wm. E. Waite, Chief D.
Myron F. Tarble, C. Clk.
Henry Rest,
T. E. Stacy,
Fred Leibrandt,
J. H. Burke,
A. C. Potter,
Emil Dietzsch,
Kirk N. Eastman,
J. L. Brennan,
Joseph Schoeninger,
A. W. Fletcher,
Justin Weber,
Charles Taege,

BAILIFFS.

A. C. Arck,
Joshua Lin,
John Baumgarten,
Fred Benzinger,
D. Curran,
P. J. Cahill,
John S. Boxon,
W. S. Dunham,
S. C. Gibson,
Charles Groes,
M. Gerhardt,
C. L. Harper,
W. A. Johnson,
Frank Kerrigan,
George P. Colby,
James Lawson,
E. B. Lane,
H. M. Merrill,
N. Mohr,
P. J. Meany,
Gilbert Olson,
Thomas A. Parker,
B. Quirk,
H. L. Ryce,
S. C. Rowley,
C. Scheldon,
F. W. Sennott,
Theo. Snell,
Joseph Santa,
Fred Smith,
H. H. Scharenberg,
J. G. Sharkey,
Henry Severin,
A. B. Van Doren,
S. W. Wheeler,
James Webb,
Henry Wulff.

JAIL.

Conrad Foiz, Jailer. A. C. Hawley, Asst.-J.

WATCHMEN.

John H. Clapp,
William Stoebig,
Charles Ganshaw,
Joseph Carolin,
William Baker.

CLERKS.

E. A. Congdon,
H. M. Hugenin.
——Sutherland.

THE HARMS CASE.

ANOTHER STEP WAS TAKEN YESTERDAY

in the apparently interminable Harms case, which will get it before the Appellate Court at Ottawa, where it comes up for hearing on the 21st inst. The last time this vencrable litigation was aired in the newspapers was on the occasion of the trial before Judge Harker, of Carbondale, in March last, of Harms' suit in assumpsit, the case having been turned over to him on account of the inability of Judge Upton, of Du Page County, to whom it had gone on a change of venue, to try it himself or get any other Circuit Judge than Judge Harker to sit on it. The result of the trial last March was a verdict in Harms' favor of a little over $71,000. A motion for a new trial was made in behalf of the county, whereupon Harris remitted some $11,000 of his claim, reducing the amount to nearly $60,000. The motion was overruled, and the county thereupon took an appeal to the Appellate Court. The steps referred to in connection with the renewal of the litigation in the preparation of the bill of exceptions, which has been going on for the past two days at the Sherman House, Judge Harker having come up from Carbondale for the purpose of consulting with the attorneys in the case and settling the bill.

The only point in controversy was as to whether the bill should be signed as of the day when presented to the Judge, as Judge Harker held that it should be filed as of the day when so presented. This was done, and the matter is now in condition to be speedily adjusted in accordance with the law of the land, the present suit taking the place of the long series of controversies which Harms has had with the county for alleged work done on the foundations of the new Court-House. The bill of exceptions is a document of about 1,000 pages, and will afford plenty of matter for the consideration of the Appellate Judge by whom the case is soon to be heard.

ATTEMPTED ASSASINATION.

DR. DUFF AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

At about half-past 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon Dr. J. B. Duff, who has his office in Room No. 4, No. 103 Clark street, had a narrow escape of his life at the hands of a couple of assassins. He had just dismissed a lady patient and was sitting upon his sofa when the door suddenly opened and a couple of men entered. Surprised at their unceremonious appearance, the Doctor arose, when the foremost of the men advanced towards him, and, attempting apparently to draw a weapon from his hip-pooket, said:

"D——n you, you have lived about long enough; now we're going to fix you."

At the same moment the man in the rear began flourishing a bludgeon in a threatening manner. The Doctor, who has gained experience from similar emergencies at various times of his life, acted promptly as the occasion seemed to require, rushed into the back room where his revolver was lying, cocked it, and came back to try conclusions with the foe. They had vanished, however, and, though Dr. Duff followed them into the street, they succeeded in mingling with the crowd before he could get the "drop" on them.

The above facts were obtained from Detective Simmons, to whom the Doctor applied for advice soon after the occurrence. The detective, seeing that, from the imperfect description the Doctor gave of his assailants, nothing could be done immediately, advised his visitor, who has been suffering for some time from an affection of the eyes, to wait until his sight had improved before taking active steps to discover the assassins, a policy which the Doctor admitted was a good one.

Yesterday evening a TRIBUNE reporter had a chat with Dr. Duff, who informed him that, though on account of the weakness of his eyes he was not able to fully identify his assailants, he was convinced the foremost one of them, whom he remembered as wearing a cap and a large brown overcoat, was

HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW,

a young man of 21, who had already threatened to do him harm, while he believed the one in the rear was a medical student whom he had engaged to assist him in his murderous work.

Family troubles, he said, were at the bottom of the affair, and, while he declined to go into them in detail, he described them far enough to show that one more unfortunate had been added to the list of young men inflicted with a mother-in-law.

The Doctor, who is a light-weight, but very active and wiry man of about 35, is a native of Louisiana, and well known and connected in the City of New Orleans, which place he left some eight years ago because he could not indorse what he characterizes as certain unfortunate "mannerisms" very prevalent in the South. During this time he has lived in Chicago, struggling to build up a practice. Some few years ago he married a young lady—the daughter of what he describes as "a very strong-minded woman." Being such, the mother-in-law very naturally became allied to the woman's-rights party, and the Doctor being directly opposed to female suffrage, dissensions arose which culminated in his wife's deserting him and cleaving unto her strong-minded mother, in direct antagonism to the precept which defines the duty of the wife to the husband. Without entering into particulars, the Doctor clearly intimated that these two years of separation had been marked by

SEVERAL PAINFUL EPISODES,

the woman's-rights mother-in-law accusing him wrongfully of a failure to supply her daughter with the necessaries of life, while there is no doubt the eloquence with which the Doctor expatiated upon the evils of female suffrage tended to widen the breach which separated them.

Matters thus went on from bad to worse, and, as the Doctor veritably believes and alleges, culminated on Thursday afternoon in an attempt to murder him, instigated, he thinks, most probably by the mother-in-law, and carried out most certainly by the brother-in-law.

Dr. Duff stated that he was going to have the matter fully investigated, and that he did not doubt but that in a few days he would be in possession of the full details of the plot, and that they would prove his present theory to be true. Should he succeed in his search for evidence, he would make the whole matter public, and see to it that the cowardly scoundrels receive the just punishment they deserve.

The Doctor is known in the political world of Chicago, and last fall he came somewhat into prominence through his presiding over a Greenback meeting at Uhlich's Hall, on the North Side, at which the Greenback party carried that section of the city indorsed Perry Smith, Jr.'s, candidacy for Congress. He has always made it a point to attend the gatherings of women's rights advocates, and to attempt to speak against their theories, but of course he has never been successful, as the experienced Chairman has always ruled him out of order just as he was beginning to be interesting.

The Doctor shows unquestionably, the results of serious personal encounters in which he has been engaged,—but he declares that the present is the most painful affair he was ever engaged in, and that, if human energy can avail, he will get at the bottom of it and punish the criminals.

A WOMAN LAWYER

CONDUCTING A PROSECUTION BEFORE JUDGE SCULLY.

Martin Keating, a Waubansia avenue saloon-keeper, was before Justice Scully yesterday, charged with keeping a public nuisance, under the statute, by selling liquor to drunkards. The court-room was well filled, as it was understood that Mrs. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, the temperance orator and lawyer, would appear for the prosecution. About a quarter past 3 o'clock Mrs. Foster entered the room, and took a seat at the table with Mr. Paxton, Agent of the Citizens' League. She is a tall, fine-looking lady, with a kindly, smiling face, and she appeared perfectly self-possessed, notwithstanding her peculiar surroundings. She was neatly dressed in black, and wore a Paisley shawl. The defense was represented by Herr Wagner, the fierce-looking, waxed-moustached barrister from "de Nord Seid." When he heard that there was a woman against him, he thought it a great joke, and chuckled to himself.

"Am I do unterstand, madam, dat you are de counsel in dis case?" he asked, toying with the spear-like ends of his mustache.

"I am here to assist Mr. Paxton, sir. He represents the prosecution," said the lady, whereupon the barrister smiled.

FROM THE EVIDENCE

it appeared that an Irishman named Maro Sullivan had been in the habit of getting beastly drunk in Keating's place and going home and abusing his family. Mrs. Sullivan had written a note to the saloonkeeper warning him not to sell her husband any liquor, but no attention had been paid to it. A long story of family trials and suffering was involved, and Mrs. Foster succeeded in making out a very strong case against Keating. Mrs. Sullivan, her two sons Johnny and Patrick Sullivan, and Pat Doyle, a companion of her husband, appeared for the prosecution. Little Patrick Sullivan, a bright-looking little lad of about 10 years of age, was objected to by the defense, they holding that he did not understand the nature of an oath, and the objection was sustained.

"Where do boys go when they tell a lie, Pat?" asked his Honor.

"They go to Hell, of course," promptly answered the little fellow, and the objection of the defense was withdrawn.

"Did you see that lady before you came here?" asked the attorney, indicating Mrs. Foster.

"Yes, sir."

"Did she tell you what to tell on the stand?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ah, hm! Well, tell the Justice what she told you to tell."

"She told me to tell the truth," responded the boy.

Mr. Wagner made several objections to questions put the witness by Mrs. Foster, but in every case his objection was overruled, much to his disgust. Finally he said that

THE LADY WAS "TOO MANY FOR HIM,"

and he withdrew, leaving the case in the hands of his partner, Mr. Hendricks, who fared but little better at the hands of his fair opponent. The defense tried to prove the good character of the house, but without success.

The hour was late when the evidence was all in, and the arguments on both sides were cut short. Mrs. Foster made a powerful plea. She reviewed the evidence in a lucid manner, picking out all the strong points against the defendant, and cited several decisions made in the higher courts in similar cases. She did not resort to the emotional, as it might be supposed a woman would, but she made a plain, forcible, and clean-cut speech, taking advantage of all the weak points of the defense. Mrs. Foster has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and is a lawyer of high standing in her State.

Upon the conclusion of the arguments, Justice Scully summed up the case briefly, and said he felt it his duty to hold the defendant over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $300.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting yesterday afternoon.

The Treasurer reported having paid out $10,754 during the month, leaving a balance of $42,423 in the Treasury.

The Health Officer reported twenty-one cases of contagious diseases, mostly scarlet fever and diphtheria, and twenty-two deaths since his last report.

The following resolution regarding R. A. McClellan, who represents the Taxpayers' Association of the Town of Lake, was adopted:

WHEREAS, R. A. McClellan, a man who does not live in the town, and who pays no taxes in the town, is making demands for certified copies of the proceedings of this Board and the records of the town; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed not to furnish any more certified copies of records or allow them to be made for the said McClellan.

Mr. McClellan, who has been an eyesore to some of the members of the present Board, and who is now under indictment for libel on the complaint of Mr. George Muirhead, Supervisor of the town, was present, and was allowed to speak for himself. He stated that he was in the employ of the Taxpayers' Association, and represented twenty non-residents who were taxpayers, and in their behalf he stated that the law allowed the Assessor $2.50 per day for making the assessments, and then proceeded to show that the Assessor had been allowed more than the law permitted for the number of working days in which he was employed, and asked that a resolution be passed asking the Assessor to refund the excess.

This called forth some sharp words from the Supervisor, who is generally a very quiet man. He said in substance that if it was not for the gray hairs and age of Mr. McClellan he would be tempted to thrash him.

PROFESSIONAL PRIVILEGE.

A Case in Point in a Murder Trial at Toledo, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 3.—A matter of great interest to both the legal and medical professions was developed to-day in connection with the Hakees-King murder trial, now in progress in the Common Pleas Court. Two physicians, who made post-mortem examination of the deceased, were requested by the prosecution to see whether or not, in their opinion, the bullet-wound described was sufficient to produce death, and what, in their opinion, was the cause of the man's death. They refused to answer the question on the ground that such would be expert testimony, for which there was no compensation provided in the ordinary witness' fees. The witnesses were threatened by the prosecution with imprisonment, but replied that they were willing to undergo martyrdom for the good of the profession. The Court was appealed to, and Judge Rouse, being on the Bench, gave his decision as follows: "We are now asking what was the cause of the death of the man. Now, the truth is, all the facts have been given in the case that came under the witness' general attention. You now want to ask him for his opinion. Suppose he were to state that this wound was not the cause of the death of the man. Would any one believe him? Now, this matter is for the jury to determine. They have the facts before them. This question is one that may be asked, and it is a legal question, but it is calling upon these gentlemen for their opinions, which is the result of money, and study, and deep thought for many years, and asking them to do all this for the mere pittance of 75 cents a day. It is wrong. There is no question about it. Practically they are right. The law has not provided for this thing. It is a *casu omissus*. It is a thing which, if the attention of the Legislature had been directed to it, would have been provided for, because it is just and right. There is no more right in calling upon these medical gentlemen for their years of labor, and study, and expense than there would be to call upon a lawyer. Now, suppose a man has an important matter on which he wants advice, and takes it to one of the lawyers here, and says, I want your legal opinion. Is there any respectable lawyer who would counsel to do so after the matter without charging for giving his opinion? Well, now, it is precisely that sort of opinion that our medical men are called on to give. They are entitled to fees and respectable compensation for that opinion, and they ought not to be compelled, in my view, to give the opinion of their education and thought, and when it comes from all these years of labor. I therefore will not force that question, unless the witness sees it voluntarily to answer it. In this instance the power of the law might be used, but it would be to do what is substantially wrong,—asking from a man a thing that is valuable, and that there is no compensation for. I will, therefore, leave the matter, so far as the opinion is concerned, with them."

BOND PAPER.

Where It Is Manufactured—Precautions Taken to Prevent Counterfeiting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Considerable comment having been made relative to the fibre paper being found in possession of the forger Brockway and gang, the officers in charge of the mill where the bank-note paper has been made for over a year past were interviewed this morning. The mill is located at Coltsville, in the east part of the Town of Pittsfield, near

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SPEAKER KERR.

Gen. Garfield's Noble Action in the Vindication of Speaker Kerr, as Related by a Democratic Congressman.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BRYAN, O., Dec. 2.—Oct. 14, 1879, mid-Atlantic Ocean, a distinguished Democratic member of the Forty-fourth Congress narrated to me, a citizen of Ohio, and like him on my return from a summer's wandering in Europe, the after-scene in Mr. Speaker Kerr's vindication now given in the inclosed letter.

On that day occurred the Ohio election, and we were very naturally discussing its probable results. I predicted the election of the Hon. Charles Foster, Governor, and of a Legislature that would send Gen. Garfield to the United States Senate, and proceeded to give my own views of his abilities and character, both as a patriotic statesman and man, much as the world has since heard him spoken of alike from rostrum, pulpit, and press, and also saying I believed that by his fairness, candor, and magnanimity he commanded more generally than any other public man the confidence and esteem of his political opponents and rivals.

"Let me give you an instance," said my companion, "illustrating the characteristics you attribute to Gen. Garfield"; and he proceeded to give me the narrative now reduced to writing and inclosed in compliance with a request from me made since election. I did not ask before, fearing I might embarrass my Democratic friends.

I have always thought the unanimous standing vote given, by the House for the resolution vindicating Speaker Kerr from the gross charges preferred against him the one act that did more than all others to restore to that House the respect and confidence of the country. P.

NOVEMBER 24, A. D. 1880.—MY DEAR SIR: I recollect the conversation I had with you "on the sea" the day of the Ohio election, a year ago. The facts I stated were within my personal knowledge, but, as I never intended to make them public, I withhold my name, as it is not necessary to show the part Mr. Garfield took in the transaction referred to. I have no political reason for doing so, but otherwise I might awaken misapprehension as to my motive. As you know, no charge was ever made implicating Mr. Kerr until some time after he was elected Speaker of the House, and not long before his lamented death. Suddenly the public was startled by such a charge appearing in a leading metropolitan journal. Within a month or so the witness came on to Washington, and appeared before the proper Committee, then composed of a majority of Republicans, several Democratic members being absent on Southern Committees, and Mr. Kerr was notified. Although then very ill, he at once went before the Committee and confronted his accuser. After the latter had made his statement, Mr. Kerr, believing that any day might end his life, was permitted to make his statement, although the prosecution had not rested. In the impressive words of a pure and intellectual man, who stood on the narrow line dividing two worlds, he satisfied every listener of the utter falsity of the charge against him; and other, and the most conclusive, proof of its falsity was offered. The Committee reported in his favor, and the Democratic members of the House, of which I was one, were requested by some leading Republicans, including Mr. Garfield, to leave the matter in their hands, and nobly as well as generously did they do their work, which resulted in a standing and unanimous vote in favor of the complete acquittal of Mr. Kerr. Five Republicans took an active part in the debate, if such it may be called where there was entire unanimity of sentiment; Mr. Garfield was one of the five, and threw his whole soul into the matter. After the vote I saw the Speaker at his hotel; though sitting up, his feet and head were both bandaged, and it was very evident that his life was continued by the power of a mighty will; his intellect was as clear and his eyes as bright as when he held the House entranced by the power of his eloquence. I told him what had occurred, and particularly the part taken therein by the five Republican members who spoke upon the question, and from the depths of his heart he said, Thank God for such a deliverance from a false accusation, and that he could now die feeling that no stain was left upon his reputation and no record to cause sorrow to his family, and in the fullness of his joy the strong man wept. Within a day or two a stenographer called upon me with a message from Mr. Kerr, which he read, stating in substance that he wished me to call upon the five members before spoken of, and say to each that he was unable to leave his room or to write, and that I should also say to them, in my own way, as he modestly put it, certain things which he suggested. Feeling how utterly inadequate any words of mine would be to express the thoughts of such a man, who had dictated them under such circumstances, I asked the stenographer to write them out for me, and, with the paper in my hand, found four of them in the House; they were all deeply moved by so eloquent, thoughtful, and grateful words. Mr. Garfield I did not find, and called at his house in the evening. We talked of the charge made against Mr. Kerr and his vindication. Mr. Garfield expressed the great satisfaction he felt and his deep sympathy for Mr. Kerr. I then read to him the message which Mr. Kerr had sent, and another "strong man wept"; perhaps the way, as you say you remember that I stated it to you on the ocean, is the more graphic: "And then another fellow cried." To attempt to give the message of Mr. Kerr as he dictated it, and which so moved the gentleman to whom it was sent, would, for reasons before suggested, be unjust to him. To do so would require the gratitude, the intellect, the situation.

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LITERATURE AND ART.

The Memorial History of Boston—A Great Work by Great Men.

Woman in Music—Reminiscences of a Journalist—Life and Work of Henry Smith.

Notes on Books—Holiday Books—Magazines—Books Received—Art Publications—Literary and Art Notes.

LITERATURE.

MEMORIAL HISTORY OF BOSTON.

"The object of this work is to commemorate the 250th Anniversary of the founding of Boston, September, 1630, and to present the principal historical phases of the town's and city's life and development, together with the traces of previous occupation and the natural history of the locality." So reads the first paragraph in the circular accompanying the massive quarto volume, which inaugurates the series of four to be prepared on this subject. Hardly has the echo of the music of the bands—marching through the streets of the city in a grand procession to celebrate with mirth and general festivity the birthday of the Commonwealth—died away upon the ear, when the records of that Commonwealth, explored, digested, analyzed, and verified, are offered on the altar of Public Opinion. The plan of the work is novel. The purpose, grand. Its execution almost faultless, if our opinion of the entire work can be predicated upon the first volume. It is History written by experts. Each chapter is a complete department in itself. Of the seventy writers enlisted in the service of this "Memorial History," some twenty-four have contributed to this first volume. There has been no ideal standard formed to which each writer was required to conform. The widest range of opinion and expression has been freely allowed. So the individuality of the writer has not been merged or lost in an attempt to conform to arbitrary rules. Everything breathes a broad catholic spirit of generous freedom of liberality.

Probably the first impression produced upon the reader's mind will be of the massive nature of the work and the grandeur of the conception embodied in it. It is, after all, but the history of a single Commonwealth. Few would have credited the fact that the records of the past of this one city could have offered such a harvest of valuable material for the gleaners of to-day. And the great number of written works of discourse, story, sermon, and of history, preserved for the examination and investigation of the curious, is also surprising. The titles of documents, cited in the introduction, are apparently limitless, and all of them are well authenticated records. What other city can show so vast a collection? Then, again, no other scheme could have been so well planned to produce an exhaustive work. No subject is left untouched. No branch, or twig, or leaf of the grand old parent trunk is passed over unnoticed. Each theme assumes importance in its mere statement. How difficult the subdivision and how comprehensive when perfected! Not more than two other cities in this community of States can offer an equally fertile field. And neither of these two could develop an equally interesting ante-colonial, or even ante-Revolutionary, history. The traditions that cluster about the early Massachusetts settlers have been woven into the songs and poems of our greatest bards. Their sturdy manhood and devotion to principle, the causes that led them to seek New England, their modes of life, their manners, and their customs,—all these have ever proved fascinating topics to young and old alike. All the elements that could give general or universal attractiveness to such a work as this have been skillfully combined. The man of science finds chapters on geology, paleontology, archæology, botany, prehistoric man, etc. The man of letters can read of the colonial literature. The historian is in the midst of his treasures, or at least of a rich portion of them, all through the book. The theologian can turn for instruction to the history of the rise of churches, of the Puritan Commonwealth, of the beginning and progress of the Episcopal and other faiths. The social student will find mines of wealth in Mr. Scudder's charming account of the life of the colonial period, or in Mr. Whitmore's account of the chief families of colonial times.

Taking up the ponderous volume, we come first to the "Introduction," prepared by Justin Winsor, the editor-in-chief of the entire work. It is a succinct account of what has heretofore been done for the history of Boston, with a review of the chief sources—in manuscript and print—of its history. And mark how the innate pride of the Bostonian creeps out even in the solemn page of history when he says that Mr. Dexter in giving a bibliography of the subject of Congregationalism of the last three hundred years, as seen in its literature, quotes 7,250 titles, "showing most of the books one must consult on the early history of Boston!" Think of that! And Mr. Winsor was editing the most thorough history of a city ever written when he made that statement of the task before him! The "Introduction" is followed by Mr. Whittier's poem entitled "The King's Missive," in which he tells the story of the arrival of the messenger from the King ordering the sending of the untried Quaker prisoners to England for trial. In it the now venerable poet is at his best. He begins:

Under the great hill sloping bare
To cove and meadow and Common lot,
In his council chamber and oaken chair,
Sat the worshipful Governor Endicott.
A grave, strong man who knew no peer
In the pilgrim land, where he ruled in fear
Of God, not man, and for good or ill
Held his trust with an iron will.

He first refuses to see the messenger, but is obliged to yield and to obey the orders of his Sovereign:

So the door of the jail was open cast,
And like Daniel out of the lion's den
Tender youth and girlhood passed,
With age-bowed women and gray-locked men.
And the voice of one appointed to die
Was lifted in praise and thanks on high.
And the little maid from New Netherlands
Kissed, in her joy, the doomed man's hands.

. . . .

One brave voice rose above the din.
Upsall, gray with his length of days,
Cried from the door of his Red Lion Inn—
"Men of Boston, give God the praise!
No more shall innocent blood call down
The bolts of wrath on your guilty town.
The freedom of worship, dear to you,
Is dear to all, and to all is due.

"I see the vision of days to come,
When your beautiful City of the Bay
Shall be Christian liberty's chosen home,
And none shall his neighbor's rights gainsay.
The varying notes of worship shall blend
And as one great prayer to God ascend,
And hands of mutual charity raise
Walls of salvation and gates of praise."

The first chapter proper—the poem being followed by a carefully-prepared map of old and new Boston—is an outline of the geology of Boston and its environs by Prof. Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, which is premised by some general statements as to the geological conditions of all Eastern New England. There were no ore-bearing deposits in that section, and the "craze for gold and silver" was, therefore, unknown in the early days of New England. Prof. Shaler believes that in time the present harbor will be entirely filled up with sand. Mr. Joel A. Allen treats of the "Fauna of Eastern Massachusetts," of those brought in and expelled by civilization. These changes are only such as would naturally occur in the transformation of a forest-wilderness into a thickly-populated district. "The extirpation of all the larger indigenous mammals and birds, and the partial extinction of many others, . . . the great reduction in numbers of nearly all forms of animal life, both terrestrial and aquatic, as well as the introduction of various domesticated species as house rats, mice, English sparrows, and a few species of noxious insects." All this is undoubtedly correct, but would hardly require the services of an expert zoölogist to discover it.

Prof. Asa Gray follows with a chapter on the "Flora of Boston and Its Vicinity," and the changes it has undergone; which is to be supplemented in the *fourth* volume with an article on Horticulture by Marshall P. Wilder.

The division of "Early History" begins with an account by George Dexter of the "Early European Voyagers in Massachusetts Bay." He considers it conclusively proved that no vestiges of the visits of the Northmen now remain. They probably reached America; but he holds that it is "not safe to say that they discovered Massachusetts Bay, much less that Thorvald Eriksson was killed at the mouth of Boston Harbor." Mr. Dexter shows the possession of iconoclastic tendencies. He follows Palfrey in asserting that Gosnold, Brereton, and three others were the first Englishmen known to have set foot on the soil of Massachusetts. In 1602 they landed near Cape Ann. Justin Winsor devotes the next chapter to the "Earliest Maps of Massachusetts Bay and Boston Harbor," illustrating it with fac-simile reproductions of Lescarbot's and Champlain's maps of 1612 and John Smith's map of 1614. The earliest outline of the coast from Gloucester to Salem Harbor preserved to us in any original drawing was made by Winthrop in 1630. The third chapter in this division is by Charles Francis Adams on the "Earliest Explorations and Settlement of Boston Harbor." The first explorers visited the site of the present city Sept. 29, 1621. They were thirteen in number and commanded by Capt. Miles Standish. One "William Blackstone" appears to have been the first resident on the now aristocratic hight of Beacon Hill, coming there in 1625 and living near the present Beacon and Spruce streets. His nearest neighbors were a blacksmith living in Charlestown and a fisherman at East Boston.

"The Colonial Period" forms the third division of the volume and begins with Samuel Foster Havens' chapter on "The Massachusetts Company." In it he shows that Boston received its name Sept. 7, 1630, being a change from the former designation of "Tri-Mountain." The history of the city is traced in its transition from a trading copartnership engaged in the business of fishing to the embryo of the religious and political commonwealth. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop treats of "Boston Founded," 1630-1649. This chapter contains many interesting anecdotes of colonial manners. An order of the General Court, for instance, reads: "There is leave granted to the Deputy-Governor, John Winthrop, Esq., and John Winthrop, Jr., each of them to entertain an Indian apiece as a household servant." In the next chapter George E. Ellis tells about "The Puritan Commonwealth; the Rise of Churches, and the Relations of them to the Antinomians," etc. The original "King's Chapel," so we are told in the Rev. H. W. Foote's chapter on the "Rise of Dissenting Faiths," cost the sum of $1,425. One of the most interesting chapters is the following one by Charles C. Smith, on "The Relations of Boston to the Growing Colony"; the settlement of the adjacent regions, etc. Here there is some going over of the ground already trodden, which is not strange, or, in this instance, objectionable. Dr. Ellis discusses the "Indians of Eastern Massachusetts." John Eliot is spoken of as "having acquired that fine accomplishment of being a graceful beggar (for others) of something from everybody." In their intercourse with the Indians the Puritans were apparently convinced that "they were dealing with the fiends of hell. . . . A review of our colonial and National history reaching down to the year last passed would," says Dr. Ellis, "present a mass of evidence to prove that white men on the borders of civilization have steadily become more and more ruthless under these experiences of savage warfare." Charles C. Smith has the following chapter on "Relations of Boston to the Neighboring English and French Colonies; to the Quarrels of La Tour, D'Aulney, etc.," which brings the history down to the end of the Confederacy. Thomas Wentworth Higginson contributes a chapter on "General History, from the Death of Winthrop to Philip's War, with the Influences of the Changes of Government in England." In this chapter Col. Higginson quotes a passage from Johnson's "Wonder-Working Providence," which gives a quaint description of Boston in 1650. It must have grown very rapidly, for he says: "The chiefe Edifice of this City-like Towne is crowded on the Seabankes, and wharfed out with great industry and cost, the buildings beautifull and large, some fairley set forth with Brick, Tile, Stone, and Slate, and orderly placed with comly streets whose continuall inlargement presages some sumptuous City. . . . Good store of Shipping is here yearly built, and some very faire ones; this town is the very Mart of the Land."

The eighth chapter according to the prospectus, but the ninth in the book, is by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale on "Boston in Philip's War." Charles Deane's article on "The Struggle to Maintain the Charter of King Charles the First, and Its Final Loss in 1684," is prefaced with a fac simile reproduction of the old Charter. The next five chapters contain the histories of Charlestown, Roxbury, Dorchester, Brighton, Chelsea, Winthrop, and Revere, written by Henry Herbert Edes, F. S. Drake, S. F. Barrows, F. Drake, and Mellen Chamberlain, respectively. The editor, Mr. Winsor, writes on "The Literature of the Colonial Period." Previous to that time there had been issued about 300 separate publications, of which only one "can be held to be a memorable addition to the world's store of literature." That was an edition of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress" printed in 1681. The first printer died when he was 33, and on his tombstone was inscribed "Skill was his cash." He probably starved to death. Of "The Bay Psalm Book," the first Anglo-American book, Mr. Winsor has little to say in praise. "As a specimen of English verse it is hardly possible to imagine anything much worse than this version. Grammar is tortured; the ear is filled with dissonance; the sense confused; and the printer kept company with the authors in scattering his points with utter disregard of propriety." It was frequently revised, and the third version was in use in Boston as late as 1737. Gov. Winthrop's journal is perhaps the best of the few publications of this period.

The next chapter, the seventeenth, does not appear in the prospectus at all, and appears to have been interpolated. It is by the Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull on "The Indian Tongue and Its Literature as Fashioned by Eliot and Others," and would seem to belong next after Dr. Ellis' article. In Mr. Scudder's article on "Life in Boston During the Colonial Period" we have one of the most interesting in the entire book. Of the old-fashioned four-poster bed he says: "Well-to-do persons in Boston held fast to the traditional canopy-bed, which indeed formed a tent in which they could shelter themselves against the inclemency within the house." They had some curious customs in those days. Josselyn wrote that, "In 1637 there were not many houses in the Town of Boston, amongst which were two houses of entertainment called ordinaries, into which if a stranger went he was presently followed by one appointed to that office, who would thrust himself into his company uninvited; and if he called for more drink than the officer thought in his judgment he could soberly bear away, he would presently countermand it, and appoint the proportion, beyond which he could not get one drop." In 1664 a penalty was imposed for rude singing in taverns; in 1632 the public taking of tobacco was prohibited, but in 1637 all former laws against tobacco were repealed.

Strangely enough, there was but one lawyer in colonial Boston, and he had a hard time of it. The magistrates held it objectionable that lawyers should direct men in their causes. Lechford stood it for three years, and then left. "I am kept," he writes, "from the Sacrament and all place of preferment in the Commonwealth, and forced to get my living by writing petty things which scarce find me bread; and therefore sometimes I look to planting of corn, but have not yet here an house of my own to put my head in, or any stock going." Unhappy, indeed, was the lawyer's lot. The remaining chapters are: "The Topography and Landmarks of the Colonial Period, with an Account of the Outer Aspect of the Town, Its Changes by Conflagration, etc.," by Edwin L. Bynner, and "The Chief Families of the Colonial Period," by William H. Whitmore. From the latter writer we learn that forty families were entitled to precedence and held the largest share of the public honors prior to A. D. 1700. A full Index completes the first volume of this great work.

The next volume will treat of the "Provincial Period," and among the names of new contributors are William F. Poole, of Chicago, who will write on "The Witchcraft Delusion"; the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, George M. Towle, Julia Ward Howe, and Delano A. Goddard, editor of the Boston *Advertiser*. The third volume will deal with the "Revolutionary Period," and among its new contributors will be: Charles Francis Adams, Sr., E. G. Porter, Admiral Preble, U. S. N., Henry C. Lodge, J. M. Bugbee, Gen. Palfrey, J. Freeman Clarke, Messrs. Tarbox, King, Dorchester, Phillips Brooks, Peabody, Reed, and Father Byrne, on the churches, and C. A. Cummings. The fourth and last volume will be, to a certain extent, a general summing up. It will treat of the last hundred years and also of Special Topics, such as Education, Libraries, Women, Charities, Boston and Science, Doctors, Bench and Bar, Architecture, Fine Arts, Music, The Stage, etc. Among the contributors to this volume who have not written for either of the others will be: J. P. Quincy, E. Stanwood, C. D. Wright, H. A. Hill, E. Atkinson, Kidder and Peabody, O. Homer, Jr., C. L. Dilloway, E. D. Cheney, Gov. Long, Prof. Mitchell, Prof. Lovering, Oliver Wendell Holmes, S. A. Green, J. T. Morse, C. A. Cummings, J. S. Dwight, W. H. Clapp, George Ripley, John Noble, and H. M. Dexter.

We have given so much space to this book not only on account of its interesting nature, the magnitude of its scope, and the leading men in different departments who have contributed their best work to its pages, but because it is a work of National as well as of local interest. There are many disagreeable features about Boston. She is justly entitled to many of the hits and sneers so freely launched at her conceits, mannerisms, and affectations; yet, after all, she is *the* city of all others to which we point with pride when taunted with our youth among nations. Her roll of illustrious citizens is a grand one. The State of which she is the chief member is a proud and worthy representative of a great, patriotic, intelligent and prosperous commonwealth. The history of Boston is really the history of the early days of the Nation. There is no need of comment on the literary merits of this book. The autograph signatures to each article are a new and commendable feature. The volume has been ably edited, broadly planned, handsomely issued. It might have been more fully illustrated—a defect which will be remedied in the other volumes. When completed it will indeed form a monument "more lasting than brass" of the city whose 250th birthday is celebrated by its publication.

Published in Boston by J. R. Osgood & Co.

WOMAN IN MUSIC.

Mr. George P. Upton's theme is a novel one. In itself it is not of great importance. But so pleasantly and brightly has it been treated that it successfully assumes it. Writing on a subject with which he is thoroughly familiar, his essay runs along smoothly and gracefully, and cannot fail to afford entertainment and pleasure to any reader. It is a rather curious fact that woman, with all her emotional nature, with her keen artistic perceptions, her quick responsiveness to impressions, the high rank she has taken in romance, imagination, and poetic feeling, should be utterly unable to herself express those qualities in a created form; while man, with his rougher, coarser nature, is able to create and express the noblest feelings, which are often simulated and fictitious. As a *composer* woman has never yet created anything of first-class merit. As an *interpreter* she ranks with the first.

Assuming it, then, as a fact, that woman has never yet created anything in music of an enduring value, Mr. Upton considers the two propositions: first, her influence in encouraging the great composers to labor, and inspiring them in the production of their finest works; and second, the relations of woman to the performance of vocal and instrumental music. Under the first branch of the general subject the author says: "The attachments of love, the bonds of friendship, the endearments of home, and the influences of society, have played an important part in shaping the careers of the great composers, and in giving color, form, and direction to their music. In all these phases of life, Genius has more than once sat at the feet of Beauty and executed her behests; and more than one immortal work of music may be traced to the calm, patient, steadfast love of woman in the quiet duties of home-life." This is all undoubtedly true,—and as true of other professions as it is of that of music. The artist paints under the inspiration of love; a bright and happy home is an assistant, if not a necessity, for the full development of thought; freedom from the petty annoyances of the household an essential requisit for the performance of the best brain-work. All these requisits a good wife, a faithful, loving sister, or a devoted mother supplies naturally. By her performance of these duties she conveys no inspiration. Her influence in this respect is purely negative. The positive, active influence that suggests themes, inspires melody, breeds thought, prompts composition, teaches harmony, must be shown to exist to entitle her to the credit of genuine inspiration. That a woman's existence had aught to do directly and absolutely with the originaling of the thoughts expressed by music—of her thus "*inspiring* the production of the best work"—in the case of the composers cited in Mr. Upton's charming little work, will still and probably always be an open question, or at least one largely of inference. In some, and in fact in many instances, the "influence" is shown to have been positive and direct, but in many others it is purely conjectural; possible and therefore probable. Encouragement and inspiration are not always co-equal.

Music is defined to be "the interpreter and the language of the emotions." That seems a trifle narrow. True it is that music is an exponent of feeling, and measures its value, first, by the greatness or paucity of thought back of the outward expression and then by the quality and character of the interpretation. This definition does not seem to us sufficiently comprehensive to allow for the undoubted fact that emotional woman is unable to give expression to her own intense feelings through the medium of music as well as man. Mr. Upton himself admits this further on without enlarging his definition. Music is largely mechanical. It is the art of combining and arranging sounds agreeably. It is governed by rules. It is in one sense an intricate mathematical problem. And woman's weakness in this department seems to us due almost entirely to her inability to express emotion mathematically. That is to say, to combine deep feeling in rigid, fixed, formal modes of expression. She can express deep, earnest feeling. She can also acquire great skill as a mathematician. But her mind is not so constituted that she can combine and fuse her feeling, retaining its strong character within any narrowed compass. As Mr. Upton himself states it: "To treat emotions as if they were mathematics, to bind and measure and limit them within the rigid laws of harmony and counterpoint, and to express them with arbitrary signs, is a cold-blooded operation possible only to the sterner and more obdurate nature of man." Woman has the capacity, but not the developed ability. The statement that "The large majority of women drop their music long before the hair grows gray, or at the first touch of sorrow," finds many exceptions even in our own limited experience. Mr. Upton concludes his first part with an expression of the belief that, for reasons given, woman never will originate music in its fullest and grandest, harmonic forms: "She will always be the recipient and intrepreter, but there is little hope she will be the creator." He is a bold man who thus defies the sex! And the realm of prophecy is a difficult one to invade successfully.

In Part II. the author gives short, terse sketches of the social lives of eight of the principal composers,—Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, and Chopin,—and seeks to show the influence of woman upon their musical productivity. It would be pleasant to follow Mr. Upton through each of these sketches, so scholarly, and yet so entertaining, in the mode of treatment. He shows, clearly, that woman's influence had a great deal to do with many of the compositions of these distinguished men, and also, by deduction, that they were able to compose without any such influence. Haydn produced over 500 instrumental compositions, and very few of them are quoted as inspired by the encouragement of any woman. Bach wrote constantly during his thirteen years of married life with his first wife. She was a sensible, practical, industrious woman, but her influence on his work must have been entirely of the negative kind. Beethoven was always in love, and the influence of woman "helped to prepare the way" for his most enduring and majestic works. Frau von Breuning directed his genius and kept him at work. Her influence was positive and direct. His loves were almost "too numerous to mention"—Jeannette d' Houroth, the coquet, and Barbara Koch the "beauty of Bonn"; Baroness Dorothea von Ertmann is said to have "inspired his wonderful Sonata, op. 101." Magdelena Willmann, the singer, refused him, "because he was so ugly and half cracked," but it is not quite clear in what manner she influenced his compositions. Then beautiful Marie Koschak, whom he truly loved, and Bettina von Arnim, who "brought Goethe and Beethoven together"—of her he says in a letter: "Your approval is dearer to me than all else in the world." Then came the Countess Guibetta Guiccardi, the "Immortal Beloved," his favorit pupil, an excellent musician and the inspirer of the C sharp minor sonata known as the "Moonlight." "It is not unfair to assume that all he wrote during this period was made brighter, purer, and more majestic by her memory." It is pleasant to linger over this great tone-master, whose life, like his music, was so full of tenderness, love, and poetry.

The influence of women on Haydn is rather a curious example of the text. His wife was a termagant, a religious bigot and prude "with a decided penchant for entertaining priests and monks." While the jolly priests were having a good time down-stairs, Haydn was writing anthems, motets, masses, and other forms of sacred music up-stairs! His mistress was of no assistance morally or musically. Other ladies had more influence over him, although it is perhaps a question whether a "dedication" implied the source of the "inspiration" that produced the work dedicated. It probably meant more in the eighteenth century than it does in the nineteenth. Mozart was greatly influenced by his wife Constance and her sister Aloysia. All his great works were written after marriage, and it was due to his wife, "not only that he produced so much, but that his music preserved all its joyousness, sweetness, and freshness." Schubert never loved, "but has sung of it with purest ideal feeling. Though his life was clouded with sadness, he has given to the world immortal pictures in tones of the tenderest, loveliest, and truest aspirations of the heart." Schumann was indebted for inspiration to his wife; Mendelssohn chiefly to his mother and sister. Of Chopin it is said that: "There was scarcely an event in his life, scarcely a phase of his passion or his temperament, hardly a phrase of his music, that is not related to woman."

The last part of the little volume, on woman as an interpreter of music, forms an interesting chapter. Of woman in this line he says: "Man may be the intellect of music; she is its heart and soul. What she has not done *with* music matters little compared with the great glory and beauty she has given *to* music. By the side of the great composers, in equal glory and fame, should be placed such women as Constance Weber, Fanny Mendelssohn, Henrietta Voigt, Clara Schumann, Pasta, Malibran, Grisi, and others, who have elevated music to greater hights by inspiring its creation and giving it to the world through the medium of the voice."

Mr. Upton's work has been so admirably done that we really wish there was more of it. His style is graceful and attractive. He has clearly shown that some women have had great influence over some composers. The roll of great artists is a long one. Stradella, Scarlatti, Pergolesi, Handel, Auber, Spontini, Spohr, Meyerbeer, Donizetti, and Verdi are among its most honored names. Was Gluck's splendid dramatic music; was Rossini's brilliant fluency and Cherubini's sublime church music; were Bellini's romantic strains attributable to woman's influence? We should like to see a more extended work on the same plan as this essay—as the writer has chosen to call it—by the same writer. It might not in its development enlarge the sphere of woman's positive influence by revealing proofs of her past work, but it would present charming and readable studies of the social side of the lives of men, eminent in a great profession, whose works have given pleasure, comfort, and rest to millions. The appendix is a capital feature of this work. The heliotypes are excellent, but we do not understand why Chopin's should have been omitted from the series.

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REMINISCENCES OF A JOURNALIST.

For some time past, Mr. Charles T. Congdon—a veteran in the ranks of journalism—has been publishing a series of articles in the New York *Tribune* under the above caption. The series having been completed, the articles have been collected, revised, and retouched, and are now published in book form. Mr. Congdon is at present writing a second series entitled "Recollections of a Reader." The work before us is chatty and gossippy, rambling from one subject to another, giving glimpses of the many distinguished men he has met, but with very few of whom he appears to have had more than a mere acquaintance. Many of the anecdotes and stories cited are given on hearsay, and the book is, perhaps not unnaturally, of a somewhat superficial character. But it is brightly and cheerily written, full of interesting stories well told, deals with an important period of time in our general history, and runs along in an easy, pleasant manner that is really refreshing. It bears well the character the author has himself given it when he calls it the "Chat of a talkative old gentleman, sitting in slippered ease by the fireside, and insisting upon having rather more than his share of the conversation." There are always many grains of wisdom scattered through such monologs, if one will only give the time and patience necessary to sift them out from their entourage. Mr. Congdon is first and always a journalist, who has been accustomed to discuss on short notice a kaleidoscopic variety of topics. He has been constantly occupied in watching public affairs and public men without the leisure necessary for any profound study of either. That he used his powers and opportunities to good purpose is evidenced in the volume before us. That he has contributed anything new to the history of the last half-century he has neither attempted nor attained. The style of the book is entertaining, and it should afford pleasure to the general reader.

Mr. Congdon must have been, when young, of rather dwarfish proportions. He acted as carrier for his father's paper, in the old whaling town of New Bedford, delivering some 150 copies each morning. As he wrote verses and read books of some depth he could not have been very young. Yet he says that he was "about two feet high and of a timid diathesis." He has many humorous stories of his nautical fellow-citizens. The colored people bought, manned, and equipped a whaling brig, the "Rising States." Before it left on its voyage its dusky crew held a prayer-meeting, at which the following prayer was offered: "O Lord, look down upon dis brig, de Rising States, a-fitted out by the enterprise of our cullud brederen. *Par*-ticularly, O Lord, we pray de to look down upon de second mate,—him as is seated next to us, Lord, in de check shirt and de duck pantaloons."

Party feeling formerly ran pretty high in the quiet town. The author's grandfather was a stanch Federalist, and saw his party grow small and the other larger with feelings of undisguised wrath. "One day, at a town meeting, he was taunted with the growth in number of his natural enemies something after this fashion: 'Well, Capt. C., there was a time when there were only two or three Democrats in town; but there is a plenty of them here now.' My revered ancestor was equal to the occasion. 'Yes,' he replied, 'and there was a time when there was only one devil in the infernal regions; but there is a plenty of them there now.'" This was a good specimen of a neat retort, if not of the retort courteous.

Mr. Congdon is severe on the venerable John Quincy Adams. "He was fortunate neither in making friends nor in keeping them. He could not be winning in his ways. He would say disagreeble things in company. He did not relish contradiction, and he was a good hater. But what could be expected of a man who used to cut a hole in the ice that he might take his morning bath in the gelid waters of the Potomac?" He tells a good story of a minister in the town. A drunken blacksmith named George was found by the clerical gentleman sitting on the steps of the church, and very unwell from the effects of imprudent potations. "Well, George, drunk again, eh?" said the reverend man. "No, parson," answered George, "I ain't drunk. The fact is (hic) that I was thinking (hic) of jining your church; and the more (hic) I think of it, the sicker I grow!" Of Mr. Bancroft as an orator he says: "Mr. Bancroft was another Massachusetts Democrat of the doctrinaire school. He made a great deal of money in the Boston Custom-House,—for an office like his meant a fortune in those days. I do not think that he much cared to make stump speeches, but he had no choice. Every Democratic officeholder who could speak, and would not speak, was made to speak. . . . Mr. Bancroft brought the rhetoric of his history to the platform. He was ornate, gilded, and occasionally flaming. Whatever he might be discussing,—and people did not discuss much save Sub-Treasury in those times,—he seldom deigned to descend from his stilts. He had a favorit way of beginning these election harangues. He would look with an expression of astonishment at the audience and exclaim, with the gesture of Hamlet at the first sight of the ghost, 'This vast assemblage might well appall me!' This impressed those who had never heard it more than *twice* before, and it had the further effect of giving the audience aforesaid a good conceit of its own proportions." Mr. Bancroft is still alive and may be interested in this pen portrait. Of Edward Everett he says: "A Professor of Greek, a clergyman, both Representative and Senator in Congress, a Governor, an Ambassador, a college President, a Secretary of State, an admirable lecturer, a miscellaneous and clever writer for the *North American Review* as well as for Bonner's *Ledger*, in

early life a maker of elegant verses,—what was there which he did not do and what was there which he did not do well?" Why Mr. Congdon should draw a distinction between a "clergyman" and a "minister of the Gospel" is rather difficult to understand.

It is easy to multiply quotations from a book of this kind. One or two more will be sufficient to give a tolerable idea of the general character of these lively "Reminiscences." In regard to the nomination of Gen. Taylor, he refers to Mr. Webster's disappointment and his declaration that he would not assist in the campaign. He did make a speech, however, but also declared that "the nomination was not fit to be made." In printing the speech as a campaign document, it was necessary to make some excisions, and Mr. Peter Harvey was employed to conduct negotiations with Mr. Webster before the objectionable parts were omitted. Mr. Congdon anticipates a denial that any such overtures were ever made to Mr. Webster, and evidently is on the alert for the "inevitable contradiction" of the paragraph. He appears to attach undue importance to it. There is nothing unusual or uncommon in such negotiations, and the fact that they were made will have little influence on the judgment already pronounced on Daniel Webster. Of Mr. Sumner—whom he does not appear to have known intimately—he says: "There never was a man upon whom the harness of party sat so loosely. He began by bolting; he went on bolting; as a bolter he ended." To Mr. Seward he pays a just tribute of admiration and respect.

Mr. Congdon has something to say about the stage,—all these old fellows patronized the theatre thirty years ago, at least they always seem ready to talk about it. "Theatrical people," he says, "now smile superciliously at the Statiras, and Roxannas, and Belvideras of the last century, saying 'Anybody could play such parts.' Perhaps so. I wish that somebody would, if it be so easy. Of course it is harder to wriggle up and down the boards as a French courtesan, and to glide through the mazes of crim. con. in splendid raiment, and be half a lady, half in earnest, half well up in the text, half heard, half applauded, half everything; but if I may be permitted to choose, the Statiras, and Roxannas, and Belvideras for me!" Charles Kean, he thinks, might have been a great tragic actor if Nature had done just a little more for him, and he had been a little more fortunate in his elocution. Mr. Forrest's performances were "gladiatorial exhibitions"; he "played parts specially written for his private legs and larynx." Mr. Congdon heard Jenny Lind, and yet he says: "It was thrilling, but I remember no more. I only wish that I had my dozen dollars safe again in my purse, that I might spend them in buying old books, or in securing tickets for the next Philharmonic series."

Mr. Congdon has chapters on "Gossip of Politics," "Horace Greeley," and many on newspapers and newspaper writers, of which the reader may form his own opinion. Taken for what it is,—a collection of bright newspaper articles by a veteran newspaper writer on men and things that he has seen and heard,—and the volume will be found worthy of perusal.

Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. Advance sheets.

LIFE AND WORK OF PROF. HENRY B. SMITH.

Our country has produced few scholars and thinkers who could be compared with the late Henry B. Smith, D. D., for many years Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. We have just received a volume written by Mrs. Smith in which the life and work of her honored husband are gracefully and faithfully commemorated. It is an octavo of nearly 500 pages. The writer modestly assumes only to be the editor of this extremely interesting memorial of her husband. Few women could have prepared such a book with all the materials that were in hand. It seems impossible that any thoughtful person should read the life of Dr. Smith without being intellectually and morally quickened by its contents. And to those who personally knew the man, and especially to his former pupils, of whom there are many hundreds in this country and other lands, it cannot fail to be most welcome as a fitting memorial of one who was esteemed and loved commensurately with the knowledge of his rare attainments and beautiful character. Dr. Smith was born in 1815, in the City of Portland, Me., although his ancestors, a few generations back, were of Connecticut. His paternal grandfather was an active and useful minister in the Congregational connection, and his father, Henry Smith, was a successful merchant in Portland. His grandmother was a sister of Rufus King, the diplomatist, and the wife of Judge Robert Southgate, of Massachusetts. His family were connected with the first wife of Dr. Lyman Beecher, Dr. Lord, of Dartmouth College, and many other men and women of distinction. In very early life Henry Boynton Smith afforded clear indications of unusual mental powers. He entered Bowdoin College in his 15th year. During his collegiate course he took high rank as a scholar, especially in the departments of Mental Philosophy and Moral Science. In his Senior year he became a Christian, and in the same year he entered upon the study of Theology, which he prosecuted in Andover and Bangor Seminaries. In 1835 he was Greek tutor in Bowdoin College, and although after suffering from ill health, he contributed, at this early age, many articles to the magazines, which are still regarded as exceedingly valuable. In his review of Upham's Philosophy, written about this time, he indicated the turning point in his own philosophical system by making the involuntary affections and not the evil the ground and source of virtuous character; and just here was the point at which he ever diverged from the more modern advocates of free-will. From the fall of 1837 to the spring of 1840 he pursued his studies in Europe, most of the time in Germany, where he became a proficient in the German language, in philosophy, and in the history of Christian doctrine. In his acquaintance with Drs. Tholuck and Mander of Germany, he won high commendations from those princely scholars. In 1843 he was settled as a pastor in West Amesbury, Mass., until, in 1847, he was called to a professorship in Amherst College. In 1850 he was called to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the Union Seminary of New York. In the spring of 1854 he was transferred to the Professorship of Theology, in which he continued to teach with great acceptance, as he had done in the Chair of History, until he was compelled to resign on account of ill-health in 1874. His health continued to decline until in 1877 he died, lamented by a multitude of warm and admiring friends.

Prof. Smith led a laborious and highly useful life. He wrote many excellent articles for the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and other periodicals, and established the *Theological Review*, which was afterwards united with the *Presbyterian Quarterly*, and then with the *Princeton Review*. He made a new translation of Hagenbach's History of Christian Doctrine, which he continued to the present time; also a revised translation of Gieseler's Church History, which was not quite completed at the time of his death. He prepared his chronological tables of Church History, which involved an immense amount of labor. Besides, he published several other works, all of which contained the results of much careful study. Dr. Smith had many special friends out of his own denomination. Among these were George Bancroft, the historian; Dr. D. R. Goodwin; and Dr. H. W. Bellows. In the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations, where he was best known, he was universally honored and loved. Prof. Smith was conservative in philosophy and theology. He was acute as well as learned, but too conservative to furnish as important contributions to theological science as he was capable of making. But all careful students of theological philosophy must feel deeply indebted to him for the great work which he accomplished.

(Henry Boynton Smith. His Life and Work. Edited by His Wife. With Portrait on Steel by Ritchie. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. Price $2.50). R. W. P.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

"The Dramatic Works of Bayard Taylor" is a reproduction in revised form of a work issued first some three years ago. It contains "The Prophet," "The Masque of the Gods," "Prince Denkalion," and a chapter of notes by Marie Taylor, the poet's wife. "The Prophet," as is well known, is an American subject. Mormon history forms the historical background of the drama, and the prototype for the hero was the Rev. Edward Irving. As he himself said of it: "It would simply be an absurdity to attempt its representation upon the stage." "The Masque of the Gods" is in the nature of a "concordant prelude" to the larger and more important work,—"Prince Denkalion." It seeks to point the growth of the religious aspects and aspirations of the human mind,—its steady spiritual advancement from the worship of the rude forces of Nature to a clearer perception of the Deity. The last of the three, "Prince Denkalion," was begun about three years before Mr. Taylor's death, and is full of rhythmical and lyric beauties.

—"Sam Lawson's Oldtown Fireside Stories" are always readable. Mrs. Stowe has added three new stories to the present edition. Published first in 1872, and reissued now, they have steadily held their own in public favor. Sam Lawson's "gran'ther's" maxim has been often adopted by others: "Boys," says he, "if ye want to lead a pleasant and prosperous life, ye must contrive allers to keep jest the *happy medium* between truth and falsehood." These stories are full of genuine humor and sound common sense. It is unnecessary to add that they were written by the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

—"Knight-Templarism Illustrated" claims to be a full and complete illustrated ritual of the six degrees of the Council and Commandery. How faithful and "complete" it is we cannot say. It is intended as a companion book to "Freemasonry Illustrated." There are extensive foot-notes, and quotations from standard Masonic publications. Those who are at all curious on the subject will probably feel repaid for reading the book.

—Mrs. Lucretia P. Hale must have a curious idea of the proper definition of the word "humor," if she considers her "Peterkin Papers" as coming under the head of humorous publications. It is a cheap, commonplace story of the adventures of the Peterkin family, and if they had wandered into a lunatic asylum for the night, instead of into the railway station, they could never have been released on proof of their sanity. They couldn't have proved it! It is just barely possible the author is trying the effect of a sort of satire or practical joke on the public. Trying to make them think they are going to read a funny book, and then compelling them to spend the rest of their lives in a condition of wonder as to where the fun came in! In that case the public should be warned lest all funny writers be made to suffer for the hoax perpetrated by this one. "Peterkim Papers" is not a humorous work, but it is not by any means alone in pretending to be what it is not. It is not even interesting, although the author has the ability to write an entertaining book if she chooses to exercise it. The papers are not new, having appeared before in disjointed form in juvenile magazines.

—"The Story of the Diamond Necklace," first issued in 1867, has been out of print for some years. It has now been thoroughly revised by the author and a third edition published. The story is one that has been often told, and has, in fact, been called "the greatest lie of the eighteenth century." It was a remarkable scandal, and could not be more fully elaborated than in Mr. Vizetelly's book. The narrative is a strange and astonishing one, but is well fortified by facts and documents. It will be found intensely interesting, and the exculpation of the unfortunate French Queen appears to be conclusive. The evidence, pro and con, is admirably summed up. It is, in truth, the record of the career of an erring woman and of the mischief and injury she inflicted on innocent parties.

—In "The Beef Bonanza" we have a small work of practical value by a competent writer who has carefully studied his subject. Gen. Brisbin has spent twelve years in the saddle traversing every State and Territory of the West. He denies that the American desert is a profitless waste. "It is now one of the finest grazing regions of the globe, and a large portion of it is yielding excellent crops to the agriculturist. The plains of the West, instead of being barren and worthless, as early geographers supposed, have become one of the richest parts of our public domain. The vast beef reservoir they contain is now the fit subject of an interesting volume." Of the various localities he says: "I believe Kansas and Iowa are the best unsettled farming States; Nebraska is the best State for farming and stock-raising combined; Colorado is the best State for sheep-growing, farming, and mining; Wyoming is the best Territory for cattle-growing alone; Montana is the best Territory for cattle-growing and mining." Gen. Brisbin has written a reliable treatise on the capacity of the Far West for stock-growing. He may be oversanguine, but he certainly presents facts and figures very clearly to sustain his statements. It is an entertaining book for any one interested in the subject.

—"Kate Comerford; or, Sketches of Garrison-Life," gives a very correct picture of army life in the great State of Texas some twenty years ago. It is a pleasant, brightly-written book. *Kate Comerford* is the daughter of the commanding officer at "Knocktin Barracks" on the Lower Rio Grande, Texas. Although not pretending to be a novel of the orthodox type, Miss Thonet manages to leave her half-drowned hero on the brink of matrimony with the heroine *Kate*.

—A new and complete edition of Mrs. Southworth's novels has just been issued by her Philadelphia publishers. The constant demand for her works is the best evidence of her popularity. The new edition is in duodecimo form, printed on fine white paper, and is complete in forty-two volumes. She is an original writer of considerable power.

—Mr. Ingram's "Life of Poe" is published now in two volumes. It is the most elaborate account of the poet's life yet published, and is an entirely trustworthy biography by a warm admirer. We are still of the belief that both Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Stedman have covered all the points of general interest in the short life of Edgar Allan Poe. Its extension to two volumes renders the introduction of much extraneous matter unavoidable, especially since none of his works are included. The typography is excellent; the binding rather cheap and gaudy.

—"Ayer's American Newspaper Annual for 1880" is a large, well-arranged volume containing the name of every paper published in the United States and Canada, its frequency of issue, politics, or other distinctive features, its year of establishment, circulation, and advertising rates. As to the matter of circulation its statistics are not absolutely correct. In reference to the Chicago papers it is certainly at fault. That is, however, a minor matter. The book is filled with interesting statistical information, forming a useful book of reference.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

In the multitude of children's books issued at this season, "Pretty Peggy" still holds its own as one of the most attractive. The designs in the book are by Miss Rosina Emmett, and are thoroughly original in treatment and remarkable in color and drawing. Hitherto the English have supplied the prettiest juveniles, but now a large edition of this American book is ordered for the London market.

—"Belle's Pink Boots" is a handsome volume by Joanna H. Matthews, author of the "Bessie Books." There are sixteen full-page colored pictures by Ida Waugh, which, even if of an inferior order of merit artistically, will interest and please the youngsters for whom they are designed. The text is rather older than the pictures. It is a good story with a moral. The pink boots have a variety of adventures sufficiently interesting to please its little girl readers.

—A new edition of Clarence Cook's "House Beautiful" has been prepared for the holidays. Nothing seems to have been added or taken away from it. Those who delight in "Beds and Tables, Stools and Candlesticks," will look over this book with pleasure. And, in fact, it is an instructive treatise, told in a pleasant, untechnical way by an easy writer, whose assumption of infallibility and universal knowledge is condoned by the real merit of his work.

—Dr. Schliemann is hard at work preparing a new book on "Ilios." Meanwhile his "Mycenæ" has been reissued with some additions and new plates. It is an interesting narrative of the author's researches and discoveries at Mycenæ and Tiryns, which have been of such service to archæological science. Mr. Gladstone's preface is as well worthy of reading to-day as it was three years ago. It is a handsome, substantial work, and one to be read in order to rightly understand the new and forthcoming volume.

—A second edition of "American Poems" has been called for. It is an attractive book, containing biographical sketches of the leading American poets, with samples of their best works. Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Holmes, Lowell, and Emerson are represented. All but one of these are still living. The book should find a wider range of readers than the schools for which it was primarily designed. So much valuable matter is seldom found in such compact shape. It is handsomely gotten up, and is an appropriate and really meritorious holiday gift.

—The late T. Buchanan Read's short poem entitled "Drifting," has been presented to the public in a most exquisit setting by the publishers. The design on the cover is strikingly neat and appropriate, and all the illustrations are well executed. Moreover, they are in thorough harmony with the spirit of the poem. Many will recall the opening stanza:

> My soul to-day
> Is far away,
> Sailing the Vesuvian Bay;
> My wingéd boat,
> A bird afloat,
> Swims round the purple peaks remote.

—"Down the Rhine" is a collection of illustrated articles contributed originally to *Lippincott's Magazine* by different writers. Lady Blanche Murphy opens with "Down the Rhine"; followed by T. Adolphus Trollope on "Baden and Allerheiligen." George L. Catlin's "Among the Biscayans" and Olive Logan's "Try Norway" are of the number. "Hungarian Types," "Odd Corners of Austria," "Along the Danube," and "Danubian Days" are by Edward King. Some of the cuts are unusually well executed. The volume is a large one, of over 300 pages.

—Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women," beautifully illustrated by some of the best of American artists, in a tasteful cover of a new and striking design, is the chief holiday volume of J. R. Osgood & Co. Its artistic direction was intrusted to Mr. A. V. S. Anthony, who superintended its predecessors,—"Hanging of the Crane" and "Skeleton in Armor." The poem is already famous, and the illustrations are in every instance adapted to the text. It is a really beautiful book, an ornament on any library table, and remarkable for the delicate beauty and skill displayed in most of its illustrations. Paper, typography, and binding are of the best. Among its artist-contributors are Mary Hallock Foote, F. T. Merrill, T. Moran, A. Fredericks, J. A. Brown, W. L. Sheppard, F. B. Schell, and A. R. Waud.

—"Indian Summer" is a gorgeous holiday book of autumn poems and sketches by Miss L. Clarkson. With Gracomelli's Pen and Pencil Pictures of Birds, "Indian Summer" will rank first among the many handsome works produced at this season of the year. The author of the sketches says, "To American poets only I am indebted for these verses, and to the woods of Maryland for the studies." Rarely does a work give so much pleasure to a true art-lover, to whom we especially commend the flower-group opposit page 16. The plates are sixteen in number, and represent bunches and sprigs of leaves and flowers gathered in the Indian-summer season. They are selected and arranged with excellent taste, and are fine specimens of chromo-lithography. The text includes some original verses by the author. It is the best work Miss Clarkson has done.

MAGAZINES.

We have already called attention to the new features in the Christmas number of *St. Nicholas*. It is a remarkable publication in many ways, of which the December number gives substantial proof. It ranks first among juvenile publications.

—The December number of the *Sanitarian* has its usual variety of short articles on Sanitary topics, such as: "How to Avoid Yellow-Fever"; "A New Safety-Lamp"; "Dangers of Childhood"; "Quinine Productions in India"; "Milk as a Cause of Tuberculous Diseases"; "U. S. S. 'Plymouth'—Final Report of Sanitary Board"; "Tobacco"; "Mortality Statistics"; "Diphtheria in New York and Brooklyn."

—The historical articles in the *Magazine of American History* are two in number: "The Pawnee Indians, Their Customs and Habits," by John B. Dunbar, and "Centres of Primitive Manufacture in Georgia," by Charles C. Jones, Jr. The biographical article is on "Pitalesharu, Chief of the Pawnees." The reprint article is on "The Battle of King's Mountain, described by Isaac Shelby in 1823, from a rare tract." There are also "Notes, Queries, and Replies," and "Literary Notices."

—The *American Naturalist* for December contains the following original articles, some of them fully illustrated: "On the Extinct Cats of America," by E. D. Cope; "Twin Lakes and Teocalli Mountain, Central Colorado, with Remarks on the Glacial Phenomena of That Region," by F. V. Hayden; "A Sketch of the Progress of Botany in the United States in the Year 1879," by C. E. Bessey; "A Sketch of Comparative Embryology (V.—The General Principles of Development)," by Charles Sedgwick Minot. The *American Naturalist* announces that it has purchased the subscription list and good will of the "American Entomologist," which will in future be represented by a new department of the *Naturalist*, to be devoted exclusively to Entomology. It will be conducted by Dr. C. V. Riley.

—The *Antiquary* for November—published in London—has the following table of contents: "The Victorian Revival of Gothic Architecture," Part II., by J. H. Parker, C.B.; "The Orthography of Shakspeare's Name," Part I., by R. A. Douglas Lithgow, LL.D.; "The 'Grub Street Journal,'" Part I., by Lord Talbot de Malahide; "Smithfield," Part II., by G. Lambert, F.S.A.; "Two Political Songs of the Middle Ages," by M. H. Hewlett; "The Roman Exploration Fund," by J. H. Parker, C.B.; "Gems and Precious Stones," Part I., by Edward J. Watherston; "A Chapter on Early Steam Navigation—Steamboats in 1543"; "The Public Records"; "Reviews"; "Meetings of Antiquarian Societies"; "The Antiquarian's Note-Book"; "Antiquarian News"; "Correspondence"; "The Antiquary Exchange," etc.

—The *Californian* for December opens with an article by Dr. John Lord on "Savonarola." R. E. Desmond contributes an entertaining narration of "A Brief Visit to Calcutta." Mr. W. C. Bartlett has a paper on "Thoreau in Books and in the Woods." John Muir gives an article on "The Ancient Glaciers of the Sierra." Joaquin Miller, in "Utopia," follows up a suggestion which he made in a recent number of the *Californian* of an ideal, communistic city. Mr. George H. H. Redding has been spending "An Evening with Wintoon Indians"; "D. S." has been investigating the alleged voyage of Juan de Fuca, which he pronounces a fraud; C. E. S. Wood tells of "An Unknown Turning-point in the Destiny of the Republic." In the way of stories, Miss Milicent W. Shinn has one entitled "Their Great Scheme"; Philip Shirley contributes "Not a Success," and W. C. Morrow contributes his "Strange Confession," a very interesting serial. The poetry is by Edgar Fawcett, J. P. Widney, and Julia H. S. Bugeia. With this number the *Californian* completes its first year.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Thomas Hardy is recovering from the severe illness which has caused so much anxiety to his friends.

—Mr. Elliot Stock will issue at an early date a fac-simile of the first edition of "Robinson Crusoe," reproduced from the very fine copy in Mr. Huth's library.

—A congress of German authors was held at Weimar in the first week in September. The old residences of Goethe and Schiller were thrown open to the inspection of visitors.

—Dr. Schliemann's "Ilios" will be ready next week Friday. It covers the whole ground of the author's explorations down to the present time and makes a large and richly illustrated volume.

—Thomas Carlyle has abandoned writing an autobiography on account of his continued ill health. The first volume of a life of him, written by Froude, with his consent and assistance, will appear in 1881.

—A curious feature of *Scribner's Monthly* for February will be "The Music of Niagara Falls," a composition by a Boston composer, who has caught the sounds of the great waterfall and recorded them in musical notation.

—A Scotch story by Miss Laffan will shortly appear. The tale, which is a "School Board" experience, is entitled "Baubie Clarke," and is to be illustrated by the author of "Gleanings from Gladstone," Mr. G. R. Halkett.

—Dentu, a Parisian publisher, has just issued a novel by the Countess Julie Apraxin, entitled "One or the Other." It is a curious story of a divided love for twin sisters, and decidedly "Frenchy."

—Mr. Curtis Guild, of Boston, has been expanding a one-volume Life of Franklin into five, by interleaving with prints and autograph letters. One of the letters is from General Lafayette and covers three pages. The volumes have cost Mr. Guild $1,000.

—The Armenian inscriptions, which have long defied the skill of decipherers, have, it is said, been read by Prof. Sayce. He has for some considerable time been engaged on the work of decipherment, and has succeeded in translating the greater portion of them.

—The latest catalog issued by Mr. Quaritch, the London bookseller, indicates that he is the possessor of perhaps the richest collection of illuminated manuscripts ever offered at any one time by a single dealer. It includes specimens of every century from the ninth to the sixteenth, inclusive, and represents an aggregate monetary value of about $75,000. The gem of the collection is John Lydgate's "Boke of the sege of Troy," executed by the author himself. It contains seventy large miniatures, and can be purchased for $8,600. Of still greater value is a copy of Beatus' "Commentary on the Apocalypse," about A. D. 1150, and declared by eminent bibilipoles to be the finest MS. of the twelfth century in existence. The price is $8,000.

—William Morris, the poet, has been giving a lecture in London on "Household Decoration." The lecture was very long, and his manner of reading imperfect, yet Mr. Morris is said to have held his audience riveted from first to last by the practical directions and manly sincerity of his observations.

—Littré has suffered very much physically since the completion of his French Dictionary in 1872. Years of overwork has broken his constitution. The story is told of him that he always kept a supply of fruit jelly and bread in his library, and found nothing so conducive to mental activity as the indigestion such a lunch was calculated to produce.

—Mr. Swinburne's new volume, "Studies in Song," will be published in this country by R. Worthington. It contains, among others, a "Song for the Centenary of Walter Savage Landor," "For a Portrait of Felece Orsini," "Six Years Old," an exquisit child's poem, "By the North Sea," and "After New Year's," a poem in memory of Mazzini.

—Messrs. Besant and Rice have completed a new novel for the *Graphic*, to run for six months, the publication of which will begin Dec. 4. The title is "The Chaplain of the Fleet," and it will be published simultaneously in the *American Queen* (New York), Melbourne *Argus* (Australia), Toronto *Globe* (Canada), and in a German version in a Berlin paper.

—Mr. A. R. Macdonough has made a translation into English verse and prose of the "Lovers of Provence," the charming mediæval "Chant Fable" of the Troubadours, translated into modern French by Alexandre Bida. The work, with an introductory note by Mr. E. C. Stedman, will be published presently in a handsome volume, illustrated by Mary Hallock Foote, W. Hamilton Gibson, and Frederick Dielman.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MODERN SOCIETY. By Julia Ward Howe. Boston: Roberts Bros.

—AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ANNUAL. Philadelphia: N. W. Ayer & Son.

—EGO. A Novel. By Harry W. French. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price $1.

—POVERINA. An Italian Story. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price 30 cents.

—PUBLISHERS' TRADE-LIST ANNUAL. Eighth Year. New York: F. Leypoldt.

—SERMONS. By the Rt.-Rev. Charles Cheney. Chicago: Cushing & Thomas. Price $2.50.

—EDGAR ALLAN POE. By John H. Ingram. Two volumes. London: John Hogg. Price $5.

—IS CONSUMPTION CONTAGIOUS? By Herbert C. Clapp. Boston and Providence: Otis Clapp & Son.

—MYCENÆ. By Dr. Henry Schliemann. New Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $7.50.

—COLLECTION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.50.

—WOMAN IN MUSIC. An Essay by George P. Upton. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price $2.

—THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL. By Clarence Cook. New Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $4.

—A DREAMER. Leisure-Hour Series, No. 117. By Katharine Wylde. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price $1.

—SHAKSPEARE'S TWELFTH NIGHT. Annotated English Classics. By Henry N. Hudson. Boston: Ginn & Heath.

—CLOVER BEACH. For Boys and Girls. By Margaret Vandegrift. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Price $1.25.

—THE MEMORIAL HISTORY OF BOSTON: 1630—1880. Edited by Justin Winsor. Vol. I. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

—UNCLE REMUS, HIS SONGS, AND HIS SAYINGS. By Joel Chandler Harris. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.50.

—FROM DEATH INTO LIFE; or, Twenty Years of My Ministry. By the Rev. W. Hoslam. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.50.

—THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE. Harvard Edition, in Twenty Volumes. By Henry N. Hudson—Five Volumes. Boston: Ginn & Heath.

—AN EGYPTIAN PRINCESS. By George Ebers. From the Ninth German Edition, by Eleanor Grove. Two Volumes. New York: W. S. Gottsberger. Price $1.50.

ART.

SOME NEW HELIOTYPES.

We have received from J. R. Osgood & Co. several of their latest Heliotype pictures,—among others "A Portrait of a Young Man," by Rafael; "Autumn," by J. S. Hamon; "An Ancient Custom," by Edwin Long; and two others of which the names are not given. These beautiful pictures are exact fac-simile reproductions of rare and costly engravings and etchings from paintings by the old masters, and of the finest specimens to be found of modern French and English publications. They are also printed on the same paper, with the same ink, as the original engravings, and will never fade. The heliotype entitled "An Ancient Custom" is as delicate almost as an engraving, and is a splendid specimen of the skillful process by which valuable engravings are brought within the reach of every one, at prices really extraordinarily cheap. They are for sale here at the rooms of the Household Art Company, 148 State street.

—It has been a pleasant privilege to extend words of welcome to the different numbers of the *American Art Review* as they have made their appearance upon our table. No purely art-periodical in this country is so well entitled to generous support and encouragement. Its standard in every department is a high one, and its corps of writers and artists contains the names only of experienced, capable men. The publishers have faithfully carried out the promises made in the prospectus, and have to a certain extent exceeded them. The thirteenth number, and the first of the second volume, is at hand and is as admirable in every way as its predecessors. Among its many articles of interest is the first of a series by P. B. Wright, Esq., of this city, on the Eighth Annual Fine-Art Exhibition of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago. Those who are interested in Art will find this monthly periodical the fullest and most complete of any, and will be well repaid by looking back at the numbers each year.

ART NOTES.

The "Bigallo" at Florence is to be restored.

Millais gets an income of $35,000 a year from his paintings.

—Whistler may come to New York in the spring of 1881 and exhibit his paces in oils, etching, and pastelles.

—The New York Century Club has purchased William S. Mount's picture entitled "The Power of Music."

—The number of students this year at the Beaux Arts, Paris, is 967; of these 238 are studying painting and 121 sculpture.

—Louis Tiffany has recently made a fine memorial window in stained glass for a Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J.

—Many fine specimens of Millet, Diaz, Troyon, Corot, and Dupré can now be seen in galleries of the New York art-dealers.

—The J. Q. A. Ward is modeling a statue of heroic size of Gen. Daniel Morgan to stand on a column at Spartanburg, S. C.

—The American Water-Color Society will open its winter exhibition on the 24th of January and close it on the 22d of February.

—The estate of Mr. W. F. De Haas is about to sell at public auction over 100 paintings by the deceased artist, some being studies, others finished work.

—The exquisit monument of ancient Irish art, the Tara broach, more delicate than the finest Etruscan work, was sold by the finder to a Drogheda goldsmith for $1.25.

—The publishers of the *American Architect* offer three prizes of $50 each for designs for a main or entrance hall of a small country hotel. Designs must be delivered by Dec. 11, 1880.

—Thirteen artists of Boston have written a letter to the *Daily Advertiser* of that city demanding that the paper give to the exhibition of paintings by Walter Shirlaw a more extended and careful notice.

—In proof of the possibility of churches being built entirely of concrete, without even timber for the roof, the *Antiquary* mentions that there is, or was till lately, such a building, which was originally intended for religious purposes. It is a very small chapel, situated on the Denbighshire coast, and was built for the parish priest to say mass in pally for the success of the fishery. Its dimensions are of the smallest,—perhaps about ten feet by six feet. The roof and walls are alike of concrete. It is quite dismantled, and has not been used from time immemorial.

—The new silver dollar is said to owe its profile to the handsome face of Miss A. W. Williams, a school-teacher in the Philadelphia House of Refuge. Morgan, an English engraver, is reported to have made the design.

—The National Academy of New York has two members who are octogenarians, Mr. Prudhomme, the eminent engraver, who resides at Georgetown, D. C., and Mr. A. B. Durand, who lives at South Orange, N. J. The latter gentleman is in his 85th year.

—During the past twenty years over $4,000,000 have been spent in the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City, and the structure has hardly assumed shape. It is estimated that its total cost will exceed $27,000,000. The contract has yet sixty years to run. It is to be built of Utah granit.

—M. Earnest Michel, a "grand Prix de Rome," who received the Legion of Honor last year, has redecorated the ceiling of the Grand Théâtre de Montpellier. The subjects illustrate the customs of the locality and represent "La Danse des Treilles," "La Danse du Chevalet," and "Les Joueurs de Mail."

—Washington has an art loan exhibition in the former residence of the late Peruvian Minister. The lower rooms are for sculpture, Pompeiian and Greek statuary, pottery, and engravings. In the rooms above are antique furniture, portraits, miniatures, and bric-à-brac, remarkable historically or for beauty.

—At a recent exhibition of paintings in Constantinople two Turks had pieces. One was the Princess Naziu Hanum, the other Ahmed Bey, an ex-student of Paris, who occupies the position of historical painter to the Court of the Sultan. Greeks, Armenians, and Levantines contributed most of the pictures.

—A chest of old drawings lately discovered in Yorkshire has been the source of a valuable addition to the British Department of Prints. There are a fine specimen of Filippius Lippi, a sketch in red chalk, attributed to Michael Angelo, two water-color drawings by Cuijp, and a spirited pen and ink sketch by Wouvermans.

—The statue to Stonewall Jackson for New Orleans is nine feet high. The figure stands in an easy position, grasping a field-glass in the left hand; the dress is rather negligent; the head is covered by the old Confederate kepi. The statue will surmount the monument over the tomb of the Association of the Louisiana Division of the Army of Northern Virginia in Metairie Cemetery.

—Baltimore has discovered within her limits a brick, plaster, and stone monument, on which is a slab bearing the words: "Sacred to the Memory of Chris. Columbus, Octob. XII, MDCCVIIIC." It is about fifty feet high, quadrangular, and tapers upward from a base six and a half feet in diameter. The monument appears to have been erected by an eccentric Frenchman in honor of the third centenary of the discovery of America.

—The famous Marquis Campana, whose history is one of the romances of modern times, died a few days ago in Rome. Born of a noble family, and endowed with talents equal to his wealth, he soon became and for a long time remained the richest and most noted connoisseur of antiquities in the world. The great Campana Museum at Rome was founded by him, in addition to his own immense collections, and many of the most renowned works of ancient art are in some way connected with his name. In the very middle of his splendid career he was accused, whether justly or unjustly is not known, of appropriating Government funds, was hurredly condemned and thrown into prison, where he remained for many years, comforted only by his faithful wife, while his possessions were confiscated and his treasures scattered. Emerging at last from confinement, a few years ago, he was received back as a master in the archæological world, and until his death retained his eminent position.

—Cornelius Vanderbilt's gift of drawings to the Metropolitan Museum of Art is a very valuable one. The majority of the drawings belong to Italian schools,—Florentine, Roman, Venetian, Bolognese, Neapolitan, Sienese, etc.,—while not a few are by French, Spanish, German, Dutch, and Flemish masters. Among the more noted names may be mentioned those of Michel Angelo, Raffaello, Andrea del Sarto, Benvenuto Cellini, Fra Bartolomeo, Spagnuoletto, Salvator Rosa, Il Sodoma, Perugino, Leonardo da Vinci, Parmagianino, Correggio, Andrea Mantegna, Tiziano, Giorgione, Tintoretto, Paolo Veronese, Palma Vecchio, the Caracci, Guercino, Domenichino, Guido Reni, Brunnelleschi, Luca Giordano, Nicholas Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Watteau, Velasquez, Murillo, Dürer, Lucas, Cranach, Rembrandt, Rubens, and Vandyck. It is needless to add that no collection in any way comparable with this in scope or number of specimens has ever been seen in America. Its acquisition as a permanent possession by the Metropolitan Museum of Art marks an epoch in art-study on this side of the water.

THE WORLD.

For The Chicago Tribune.

This world is a sad, sad place, I know—
And what soul living can doubt it?—
But it will not lessen the want and wo
To be always singing about it.
Then away with the songs that are full of tears—
Away with the dirges that sadden;
Let us make the most of our fleeting years
By singing the lays that gladden.

A few sweet potions of bliss I've quaffed,
And many a cup of sorrow;
But, in thinking over the flavored draught,
The old-time joy I borrow;
And, by brooding over the bitter drink,
Pain fills again the measure:
And so I have learned that it's best to think
Of the things that give us pleasure.

The world at its saddest is not all sad—
There are days of sunny weather;
And the people in it are not all bad,
But saints and sinners together.
I think those wonderful hours in June
Are better by far to remember
Than those when the world gets out of tune,
In the cold, bleak winds of November.

Because we meet in the walks of life
Many a selfish creature,
It does not prove that this world of strife
Has no redeeming feature.
There is bloom and beauty upon the Earth—
There are buds and blossoming flowers—
There are souls of truth, and hearts of worth—
There are glowing, golden hours.

In thinking over a joy we've known,
We easily make it double;
Which is better by far than to mope and moan
O'er sorrow, and grief, and trouble.
For, tho' the world is a sad, sad place
(And who that is living can doubt it?),
It will not lessen the want and wo
To be always singing about it.

ELLA WHEELER.

Betrayed by the Truth.

Harper's Magazine.

The very amiable and worthy occupant of the position of British Vice-Consul at a port in the far East had often expressed to his American fellow-residents his great desire to visit their country and make himself familiar with some of its institutions. His ideas of the West had been formed from a perusal of the works of Cooper, and it is to be feared that his interlocutors had purposely abstained from disturbing his somewhat highly-colored expectations. Finally a furlough came to him, and he made ready to carry out his cherished plan of a trip home by the way of the Pacific Ocean and the United States. Introductions were given him to trusty practical jokers in San Francisco, which he presented on arrival with expressions of vehement desire to encounter Indians and hunt buffaloes. This, he was told, would be easy, as both abounded in the neighborhood of the Cliff-House and in the peaceful and prolific suburb of Oakland. An expedition was planned and carried out, and the British brother, armed to the teeth, performed great deeds in the encounter with "practicable" Indian and buffaloes—furnished, it was whispered, by a theatre and a circus or menagerie. Exulting in the praises of his American friends and covered with glory he departed for New York and England. His fame stood him in good stead at dinners and other social gatherings during his entire vacation, preceded him on his return to his post and made him quite a hero among his fellow-exiles. No American could find it in his heart to disturb it, and all might have gone well to this day had he only confined himself to his character of amateur Leatherstocking. One day, however, a countryman of his came to a "Yankee" and denounced this hero. "Just think of that M——," said he, "trying to sell us. By Jove! I never heard in all my life, you know, such atrocious stories as he has been telling us. What do you think he tried to make us believe? It is all very fine to have shot no end of Indians and buffaloes. Of course, you know where there are so many as there are in San Francisco, and New Hampshire, and Niagara, and all those places, a fellow might do that. But he has actually tried to make us believe the most extraordinary story that you have ever heard about your country, you know. He says that he went to a place called Chicago, and he went to draw some money from a bank, and found that they had raised it up and were moving it, with all the fellows inside, you know, going on with their work! I say, just fancy the cheek of the fellow supposing he could make us believe that!" Alas! the one true story which the poor Consul told had proved his undoing.

See that thin-chested man, with such a horrid cough,—he has never used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

Interview with the Hon. D. Wyatt Aikin, of South Carolina.

The South United in Hatred of the Democracy of the North,

But It Will Remain Solid to Oppose the Negroes and Resist Republicanism.

A General Exodus of the Blacks Regarded as a Most Desirable Occurrence for the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The Southern Democrats are reported by some Northern sentimentalists to be coming back to Congress with the cry of Cassius:

"Come, Antony, and young Octavius, come!
Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius,
For Cassius is aweary of the world:
Hated by one he loves; brav'd by his brother;
Check'd like a bondman; all his faults observed,
Set in a note-book, learn'd and conn'd by rote,
To cast into my teeth. O I could weep
My spirit from mine eyes! There is my dagger,
And here my naked breast!"

The words of the new arrivals do not confirm this dramatic theory. One of the most conspicuous of the so-called "Liberal" Democrats is

D. WYATT AIKEN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is to such men as Mr. Aiken that we are told the country is to look for the controlling spirits in the new movement which is to "reconstruct" the South, and to make it march in harmony with the music of the Union. The Bourbon party is always disintegrating, but is never disintegrated. It does not yet appear that the "Liberal" Democracy of the South will contribute much to this always-coming-never-beginning disintegration. Southern Democrats, "Liberal" and Bourbon, are coming to Washington united in their denunciation of the Northern Democracy, at whose feet they lay the responsibility for the defeat of Hancock. But hatred of the Northern Democracy does not mean friendship for either Northern or Southern Republicans, or for Republicanism. The Solid South "must go," they say, so far as united action with the Northern Democracy is concerned. Beyond that there are no predictions. The vital point of the situation is summarized in the sentiment expressed by Mr. Aiken in the interview that follows: that the Solid South will remain

SOLID IN ANTAGONISM TO THE BLACKS.

Under the pretense that the dreaded word "Equality" will in some way be realized, the sentiments of the "Liberal" Democracy, as well as of the Bourbon Democracy, seem to mean, that everything must be done to prevent the negro from having a voice in the control of the Southern State Governments. As the negroes are the majority in some of the States, such a policy, of course, can only mean that the majority shall not rule, and that its rule shall be repressed, unless it is to be presumed that the negroes are to become divided, or that they go over in a body to the Democracy; Mr. Aiken himself, however, admits that they voted unitedly for the Republican party, and will continue to do so with fanatical zeal. In this opinion the Charleston *News and Courier* concurs. But Mr. Aiken, who is the Representative from the Third South Carolina District, may tell his own story.

Mr. Aiken has been identified for some years with the most "Liberal" element of the Democracy of his State, and, more than most of his political associates, he has the courage of his opinions. In a conversation this evening he gave the history of

THE SPEECH HE MADE DURING THE SUMMER,

in which he expressed the opinion that the Northern Democracy was not worth pinning to, and for which he has been so roundly abused by the newspapers and politicians of his own State and section.

"It was at a little neighborhood-picnic," said he, "in my own Congressional district, held under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry, that I was asked to make a political speech. I was told, moreover, that an influential citizen of Anderson was present, who had said that I was no better than a Republican; and that he should, because of my political recreancy, vote against me. Thus challenged on a point about which I had some sensitiveness, I could do no less than speak my mind; which I did with some spirit. I then and there advised my friends in the South that they could not depend upon the Democracy of the North, who have nothing in common with us. I said the Democracy of the North had not one leader worthy of our support. I told them that Hancock could not be elected. And, for these wholesome truths, I was made the target for a torrent of annoying abuse. But I am justified by the logic of events."

Mr. Aiken has no hesitation in saying that the Solid South, as a partisan engine, has suffered from a blow so crushing that nothing short of disintegration can follow. Still, he insists that, in a certain sense, there

MUST STILL BE A SOLID SOUTH.

It will remain solid, he thinks, in antagonism to the blacks. "No sane man can deny," said Mr. Aiken, "that the average negro is inferior to the the average white man; and, for this reason, the whites of the South never did, and never can, tolerate an equality which may, at any time, subject their country to the scourge of a Government of ignorant and depraved men, who are but the servile tools of scheming rascals."

Mr. Aiken holds to the opinion, constantly expressed by Democrats of his section, that the negroes are so intolerant in their treatment of those of their own color who apostatize from the true Republican faith, that there is no freedom of opinion left among them. In illustration of this condition of things, he related

THE FOLLOWING INCIDENT:

On the day before the last election, the child of one of his neighbors died. In the first transports of grief the family did not think about the preparations for the burial. Suddenly it occurred to some one that, as the morrow was election-day, all the white and black men in the neighborhood would be gone to the polls. A messenger was sent to find somebody to perform the office of grave-digger, but at first he was unsuccessful. At length he met four negroes on their way to the polls. He appealed to their humanity, and at last asked if they really wanted to vote. They replied that they did not, but that they were obliged to do so. Three of them at length consented to go with him to dig the grave, and, on the way, expressed their gratification at having escaped an unpleasant duty. "Then why do you vote?" was asked. "O boss, we don't know; but we just has to!" All over the South, Mr. Aiken contends, this secret influence is exerted by

UNION-LEAGUERS

to coerce the freedmen, and, as a matter of fact, this League is far more potent than all the Red-Shirt Rifle Clubs in the country.

Mr. Aiken, referring to the rumor that a general exodus of blacks is setting towards New Mexico, said

HE PRAYED GOD TO SPEED THE DAY—

for there could be no more direct or satisfactory solution of the question of a Solid South than to rid that section of its blacks, who are the direct and sole cause of all the trouble.

Mr. Aiken has the fairness, however, to say that there is no truth in the assertion that negroes, if let alone, will vote the Democratic ticket. "The negroes who vote that ticket with us are the low-down, worthless trash. I have five or six freed men on my plantation," said he, "and this fall the meanest man of them all came to me and said he wanted to vote for me. When I see a darky willing to vote the Democratic ticket, I at once suspect him, because he can't be sincere in his professions. On the other hand, I can have nothing in common with a Southern Republican. In my whole State there are only two or three who have any character. There are two Radicals in my own district, brothers named Talbot. They were in the Confederate army, and fought as bravely and as conscientiously for what they deemed the right as any of their Democratic neighbors; but after the War they went down and cultivated the blacks. They got down to their level, and played upon their passions and ignorance, and thus acquired an undue influence over them. They did this solely for office; and so hateful did these men become that I don't think it would have been safe for them to have appeared at a polling-place at the late election."

With these pronounced views on the questions which have to do more than any other with the solidity of the South, Mr. Aiken still finds himself

OUT OF ACCORD WITH HIS OWN PARTY.

He is too "liberal," too progressive, for the rank-and-file of the Southern Bourbons. He believes that the fight on the old party-lines has ceased to be one of glory for the South, which must perpetually incur ignominious defeat. There were but two possible Democrats on whom the party could have united with any prospect of success, he thinks, and they were Horatio Seymour and David Davis. But even then he believes that the Democratic party would have been compelled to yield its name. As a representative of the South and of the Southern idea, he is tired of seeing the Northern Democracy as tail wagging the Southern Democracy as dog. There is little in common between the two portions of the party. They are divided on the tariff, on the finances, and on many other leading questions of the hour. They agree in one or two particulars, namely: in the belief in the Constitution as a measure for legislation, and in State-rights. But, even on these issues, Mr. Aiken doubts if the Northern Democracy could be depended on. He has, therefore, advised his constituents openly that the South should cut loose from the Democracy of the North, and depend upon the righteousness of its cause to attract to its ranks sufficient strength to enable it once more to exercise its due share of influence in public affairs. Mr. Aiken expresses the utmost contempt for the Northern Democrats, who, he says, are absolutely without principle of any kind.

E. B. W.

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Inventors of the Northwestern States the Present Week.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—A. H. Evans & Co. report the following patents issued this week to inventors of the Northwest:

ILLINOIS.

A. P. Almquist, New Windsor, spoke-tenon trimmer.
W. Archdeacon, Chicago, preserving and curing compound.
J. V. Brown & Neal, De Soto, stock car.
Mary Dewey, Chicago, dress shield.
L. G. Fath, Hillsborough, cultivator.
C. B. Halstead, Rantoul, castrating instrument.
N. Hawkins, Chicago, screw conveyor.
G. Kelly, Chicago, steam boiler.
J. Newell, Scottville, rotary engine.
C. W. Polen, Hazel Dell, buckle.
C. N. Smith, Chicago, uniting stereotype, etc., plates.
W. Spear, Aurora, corn picker and husker.
C. E. Stoddard, Chicago, desiccating apparatus.
H. T. Walters & Voorhis, Bushnell, telephone.
O. B. Wilson, Collinsville, coating bells with brass.

WISCONSIN.

G. Biehn & Weidauer, Racine, band cutter.
P. P. Coler, Clymer, mower.
C. Comstock, Racine, wagon body corner iron.
E. C. Gage, Whitehall, et al., grain and cockle separator.
C. E. Jones, Beloit, expansion pulley.
W. H. Lightcap, Hazel Green, wrench.
J. J. Luck & Bateman, Ripon, head-water regulator.
J. Paulu, Milwaukee, wagon standard.
P. Sladkey, Milwaukee, millstone driver.
R. D. Whittemore, Chippewa Falls, harness buckle.

MICHIGAN.

A. G. Alexander, Detroit, water-closet.
D. Bannerman, Menominee, et al., grain and cockle separator.
G. L. Hudson, Romeo, hand planter.
A. S. Parke, Bay City, pump.
De E. A. Reynolds, Fowler, grain measure and register.
W. W. Sweetland, Edwardsburg, sash fastener.
G. Telfer, Detroit, tool handle.

MINNESOTA.

C. Coggswell, Dodge Centre, bob-sled.
W. Cole, Rochester, vehicle spring.
J. H. Edward, Stillwater, thrashing machine.

IOWA.

J. Kleckner, Perry, millstone dresser.
J. D. Shrigley, Iowa City, combined seed drill and cutter.

INDIANA.

J. C. Brooks, Darlington, grain meter.
N. Miller, Edinburg, starch press.
L. W. Ott, Indianapolis, bedstead lounge.

NEBRASKA.

No Nebraska patents this week.

SONNET.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Depart, ye dreams of happiness and bliss!
Fade from the heaven of my life away,
Even as the glowing sun's last rays, that kiss
The rustling leaves with rosy lips, when Day
Retires to his couch: what tho' sad mortals miss
The warmth of his invigorating ray,
Since dewy evening compensates for this
By bidding us to rest and no more stray!
Then, sunlight of her presence, O depart,
Tho' all the future cheerless seem, and cold—
Tho' often tears of bitter grief will start,
Until my sorrowing will have grown old;
And even then grief-tipped barbs will dart
Into my breast, till Earth my corse will hold!

CECIL HARCOURT.

"For fifteen years my wife suffered with liver disease, and I had paid an immense amont of money to the doctors, but without any benefit to her. Last year she began to use the Hamburg Drops, since which time we have had no occasion for the doctors."
H. LULAY, Suffield, O.

1881. PROSPECTUS. 1881.

DOLLAR WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The Best Political, Commercial, and News Paper in the Union.

The Weekly Tribune One Year for One Dollar.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

THE TRIBUNE is the best business medium and commercial exponent of this city, and is undeniably the strongest and most influential Republican Newspaper in the West. In the recent contest ending in a glorious Republican triumph it occupied the place of Chief-of-Artillery among the Republican press,—throwing the heaviest shot and shell, of fact and argument, in defense of sound principles and National integrity. It helped to send the pestilent heresy of "State-Sovereignty" to its grave, to rot and be forgotten.

Politically THE TRIBUNE is a stalwart Republican newspaper, and will remain so until every man in the South, irrespective of race, color, or politics, shall enjoy the right to vote and be voted for, and have his ballot honestly counted, without bulldozing or cheating, and until civil and political liberty for black Republicans, as well as white Democrats, is as firmly established in the South as in the North.

The redemption of legal-tender greenbacks in coin, and the remonetization of silver, have contributed immensely to the restoration of financial confidence, industrial revival, and good times experienced during the past year; therefore the present sound and satisfactory money system should be let alone. THE TRIBUNE will strenuously oppose all Wall Street and Shylock schemes to demonetize greenbacks and silver, and produce contraction for the benefit of professional money-lenders to the ruin of the industrial masses.

In the future, as in the past, THE TRIBUNE will advocate the maintenance of the National credit; the purification of the public service; the advocacy of all seasonable projects of fiscal reform; rigid economy in public expenditures; opposition to subsidies and corporate jobbery in all its forms; and the preservation of equal rights to all citizens, North and South.

The Merits of The Weekly Tribune

As a *Newspaper* are apparent to all. We believe that it excels, in the amount, quality, and variety of the reading-matter which it provides, every other publication of the kind in this country. The space allotted to advertisers is purposely kept down to narrow limits. More than *fifty columns of clear, legible type are filled each week with the latest news*, editorial discussions, stories, essays, poems, humorous paragraphs, special articles of interest to farmers, and the latest market reports.

Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

Facts about railroad combinations and rates are always noticed in THE WEEKLY.

Improvements of agricultural machinery and new methods of utilizing farm products are described in THE WEEKLY.

"Rural Jr." writes on "The Farm and Garden," "O. L. B." on "Horticulture," and "Veterinarian" on "The Field and Stable," in each issue of THE WEEKLY.

The Home Department, gossip about the fashions, short stories, and poems, literary selections, etc., make THE WEEKLY attractive to the ladies and the younger members of the family.

Extraordinary Cheapness.

While the price of single subscriptions will remain at $1.50 a year, *Five* copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be mailed one year for *Five Dollars*, postage prepaid, and as any one can make up a Club of five copies, it reduces the price to ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. For Twenty Dollars Twenty Copies will be sent one year, and a free copy to the getter-up of the Club.

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LONDON.

Suit by the Government Against the Telephone Companies.

The British Post-Office Telegraph System a Lamentable Failure.

A Theatrical Cause Celebre—Monument to Sir Francis Drake at Plymouth.

Gossip About the Princess Dolgorouki—S. C. Hall—John Wilson Croker.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 15.—The long-expected lawsuit between the English Government and the telephone companies is on the eve of trial. Owing to the alleged infringement of the Government rights over the telegraphy of the country, it is of course important that the case should be heard as soon as possible. It is now nearly a year since the Attorney-General filed information against the companies, with a view of restraining them from sending messages; and it is one of the mysteries of bureaucracy why the question was not settled long ago. The point in dispute is one which admits of a very brief statement. Thirteen years back the Government purchased the monopoly of all public telegraph wires in the United Kingdom for an enormous sum. The telephone suddenly springs up, and as suddenly develops. Barely a few months after it is exhibited as an interesting toy, two powerful companies are established in London for its practical application to the purposes of commerce, and the problem, how far it may supersede other methods of electric communication, at once takes ground

IN THE REGION OF THE DEBATABLE.

It is only natural that the Government, guarding with vigilance its acquisition, should view with distrust the silent threats of a rival. The telephone companies were, of course, started with a view of sending messages, not by the ordinary mechanism of electric telegraph, but by the direct telephonic action of the human voice. For this purpose they had to employ electricity and conducting wires in no respect different from those used for ordinary telegraphs. However important in practice, scientifically the difference between transmitting and reproducing the action of the human voice, and repeating the mechanical action of the operator's hand, is trivial. On the other hand, the apparatus and methods of the telephone are such as the Government do not use, and apparently have no immediate intention of using. Further, the State purchased the telegraphs for the sole purpose of promoting the public good by facilitating telegraphic intercourse; and, on the broad ground of public utility, the telegraph authorities should be the last to question the right of the telephone to a place in our commercial economy. The Government may well lament over its millions expended on the telegraph, if the telephone should in a measure supersede it; but the first consideration should be, whether interference with the introduction of a new invention of such unquestionable value does not amount to wilful obstruction of the progress of a public benefit. If the Judges will not lose sight of the fact that, in taking over the business of the private telegraphic companies, the Government did so not to provide the State with an additional source of revenue (it was not until last year that the books of the Department showed a surplus over the dividend of the capital expended), but to supply the public with greater facilities for the enjoyment of a valuable agent in the exigencies of social and commercial life, there can be

BUT ONE OUTCOME TO THE IMPENDING STRUGGLE.

But the trouble is,—and none complain so bitterly of it as Englishmen themselves,—the British Post-Office telegraph system, as it now exists, is a lamentable failure, wholly unworthy of the enterprise of a great people. The service has been ruined by the introduction into it of the sleepy apathy of an old-fashioned Government office. In its dealings with the public the Government has not only not been progressive, but it has to a large extent been retrograde. It has fought every reform which the cunning of invention has suggested, and has cramped with restrictions the growth of a system which, if left to the free action of open competition, would have been adequate to the public demand. The public were long since discouraged with the experiment; and there are thousands in London who send their metropolitan dispatches by porters and cabmen purely on grounds of expedition. This, I know, sounds incredible; but a brief experience of the traffic banishes incredulity. The wires are at any instant liable to be congested with messages, and transmission at such times becomes a question of hours instead of minutes. A case of this nature came under my notice only a few weeks since. A short free-dispatch of 20 words was required to be signaled at the receiving office until just eight hours after it was handed in. The number of inland messages has doubled within the last eight years, while the means of transmission have increased in no like manner incomprehensible to everybody except the few who have been something of Government departments exercised in all the arts of "how not to do it." The marvel is, that John Bull tolerates such incapacity. He is very stupid indeed or he would take it.

Telegraph versus telephone is by no means the only interesting case promised by the court-chronicles.

A THEATRICAL CAUSE CELEBRE

is likely shortly to occupy the Chancery Division. Mme. Modjeska, who has scored an other brilliant success in the name of *Mary Stuart* at the Lyceum, Lewis Wingfield's adaptation of Schiller's play, is the defendant in an action brought by Mr. Sargent, her former business manager in America, to restrain her from acting in London without his sanction, and claiming heavy damages for alleged breach of contract with him. To Mme. Modjeska's application, the Court has ordered Mr. Sargent to give security for $1,250, as he is a non-resident within the jurisdiction of the English courts. Proceedings are staid until he complies with this condition. I shall reserve comment until the case comes on for hearing; but, from what I hear, the whole affair is a lamentable one, and had better never have been brought into court. At all events, some unpleasant revelations are expected.

This is a tremendously realizing age. We ransack history for worthies whom we may honor in stone or brass,—a favorite method of atoning for the neglect of the living. "Alive, he begged for bread; and, dead, ye gave him a stone," may be written of other great men than Burns. There is altogether a world of confusion in this matter of grave-stones. It was a witty suggestion of Fuller's that a State officer should be appointed to order monuments to men's memories. What labors would have been saved to posterity! And what frequent calls upon their purse! An adequate memorial to

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

is now demanded by the Town of Plymouth. Albeit trade is bad and money tight, there will not, I should think, be much trouble in raising a sufficient sum for the purpose. The greatest of English sailors certainly deserves recognition. Drake did more than any other man to establish England's naval greatness, and Plymouth has special reasons to remember the fierce hero who was born on the Tavy,—for at his own expense he provided the town with a bountiful supply of good water, brought by an aqueduct twenty miles long from the hill-tops. After all, good deeds are the best monuments; and Drake, as Bagsley tells us, hoped by building this aqueduct to erect unto himself a monument better than of brass or marble,—not merely honorable to himself, but useful to his countrymen. I apprehend that most of my readers have a shuddering recollection of what they read in history of Drake's barbarous system of warfare. In these latter days we can scarcely approve of those doings which made of him a terror of the seas. It rather jars with modern notions to read how he pillaged Nombre de Dios, destroyed all along the coasts of Chili and Peru, plundered Vigo, sacked Santiago, and ravaged Carthagena and San Domingo. But Drake was a good Puritan; and, moreover, I recall how some forefathers of mine acted not less unreasonably in Salem, a century or so ago. The great commander certainly had an aversion to Spain because his first expedition to the Main, with his friend and patron, Sir John Hawkins, was a failure; and he adopted a telling way of showing his aversion. But he did splendid service to his country in a rough sort of way, and deserves the honors intended for him by the good people of Plymouth.

THE PRINCESS DALGOUROUKI

is still the theme of much conversation in social circles in London, and especially in Paris, where the recent visit of some of the Russian Grand-Dukes seems to have had the effect of stirring curiosity on the subject. The reports of the Czarina's morganatic marriage to this lady have been so persistent that there can be but little doubt of the event having actually taken place. And, in spite of the reports from all quarters, there are not a few distinguished Russians who affect to disbelieve the unpleasant news. The known opposition of the Czar's children to the marriage is their reason for doubting it. Alexander, as is well known, worships his children; and it is said that, if it came to any serious struggle for influence, he would rather sacrifice a dozen Dalgourouskis than offend one son or daughter. I have before me a private letter from Paris, containing some of the most recent gossip of the salons in regard to her who, as long as a year has passed from the death of the late Empress, will, it is alleged, become Empress of All the Russias. There is certainly no place like Paris for running to earth any bit of scandal, and the present case seems no exception. I can hardly reproduce the letter here, for many reasons; but I can give one or two extracts, which may be justified on the ground of the political importance which will be attached to the Emperor's wedding. The Princess is described as "a rather pretty little woman, and fat, with brilliant complexion, bright blue eyes, and shining golden hair." she is now about 30 years of age, and has been under the "protection" of the Emperor since she was about 18. They have had six children, says my informant, and another is shortly expected. The expected babe is to have Imperial honors; but the other children will not have the Royal rank, unless the Czar, who is all-powerful in such a matter, wills it. The Czarewitch and the Czarevna—the latter, it will be remembered, a sister of the Princess of Wales—will, my correspondent says,

"HAVE TO EAT HUMBLE-PIE,

and acknowledge the precedence of this little woman, whether they like it or not." The Grand-Duke Vladimir, he adds, "has already given in; the others will be sure to follow." The Emperor's sister, Olga, Queen of Wurtemberg, is reported to be raging on the young ladies—the Czarevna and the Duchess of Edinburg—to hold out against the new woman; "but it will be no use. The mistress, now to become wife, will carry the day, unless poisoned 'a la Russe,' as Peter the Great got rid of wife and son in connection to put Catherine and her progeny on the throne." More extraordinary than all, my correspondent goes on to say: "On dit that the present woman had two step-sisters, older than herself, who were both mistresses of the Emperor. One died, and the second was married to a Russian General when the Emperor took to the younger girl, who was introduced by her sister when she found her own influence was waning. A pretty picture this of Russian Court-life! While on the subject of left-handed wives, my possibly fiend has something to say about certain jewels which were once the property of the unfortunate Princess Charlotte, and about which there has always hung a good deal of mystery and some romance. It has never been very clearly ascertained what became of the gems, or how they passed from the Princess' possession. My correspondent, however, says they are now in the possession of the daughter of a lady who was the original and morganatic wife of the late King Leopold of Belgium. This lady is at present living in Paris, and she inherited the jewels from her mother, who doubtless got them from the Belgium King.

MR. S. C. HALL,

the veteran litterateur, after an editorial service without intermission of fifty-seven years, is about to retire from active duty. His words of affectionate farewell will appear in the pages of the *Art Journal*, a publication which he commenced forty-two years ago. The history of literature does not, I believe, supply a parallel case to his,—that of an editor commencing a publication, continuing to edit it for over forty years, and retiring from it when it had attained vigorous age,—its value augmented and not deteriorated by time. When the first number of the *Art Journal* appeared, there was literally no patronage for British art, and for nine years Mr. Hall plodded on before his publication met its expenses any one year. Think of that, ye trifiers in literature, publishing a paper for nine years at a loss, and amidst the sneers of the public to whom it appealed! How must the man have loved his task, and what sublime confidence must he have had in the ultimate success of his endeavors! Mr. Hall paints with regretful memory a picture of the disheartening conditions of British art during those nine weary years which refused to give back the hopes of his youth. The great artists "flourished" indeed; but art was, with scarcely an exception,

ONLY A BARE MEANS OF EXISTENCE TO THEM.

A hundred pounds was an unheard-of price for a painting. "I have seen," he writes, "at public sales paintings sold for thousands of pounds for which the artist received less than a hundred." He says he might fill pages with such facts. Miller sold the famous "Chess-Players" in his (Mr. Hall's) presence for £80; it brought at Christie's auction-rooms £2,400. Prout asked 60 guineas for his largest and six guineas for his smallest drawings. Sculpture was in a still more disastrous condition. The country had many commissions for busts, and a few for portrait-statues; and he, and Baily, and Westmacott had some patronage for monumental tributes; but Foley was working for one of them, receiving a mason's wages per day,—and great Flaxman, not long before his time, had been employed by a few shillings apiece for his immortal designs. "So little was the grand art understood," remarks Mr. Hall, "that, when I ventured on the issue of 'statue plates,' I had numerous warnings that I was ruining my publication; and not once, but several times, a plate of a seminude figure, torn through, was sent to me by post, protesting against such attempts to introduce indecencies into families." It may naturally be supposed that one who sixty years of work as "a man of letters by profession" (for Mr. Hall published a book in 1820 and was a Parliamentary reporter in 1823), has personally known all the celebrities of literature and art who have glorified this century. With what anticipation, therefore, the English-reading world await those "Recollections of a Long Life," to the completion of which the gray-haired author proposes to devote the residue of his existence.

An obscure paragraph in one of the daily papers announces the death of Mrs. Rosamond Croker. Her death severs another of the links which bind the present to the past. She was the wife of

JOHN WILSON CROKER,

one of the original corps of the *Quarterly Review*, and a man whom I can never forget, because of the impression which his slashing review of Macaulay's "History" made upon me the first time I read it. It has been said of that merciless gibbeting that Croker attempted murder, but only committed suicide. This is not the place for me to demonstrate the falsity of that epigram; nor would it be necessary for me to do so, if you have read the review. How terrible it really was, may be judged from the way in which the brilliant historian assailed Croker's edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson,"—a criticism now known wherever English literature has a place. It was in articles of a personal and abusive character that Croker excelled, and his wonderful learning made him a dangerous enemy. He tore the scalpel unheedingly through the quivering flesh of his victims, with the mad fury of an inquisitor. He blighted the young life of Keats in a deadly review, of which Byron muttered:

"Who killed John Keats?
I, says the *Quarterly*,
So savage and tartarly;
'Twas one of my feats."

He pummeled dandy D'Israeli; in return for which the novelist satirized him under the name of *Rigby* in the novel of "Coningsby." His attacks, indeed, were incessant, furious, and malignant. No one, from Napoleon to Fanny Burney, escaped his wrath. But he did good service to literature in many ways; and we admire him, not for his scurrility, but for his great literary power. Of his writing, it may be said, as Walter Savage Landor observed of Byron's poetry, that it is as bitter as gall, and as original as sin.

"BUMBLEDOM NOT PERFECT."

The following is from the last number of *Punch*:

"We are a great and liberal country. The sun never sets upon our dominions. We collect and spend £100,000,000 sterling a year, and glory in our pension list. In spite of this, however, the sun before alluded to seldom passes over London without witnessing a death from absolute starvation. Last week, amongst other cases, an American journalist died from want of food on the Thames Embankment, and an English artist perished in a back room in Marylebone. The sun before alluded to would probably blush if a statue of the journalist, stating the cause of death, were raised on the Embankment, and a statue of the artist, with a similar inscription, were put up in the Regent's Park. We want a few solid monuments of National Disgrace to teach us that Bumbledom is not perfect." T.

A Base Impostor.

Wall Street News.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the other afternoon a farmer from the vicinity of Hempstead appeared in front of the Stock Exchange and entered into conversation with a citizen who was waiting in the door by asking:

"The convention in there breaks up at 3 o'clock, don't it?"

"Yes, that's the hour," was the reply.

"Do you know Jay Gould when you see him?"

"O yes."

"Is he in there?"

"I presume so."

"Well, I wish you'd point him out to me when he comes out."

The citizen promised to do this, and within a few minutes he kept his word. The farmer took a square look at the railroad and telegraph Prince, and then turned and asked:

"Are you dead sure?"

"O yes."

"Can't be no mistake?"

"No."

"Well, it's about as I suspected. A few days ago a great big slouch of a fellow hnited at my gate and began measuring my ground with a tapeline, and squinting around in the most mysterious manner. I went out to see what was up, and, after beating around for a while, he said he was Jay Gould. I'd heard and read of Gould, but I didn't know what he looked like."

"It must have been a fraud?"

"I am sure of that now. I pumped around to find what he was up to, and he finally said he wanted my place for an orphan asylum. He was going to build one as big as a palace and take care of all the orphans in the country."

"And, of course, you treated him well?"

"Didn't I! Why, for three days he lived on the fat of the land and slept in the parlor bedroom? He was going to give me $25,000 for my land, and the way we killed chickens and turned out sweet cake for him made the old woman sick. He finally jumped the house and took my Sunday suit and fiddle worth $8."

"I don't believe Gould would steal a fiddle."

"That's what I thought, and so I came over to have a look at him. It wasn't Gould at all, but some base impostor."

"And you are so much out?"

"Wall it looks that way; but the experience is worth something. It may not be a week before some one else will come along with a ten-foot pole in his hand and a theological seminary in his eye, and claim to be Russell Sage, and the way I will knock him down, and step on him, and walk over him, and drive him into the ale will pay me a profit of 50 per cent on the investment."

A Costly Acquisition.

During the last seven or eight years the occupation of Atchin has cost the Dutch close upon $40,000,000, irrespective of expenses incidental to the war.)

COLD-WATER KANSAS.

The Total Prohibition Amendment to the State Constitution.

Stories of Destitution in New Settlements Greatly Exaggerated.

An Interesting Interview with Gov. St. John.

Gov. J. P. St. John, of Kansas, reached the city yesterday on his way to New York to take part in the Temperance Congress to be held there the coming week. Being a temperance-worker, and having been elected twice to the office he now holds, the last time on a temperance issue, he is regarded by the temperance people generally as an apostle of their faith.

His visit had been announced in advance, and last evening he was tendered an informal reception by the temperance workers of the city at the Palmer House parlors. Among those who called to pay their respects were: Maj. McDowell and lady; F. F. Elmendorf, of the Citizens' League; Mrs. T. B. Carse, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Alberson; Mayor Adams, of Burlington, Ia.; O. L. Stanzeland, O. F. Stafford, Mrs. H. L. Hood, E. H. Cheritree, Mrs. Rice, Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. A. Grugin, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, R. L. Scarlett, J. B. Carse, M. A. Lanagan, A. P. Kelley and lady, W. E. Kelley and lady, John Wade, wife, and daughter, W. A. Starkweather, A. C. Hollinger, H. H. Forsyth, W. F. Kiliet, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Tallmadge, Mrs. M. A. Cummings, H. W. Dudley, and others.

The evening was spent very pleasantly in social converse, and the Governor was prevailed upon to stop over here on his return and speak two evenings, probably next Friday and Saturday, at Farwell Hall. The first evening he will speak about "Temperance," and the second about the "Kansas Exodus," repeating here the speeches he proposes to deliver in New York Monday and Tuesday evenings.

At the late election in Kansas a constitutional amendment was adopted

PROHIBITING THE MANUFACTURE

or sale of liquor in that State, which went into effect on the 22d ult., and during the evening a reporter asked the Governor in reference to it. He said that he started the movement three years ago and took God into partnership, and ever since had been making a bitter fight. A year later he had so worked up public sentiment on the subject that in his annual message he felt justified in recommending the enactment of local option laws, and to his surprise even the liquor interest came forward in the Senate and proposed the substituting of prohibition by amending the Constitution. The amendment went through the Senate unanimously, and he soon saw that there was trouble ahead, for he found the very men who had voted for the amendment bitterly opposing it in the House by every means they could. He called to his aid, however, some good ladies, and through their labors enough votes were obtained before the election to carry it. He was taken one of the members weakened,—a Democrat,—but after a long struggle he was won back, and the amendment prevailed. From this time on money was poured into the State from the whisky interest of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Louisville, and other cities to defeat the measure, but he kept up the fight, and won against all opposition, carrying the State by about 8,000 majority.

In answer to questions as to how the new law was working, the Governor said that he found the machinery of the State insufficient to carry it out for the present, but the necessary legislation, he was sure, would be had upon the convening of the Legislature, which would be in a few days. There was no organized opposition to it, however, yet he did not expect to commence any prosecutions before Jan. 1, for there was in the way of punishing the offenders the fact that the licenses for the sale of liquor did not expire until that time, and they had been issued under existing laws. These laws were in conflict with the amendment adopted, and would have to be repealed; but in the meantime—the licenses expiring so soon—he did not think it the part of wisdom to do anything. The amendment, so far as the prohibition of liquor was concerned, however, was being enforced, and in the large cities many of the local dealers were

ABANDONING THE BUSINESS,

and by the middle of January he had every reason to believe that there would not be a distillery, rectifying establishment, or saloon in the State.

The Governor was also asked about the stories of the suffering and distress in the north and western part of his State, and his reply was in general that the people in those localities were in a highly prosperous condition. The wheat crop had been good, and the prospects for the coming crop were also good, and while it was true that there was some destitution in certain localities which was incident to all new countries, it was also true that Kansas was going to take care of itself. In Graham County, for instance, where it had been mentioned that the people were starving, etc., they were burning corn for fuel, and above all things he said it was foolish for people to contribute in answer to the stories told of suffering in Kansas. The State had a State Aid Committee, and wherever it was necessary local committees had been established, and to date over 1,000,000 pounds of meat and flour had been sent to the unfortunate and needy. The Committee had not appealed for outside aid, and did not propose to, and they had refused to give any one credentials to beg for them, and would continue to refuse to, for the reason that the 50 per cent of prosperous were abundantly able to take care of the 20 per cent who had come there poor—largely blacks—or who had been unfortunate with their crops. In the past few months he had furnished hundreds of families which were destitute from the poor district to places where they could get work, and, with the aid of the railroads in furnishing seed and the natural resources of the State, Kansas could take care of itself.

Gov. St. John leaves for New York this morning accompanied by his wife.

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

Col. Fred Hecker wrote on the 16th of November a very nice letter to the veterans of the old Hecker Regiment at Chicago, stating that he could not be present at their reunion on account of sickness. It is a splendid, touching letter the old Colonel wrote from his sick-bed; even Brother Nast, of the Cincinnati *Christliche Apologete*, the father of the German Methodist Church in America, reprinted it in his paper, with the following remarks:

We are not a particular admirer of Mr. Hecker. During the whole of his public life he has been too unpractical, and consequently has met with very little success in his career, and had to experience many bitter disappointments. He is a regular "rough and ready,"—an oddity in the full sense of the word,—who has more edges and corners, who is more crotchety than any one of his contemporaries. But altogether, he is a thoroughly honest, real German gentleman of the old school. Would to God that he, who on so many occasions has worked so earnestly and honestly for the best interests and welfare of his people and his family without success, might conclude in his old age to seek it only there, where it alone can be found,—i. e., in the humble devotion and belief in Him who alone dispenses happiness and bliss: in Jesus, the Savior and Redeemer of the world.

And the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* adds:

It is to be hoped that Brother Nast's efforts to convert Col. Hecker will be crowned with better success than the efforts at the time of Father Oertel with Carl Heinzen.

The Milwaukee *Freie Presse* has the following on the new workingmen's Messiah:

Denis Kearney has abdicated as the representative of those elements which may be termed the parasites, spungers, cater-cousins, and trencher-flies of society, and has gone back to hard work again. We are glad to hear it! Brother, a new Messiah, has taken his place. This time the light has arisen in the East. It is a star well known, which particularly spread its light during the late election in the Democratic party. His name is Abram Hewitt. He is the newest star in the Socialistic heavens, and he seems to be made of the stuff to play a conspicuous demagogic rôle. This rock-rooted Bourbon Democrat suddenly manifests a touching love and care for the workingmen. He declares that it is the mission of the Democratic party to take care of and protect the working classes, and says that capital does not carry its proportionate share of the general burdens; that all legislation has so far been in the interest of capital, and not in the interest of labor. Hewitt goes still farther, and says that possessions, not made through theft and enterprise of the holder, but accumulated by inheritances, bequeaths, and the rising of real estate in the market, shall be forfeited to the city, State, or the country, or, if possible, immediately divided among the laboring classes. This is a far-reaching program, which would undoubtedly satisfy even those Socialists who are not quite ready to throw into a heap the present system of wages and to introduce the Socialistic people's-state. By this sort of Socialists we mean that class who want to cast out the devil with Beelzebub; who regard all means as just and honest to gain an end and object; who look upon every possessor of property as an enemy of the laborer, and whose only pleasure consists in making a noise and racket, which they call Socialistic agitation. The shrewder ones among them—the demagogs, gophers, freebooters, and cater-cousins—also entertain intentions of fishing in murky water. They hail with joy any affiliation with congenial elements. Some of them have already commenced with the construction of their bridges for the purpose of making such connections; they worked during the last campaign, hand in hand, with the Democratic party, and after the bargain is concluded it will be an easy matter for them to make good use of the name "Social-Democrat" in the manner indicated. They are "Socialists"; they become converts to Democracy. Those Socialists who are averse to an affiliation with a reactionary party, which is gradually dying from root to stem, who do not regard the present system of Socialistic agitation as the proper and correct means by which to solve Socialistic questions, must look out for another name. They can, with reason, call themselves "Social-Republicans," because they may, perhaps, prefer to work inside the lines of this party organization for the realization of their reforms, views, ideas, and principles. If they should not meet with success there,—well, then, they must imitate the example of the old Abolitionists and wait the formation of a new party, while they stand true and steadfast to their flag and doctrines, working singly for their success.

The *New Yorker Handels-Zeitung* writes:

"The normal and healthy development of all American relations is sufficient to fill us Europeans, who are gradually feeling the effect of American competition in our bones, with excusable envy." Thus reads the confession of an influential financial paper of Southern Germany which only a few months ago attributed our present prosperity to temporary influences and conditions. We are glad, indeed, to perceive that they gradually begin to comprehend the greatness of this country and its inexhaustible resources in European circles, and that by degrees they admit the necessity of becoming more independent of America than they are at present. The only advantage which, in fact, Europe has enjoyed so far over the United States is the great amount of capital she is now forced to divide with us. Thus the parts which both countries, until within a few years, played in the world of business and industry are now reversed. America is now in possession of the first and Europe must be satisfied with playing the second part. Another German financial authority directs our attention to the possibility of a total failure of crops in America, and splendid harvests in Europe, which event would necessarily cause a very detrimental effect upon the present prosperity of the United States. The first is almost an impossibility in a country whose area includes nearly all the zones, and which is, consequently, only partly subject to the unfavorable influences of the elements, and the latter is very improbable, as was clearly demonstrated during the Agricultural Congress at Berlin a short time ago; and all the plans for prevention, which are now again promulgated all through Germany, because of excessive fear of economic dependence from American, might in their execution produce more disadvantageous effects in Germany itself than here in America. We are for the foundation of more direct trade and affairs between Europe, and especially between Germany and America, no other expedient than to facilitate the exchange of products and goods between these countries. And this can only be accomplished by a reduction in the tariff on both sides; and in this Germany can set us a very bad example, because only a short time ago it raised its tariff on American products and manufactured goods. This action has considerably weakened the disposition entertained on this side of the Atlantic to reduce the tariff, and has, on the contrary, produced a disposition to retaliate.

The Petersburg correspondent of the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung* writes to that paper the following:

The much-discussed murder of Mme. de Skobeleff by the Adjutant of her son, Uzatis, and his confederates, was called up before the Criminal Court at Philippopel a short time ago. As accused there appeared before the court the Montenegrins Ella and Andrea, the Macedonians Stefan Bartshik, and Nikolaus Uzatis, the brother of the murderer Uzatis, who ended his life, after killing Mme. Skobeleff, by shooting himself through the heart. Nothing new was elicited by the testimony. But ludicrous in the extreme was the babel of languages used in the proceedings. Two of the defending lawyers spoke Bulgarian, or rather Slavonic, and the third spoke Greek. The witnesses who were examined spoke partly Montenegrian, partly Russian, partly English, partly Bulgarian, partly Greek, partly Turkish. Finally the female cook of Capt. Uzatis, the murderer, was called up, and she spoke German. The Judges of the Court being only able to understand Bulgarian, Greek, and Turkish, interpreters had to be used. The testimony of the German cook passed from the German language into Russian, from the Russian into Montenegrin, and thence into the Turkish language, before it reached the court.

Col. Fred Hecker writes in reference to the persecution of the Jews in Germany as follows:

This persecution of the Jews is nothing else but an appeal to the lowest of all passions: to the avarice of men; no matter whether those that do appeal wear the black-frock of the Jesuits, or the helmet of the knight, the black-dress-coat of a high office, or the judicial sautane. Although this mixed mutual admiration society does not represent the majority of the German nation, it is, nevertheless, one of the most disgusting excrescences of this progressive century. And even if this excrescence, in consequence of the advanced spirit of our age, is only a temporary one, it does not alter an iota of its infamy. Although of late years this infamy leached across the borders in an immeasurable export, which to-day, I admit, bears an international character, the great West of the country has not been contaminated by it. This class of fellows, I say (especially those on the other side of the Atlantic), must be told, and we must rub it under their noses, why it is that, as in proportion to their numbers (among themselves and in general), succeed in enjoying a greater material prosperity. The Jew leads more of a domestic and family than a saloon and hotel life. He loves less time by pending nonsensical chin music, babbling, and aimless swaddle; he is less effected by the desire and ambition for office and rank; his thoughts and his consultations in his home circle, particularly with his sons, are more directed towards his business, his calling in life, and his prospects to accumulate worldly goods, and he avoids a great many expenses and pleasures which others regard as inseparable from a pleasant existence. He lies down to die with the consoling thought in his mind: "Even not a little farm has run down my throat during my life." That's it! Here, in this blessed land of ours, high plebs and low plebs delight in cuffing the nigger because they want to let somebody feel that he stands lower than they; over yonder they delight in kicking and cuffing the Jew.

The Brooklyn *Freie Presse* says:

What would this persecution of the Jews signify if it would in fact gain a foothold among the German people? It would simply mean that 42,000,000 of Germans were afraid of being outstripped in the race of life by a handful of Jews; that the development of State and national affairs might be turned into different channels by the children of Israel; and that the few Jews who hold office might lower the "ton" of German official life and endanger the political institutions. If that court preacher Stocker and his followers believe this, then they must have a very low opinion of the German people indeed. It is true that the Jews in many instances can boast of great successes, but if it is the intention to defame, belittle, and crush these people, then why not proceed in a similar manner against the Krupps, the Baares, the Stumms, etc.? And, if the position is assumed that a Christian belief is a paramount necessity for a German State officer, then why not first investigate closely how many real Christians are left, and to be found in the land of the deepest thinkers?

The Buffalo *Freie Presse* says:

It is to be regretted that Germany has ceased to be the land of progress. Those having the Government in their hands are enthusiastically in favor of the whipping-post and a more severe criminal code. It is publicly stated that in the next German Parliament an effort will be made to increase the severity of all the punishments for crimes and misdemeanors, as they are now prescribed by the criminal code. The character of a people is generally reflected in their criminal laws. The more inhuman and cruel the punishments for crimes, the ruder the person that enacted them, and vice versa. The humane criminal code of Germany could be accepted as a token of the morality existing among the German people. Has this morality disappeared, then barbarous punishments, which destroy the self-respect and honor of a man, will not bring it back, but the people will be driven only the deeper into desperation; and all those good qualities which embodie the human race will be weakened, until they finally will disappear altogether. We are afraid that the German Government is determined to "Russify" the German people.

The Milwaukee *Seebote* closes an article on the Jewish question as follows:

The Jews in Germany can be compared to a piece of virgin, fertile soil, which for centuries remained idle amidst vast tracts of barren and exhausted acres. Before their emancipation, which gradually took place in Prussia from 1808 up to 1848, they could neither be physicians nor lawyers, neither teachers, nor could they acquire real estate. The great majority of them, therefore, embraced mercantile pursuits. But since their emancipation they have been able to fully develop their mental powers, and some of them occupy high positions in the medical faculty, among the lawyers, journalists, musicians, etc. As students in the universities they are sober and diligent, and, consequently, they accumulate a rich store of knowledge and a high standing in those branches of study which they have selected as their specialties. Their wit and sarcasm, their polemic nature and inclinations, their quick conception and pleasing style and diction, peculiarly qualify them for good journalists, and as, according to Napoleon I, the sixth great European Power is the power of the press, they sought to gain the exclusive control over this great lever. Besides, they are controlling the finances, communication, and transportation. During certain periods of the mediæval age the hatred towards the Jews would spasmodically break forth, and not seldom would it end in the most brutal persecution and death of many believers in the Mosaic faith. Since their emancipation, however, they have attained power and influence, not alone in money and business matters, but also on the fields of literature, the sciences and art, jurisprudence, and medicine, whereby the old hatred and disgust of the Christian Teutons have been called to life afresh.

Denis Kearney, of San Francisco, has returned to his honest calling (that of a teamster), and the *California Demokrat* pays him the following compliment:

Denis Kearney is driving his dray again, and it is one of the most encouraging proofs of the tolerance of the California business men that the very people who opposed him the most during the days of his agitation are the most liberal in providing him with work. It cannot be denied that Kearney, although he is a man whose character does not stand above reproach, deserves respect for one thing at least of which the great majority of politicians cannot boast. He has been a ranting and violent demagog; he has talked an unlimited amount of nonsense; he made use of the most vile and disgusting language in his harangues; to San Francisco he has caused a great deal of harm, but—and this is an honorable fact which must be mentioned in his favor—he has not made money out of politics, although he had every opportunity to do so. He is to-day again what he was before he started out as an agitator,—a poor drayman. Undoubtedly he has learned a great deal; he is not devoid of a great deal of common sense, and the knowledge which he must have gathered from experience and his close contact with the most dangerous characters of our California population leads us to believe that he will become a useful citizen hereafter, who may be able to repair all the harm he has done by his future good behavior. He delivers a speech every Sunday afternoon on the Sand-Lot, but these speeches are of an entirely different nature from his former political ebullitions, as may be seen from the following extract of one of his latest efforts: "I have taken up again my former employment in order to provide for myself and family. Business is business, and as business is not compatible with politics, I therefore request all politicians, political bummers, hypocritical reformers, and office-hunters not to molest me during the hours of business. A freight teamster has a hard and responsible occupation. The whole of my attention will be devoted to my business. And, besides, business-men do not want to see loafers gathering before their places of business. That class of people can see me every Sunday morning at my stable. A pitchfork and broom stand at their disposition to assist me in clearing it out; otherwise they are not welcome. Reformers who desire to see me in reference to our public affairs can find me every evening before 8 o'clock at my home; after 8 o'clock I am in bed, and do not desire to be disturbed." The future must show how long this new departure on the part of Kearney will last.

The *New Orleanser Deutsche Zeitung* tenders Mr. Garfield the following advice:

The new President, his advisers in the Cabinet, and the whole triumphant Republican party have it now in their own hands to crush and demolish the Solid Democratic South, and to give an opportunity to the masses, who are disgusted with Democratic blunders and malpractices, to emancipate themselves, if they will only see clear enough that the Federal offices in this and other Southern States are distributed among men who, as recognized Republicans, enjoy the confidence and esteem of the people. We have here in New Orleans at least 100 men who always were Unionists and Republicans, and whose civic, business, and social standing are above reproach. They stand at the head of our first and most influential and popular institutions. One of them is President of our Chamber of Commerce, another of a Sanitary Association; others are Presidents of our banks, but none of them have ever received from any Republican Administration one of those important Federal offices with which the leadership of the party in the State is acknowledged to be connected. The new Republican Administration needs only to make the trial and fill the prominent offices in the Southern States, but chiefly Louisiana, with gentlemen of that calibre, and it would not be long before ground such a nucleus of a clean and purified Republican party the better elements of the State would gather.

The Texas *Post* (Galveston) is jubilant over the great railroad improvements going on in that State. It says:

At present there are no less than 1,000 miles of railroad in course of construction in the Lone-Star State which will be completed before the lapse of another year. In this the extensions planned and the extension of roads already completed and contracted for are not included. On an average the construction of a mile of road costs $30,000. This amounts to the snug sum of $30,000,000, which will be invested in Texas during the next twelve months. Of this sum there is already secured $20,000,000. The sum for earthwork, ties, bridges, etc., which are expended again by contractors, laborers, brick and stonemasons, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc.—thus increasing the business of our merchants, and creating a healthy feeling of appearances now, these one thousand miles are only a part of the new roads which are contemplated and will be commenced within the next few years, and which must bring great sums of money to our State. As things now stand, it seems that the development of our State will be greater during the next three years than it has been for the last twenty-five years put together. A strong current of immigration as again wending its way towards Texas, and the Land Office Board of Administration to the contrary notwithstanding, and it must increase daily in consequence of the fabulous extension of our railroad facilities.

The New York *Staats-Zeitung* writes:

We are exceedingly glad to hear that Mr. Evarts has retracted his considerably mixed, undefined, and unsatisfactory circular relative to naturalized citizens who are visiting their old homes in Germany. Mr. Evarts also assures the country, that the rights of all adopted citizens will be carefully guarded in all cases and under all circumstances, and will consequently be demanded and upheld. We, therefore, willingly accept the diplomatic excuses which the Secretary produces as an excuse for that singular circular,—viz: That the circular was written in one of the offices of his Department and not under his personal supervision; that by German-American papers it was misconstrued, and, perhaps, miserably translated, without any further protest.

The Paris correspondent of the *Wiener Freie Presse*, writes, under date of Nov. 6, to that paper, as follows:

While the sappers were destroying the doors of the convents on yesterday, the "Court of Conflicts" stopped all further judicial proceedings by withdrawing the question of competent jurisdiction from all other courts. The voluntary cause of suits to prevent the further action is now barred by one fell blow. All the congrégations throughout France are now annulled and abolished. They will exist, however, in other forms; they will teach and preach, as before, but in the form of lay-brothers, the advisers of the ladies of high rank. But the sneaking manipulations to obtain inheritances, the accumulation of money in treasuries where it never saw daylight again, have been rendered very difficult. The bands of obligations registered in the names of these abolished convents are offered for sale in the market, and the real estate and personal property will soon follow. Whoever walked the streets and boulevards yesterday and visited restaurants or other public places would at once be convinced that the people of Paris took but the least possible interest in all the proceedings against the convents. Even their curiosity was not aroused, and the papers which published them did a poor business. Disgust and scandal were only to be found in the reactionary papers. On the other side, that overbearing pride affected by the Republican press is shared by very few people. The masses of the people stand there manifesting no interest whatever while Dominicans and Capuchins are compelled to leave their cloisters. The small mobs which surrounded them belonged to the former "*Classes dirigeantes*" (pupils of the Jesuits), joined by a lot of hugoteel men from the middle classes. The young Royalists were the most active in barring and fastening the doors of the convents and demonstrated that they have at least learned one thing, i. e., the building of barricades. The old Royalists raised protests to those of the monks and friars, and joined them finally in their processions through the streets. The Ministers, Prefects, and Presidents of olden times thought at first they would impose upon the officers intrusted with the orders of closing the convents, by browbeating and insulting talk. The police officers, however, were immovable and determined, and clearly proved the fact by their behavior that the public service has not suffered by the enforcement of offices under the Republican Government. The great result achieved by the abolition of these convents is not of a religious, but entirely of a political, nature. It is the complete rupture with all those factions and classes which, until the fall of MacMahon, were the leading factors in the State; who caused the resignation of Thiers and the 16th of May; who ruled in the the old National Convention, and finally formed the Union Conservative cliques.

The *Duesseldorfer Zeitung* (Province of the Rhine) contains the following:

From time to time we read in

THE HOME.

Mr. Claypole's Case Considered by the Grumpy Club.

A Variety of Opinions Regarding the Gentleman's Dilema.

Kittie and Cato Have a Word to Say About Trashy Novels.

The Hired Girl Question Taken Up by One Who Wants a Reform.

A Poet's Opinion of a Mundane Subject.—Miscellaneous Contributions.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

After the battle is over
Do we think of the victory won,
Of the triumph gained and the end attained,
After the fight is done?

We only have room for grieving
For the bright hopes cast away,
For the fearful cost of our loved ones lost,
On that great victorious day.

So in the every-day conflict,
The battle of right and wrong,
Though the enemy yield a conquered field,
Where right and truth are strong.

Then memory leads me backward
Over the troubled way,
And our only gain is a dull, sad pain
For the loss of one happy day.

M. C. A.

THE GRUMPY CLUB.

ITS VIEWS REGARDING CLAYPOLE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 29.—At the last meeting of the Grumpy Club the subject that came up for discussion was the question propounded by Mr. Claypole to the readers of The Home, "Now, What Am I to Do?"

The club was of the opinion that his case merited attention, and that it was exceptional one, because when a man pours his heart and soul and sheds tears through at three columns of THE TRIBUNE, he is at least deserving of some attention and sympathy. Secretary was called upon to read Mr. Claypole's letter, and in doing so he laid strong emphasis on certain parts of it, especially that part where the amiable Sophy ventilates her opinion in regard to her "paw."

Before discussing the question, the President, in introducing it, spoke of the strong claims every one had upon the Grumpy Club, especially in the matter of seeking advice and sympathy. And he hoped the supply would always equal the demand. It might be said that advice was very cheap, and sympathy costs nothing, but that was in regard to worthless advice and mock sympathy. He assured us that the article in which the Grumpy Club deals is of sterling worth, and if the question Mr. Claypole had asked was worthy to be entertained by the Club, the answer would be of such a character as would justify the interest already taken in behalf of Mr. Claypole.

Mr. Pickleding, on being called, said: "Gentlemen: Whether Claypole is a fraud or a real person makes little difference; the picture he has given us is not overdrawn. When a person is worthy of my sympathy, I pour it out without stint; but when such a person as Claypole, represents himself to be a man, stoops so low as to be gulled by a woman, after having enjoyed such matrimonial felicity as he speaks of,—yes, gentlemen, completely gulled by thinking that a widow with five children is a godsend to his famished heart,—then my sympathy will remain bottled up, and I should be ungallant to wish a person that willfully seeks misery? Yet that is just what Claypole has done. Don't tell me that he was infatuated by that family; two of which had topknots that resembled a bunch of red-peppers. He was gulled beyond all doubt, and now the gulder is serenely holding him by the throat while his 'amiable Sophy' is going through his pockets.

"That he has not a spark of determination, and that he lacks only wisdom, no one doubts. But instead of taking advantage of the tumbling of a wagon on the street to skip out of the back door immediately after that 'loud talk' of Sophy's he had briskly walked up to that young lady and given her to understand that such language was not to be tolerated, and that upon a repetition she could get up and dust, it would have shown that there were some rights he possessed that even a step-daughter should respect. The fact is, gentlemen, he lacked courage, and his whole letter hasn't got an inch of backbone in it. Now, as to what he should do it is difficult to say. I would advise him to make up his mind to sell out and emigrate to Arizona, and if the 'red-headed, strapping lassies' are too delicate to go, let them stay behind and learn the value of money by earning it themselves. I would not advise him to commit suicide, for that would afford too much happiness to Sophy. He might invite his own daughters to come and live near him and help to spend what remains. This would put them all on an equal footing. However he can take his choice."

Mr. Blodgett remarked that Mr. Pickleding was altogether too radical, and showed in his manner of utterance an undisguised prejudice against all things matrimonial; but he would give the gentleman credit for earnestness, and for that he admired him. "But, is Claypole a weak person? Suppose we look at his case in another light. A courageous man will not always strike the first blow, nor pick a quarrel. Claypole says he was lonesome and felt the need of companionship—not being a member of the Grumpy Club. He went on tours of observation in church pews, at church fairs, festivals, and sociables. No doubt he observed with great complacency the economical distribution of oysters at these festivals and the wonderful tests that domestic economy is put to in church kitchens. There is no doubt that he saw the Widow Randall bustling about the economical department long ere he knew her personally. And it is barely possible that he saw the Misses Randall long before they emerged into 'red-headed, strapping lassies' frequently pass by him, and near enough for him to hear the remark: 'That's old Claypole.'

"Why Claypole did not intrude himself into the good graces of other charming widows he does not say. Such neglect on his part leaves the impression on many that it was last year. The dropping of a shawl and the gallantry of Claypole served a good purpose, while the darkness of the night hid his embarrassment. He sees the widow home. Shortly after he becomes engaged, and, after a brief season of anticipation, marries her. At their first breakfast he is introduced to the family. Drawing the curtain on this scene for a moment, let us ask ourselves, has not Claypole up to this point shown himself to be a philanthropist? If not, we must give him credit for the sacrifice he has made. Again, 'Religion pure and undefiled is to visit the widows and fatherless.' Has he not more than carried out the demands of pure religion? Who of us would go so far? I venture to say not Mr. Pickleding.

"In course of time Claypole discovers that he is appreciated for what he is worth in cash, and not for his inherent qualities. And as time goes on this sentiment shows itself in stronger colors. His step-daughter, instead of showing respect, openly denounces him. Claypole swallows the insult, and in despair asks, 'What am I to do now?' Just this, Claypole. Have a high-joint conference in the back parlors, and show determination. Inform Miss Sophy that you are running the family affairs; that you heard the insulting language used in connection with your name and the low deceit she was about to stoop to; and while she is changing color at this, persuade her to live in the future upon such sums as you think proper to give her; say that extravagance must be stopped instanter; that in the future she must learn to economize as well as to spend. That she must not think you are a National bank all by yourself, nor must she imagine that the Greenback party is running this Government. Now, Claypole, convince her of the above, and as much more as you like to add to it, and carry it out. Rest assured that she'll either acknowledge the corn or let the first man that falls in love with her topknot marry her, either of which events will be satisfactory to you."

Mr. Pilkins remarked that he was hardly prepared to say anything upon the subject, as he was not in the habit of advising married people. He always spoke encouragingly to the young folks, but at the same time never failed to mention the risk that they in their blindness were about to assume. But it appeared to do no good, for they just laughed at him and got married, so he never lets such matters disturb him to any extent.

Mr. Whimbee was not prepared to say anything upon such an unromantic subject. Claypole's qualities were not the kind that heroes possessed. He was sorry the subject had so little interest for him. However, he thought if Claypole only carried out the suggestions that Blodgett had offered in his remarks all would be well.

Coddleton being absent, the Secretary was called upon to express himself on the Claypole affair.

He ventured the remark that Claypole was a myth; but if he really existed in flesh and blood, he possessed no redeeming qualities. He certainly has not the ability to run his household affairs, neither does he appear to be henpecked. Instead of affecting the indifference of a martyr, he has been playing the fool. While the Grumpy Club may be prodigal of sympathy and advice, it must be careful in distinguishing to whom it is given. If the opinion of the Club is, that Claypole exists and that his statement is a veracious one, let us extend our sympathy and offer advice.

It was moved by Whimbee, and seconded by Pickleding, that we extend our sympathy to Mr. Claypole, and that he follow the advice of Mr. Blodgett. Carried.

THE SECRETARY.

TRASHY NOVELS.

A GROWING EVIL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—It has been some time since I have added my mite to The Home. I have been a diligent reader of THE TRIBUNE for years, and the Saturday edition is always looked forward to with eagerness on account of the pleasure and amusement the perusal of the contributions to The Home affords me.

I have been particularly interested in the views expressed by correspondents in reference to novel-reading. As an humble student of human virtues and frailties I will endeavor to give my ideas on this question. To my mind it is not a question of society novel-reading which should engross the mind of the thinking man and woman. Persons of the adult age are supposed to have sufficient judgment to enable them to discriminate between trashy novels and those of weight and sound philosophy. It is a question of far greater importance to the parent, the guardian, and the teacher.

I am somewhat surprised, too, to find that The Home contributors have passed this matter over so lightly. Some there are who deem it a subject of little importance, but I am sure the majority must see the matter in a totally different light.

That my suggestions may have some weight, and my remarks be entitled to some degree of respect, I will confess in all humiliation and bitterness of spirit that I am a living example of the dire effects produced by reading trashy novels. It matters not now that I alone am to blame for this state of things. It adds little to the comfort of the sufferer to remind him that as he has sown the wind so he must reap the whirlwind. It is enough to say that I had my opportunities and neglected to use them, and from the bottom of a truly penitential heart I am sorry for it. O the bitterness of thought which wells up in my soul when I meditate upon the past and think what might have been!

The dissemination of trashy novels—dime and half-dime Indian tales and 25-cent romances—is spreading at an alarming rate. There are in this city hundreds of children of both sexes who are fast hastening on the road to crime and ruin through the medium of this vile literature. Every few days we are amused (?) by reading in the daily papers that "Georgie So-and-so was found," after being missed from his home for several days, "several miles away from the paternal roof, with half a dozen of his companions, living in a cave wearing real bowie-knives and revolvers, and acting out in miniature the lives of their heroes as pictured in the books which are their constant companion."

The young and tender minds of our sensitive boys and girls are easily corrupted by the deadly poison of this upas-tree growing and flourishing in our midst.

Take a walk down any of our principal streets and drop into one of the so-called news-stands and observe. On the walls are large and showy pictures, representing scenes from some of these "novels." Immense placards, informing the public that "The new and thrilling story, 'Nat, the Scout, or the Demon of the Prairies,' is commenced in this number of the half-dime series," or some other equally blood-curdling story are posted conspicuously to attract the attention of the small boy and lure him to his destruction.

I went into one of these stores a few days since, and the proprietor, who deals in stationery, and, while waiting to be served by the proprietor, my attention was called to two boys of perhaps 9 and 11 years age. They were looking over the nickel libraries. The elder youngster stood with feet spread wide apart, arms glued to sides, and in both hands large sheets of this abominable "literature." Short, sturdy, a perfect picture of good health he looked, but there was an undue breadth of the rather small head just above and behind the ears, and a sloping down of his cranium in the cerebral region, where frenologists locate the organs of spirituality, firmness, and conscientiousness. The eagerness with which he was perusing the first chapter of his new purchase, and the occasional exclamation of delight with which he greeted some particularly pleasing passage, was evidence enough that he was fast drinking down the rapid stream of ignorance, and would, if not checked, soon be hurled into the whirlpool of crime and ruin of body and soul.

The younger of the two children was a bright looking, fair-haired laddie, with blue eyes and delicate and sensitive organism. He was rapidly turning over the trash spread before him, evidently in search of some particular favorit. At last he found it, and the look of satisfaction that spread itself over his young face I shall not soon forget. I stepped up to the youngster and pleasantly asked him if he would allow me to examine his purchase. He did so with evident reluctance. The book was of the same character as most of this class of reading, having some outlandish name,—I have forgotten just what. "Does your mother know you read such books as this?" I asked him. He evidently took me for a "queer fish," for he instantly snatched the book from my hand, and, laughing loudly, exclaimed: "D'ye take me for a *guy*?"

This is but one of many instances which have come under my immediate notice, and, if any of the readers of The Home will take the trouble to spend a few moments occasionally in one of these news-depots, he or she will have ample opportunity of studying this fase of the question.

Some may imagine that the only children who read this vile stuff are the offspring of the vicious and criminal classes. If this were true, the evil is great enough to call for immediate action on the part of our sluggish local authorities; but it is not the case. Indeed, the very reverse is true, for in most instances it is the children of respectable and well-to-do people who patronize most liberally the stands where these books can be obtained.

Just think of it, mothers, *your* sons and daughters, perhaps unknown to you, are daily poisoning their young minds with such reading as this. Think not that it is harmless. Its effects on all children are not the same, it is true. The slender, delicate child, with vivid and lively imagination and tendency to morbidness, is the one who will soonest fall a victim to its deadly influences, and on whom the effects will be most lasting and dangerous. Thousands of boys and girls are annually ruined by reading this vile stuff. It leads to habits of sloth and indolence; it creates in the minds of the young wild and strange fancies, distorts human nature, and causes the youthful reader to admire the most vicious traits in man.

Mothers, fathers, see to it, I implore you, that your children are not destroyed by this infernal agency. Now is the time when the seeds are sown; see to it that those seeds are only such as will bring forth good results. The mother's influence over her children is unbounded, and if she would see them blossom into manly virtue and womanly purity let her carefully instill into their young minds the demoralizing and utterly abhorrent effects of cheap-novel reading.

Would The Home contributors do good? Let them agitate this question till our legislators and local authorities feel themselves compelled to adopt repressive measures looking to an amelioration or the final abolition of this curse, and they will confer a boon upon society which will live and bear fruit long after they shall have passed away.

CATO.

FROM KITTIE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Though I do not wish to enter the lists as a critic, I am interested in the subject under discussion.

The different letters in The Home during the past few weeks have taken me back to my childhood days and my retreat in the gnarly old apple-tree, where I used to read by the hour, lost to everything but my book. I was so fond of reading that I was selfish in the love of it, and seldom mingled with the other children at play, and so easily won from my brothers and sisters the name of bookworm.

One of my sisters said to me not long since: "Kit, do you know that I did not have a fun when I was a little girl I might if it had not been for you?" "Why?" I queried. "Oh, because you were always reading, so I thought it was not dignified to play when you wouldn't."

Fairy stories were my delight in those early days, and I was so infatuated with such tales that I was almost miserable because fairies would not rise and do my bidding. When very young I had read everything within my reach that savored of incident and romance. And my experience was that of Beth Button, —they made me cross and uncomfortable. But that time of discontent is past. I am wiser now than then. And all the novels in the world could not make me dissatisfied with my home and surroundings.

A novel to me now is simply a pleasant pastime. I think it would be well if the girls would wait until reaching the age of discretion before indulging too much in works of fiction. Not a novel was opened by me during my closing year at school. And that year was as my best and happiest.

Such books as Louisa Alcott has given to the world, and some written by Mrs. Whitney, would not interfere with school duties.

We have taken solid comfort in reading aloud or listening to stories written by those authors.

My favorits amongst Dickens' writings are "Dombey and Son" and "David Copperfield." I like "Nicholas Nickleby" and "Little Dorrit," though the last mentioned was very difficult to become interested in. "Oliver Twist," at least some portions of it, gave me the horrors, yet I read on to the end.

I wonder if there are others who like McDonald's writings. A friend wrote me lately: "I read Gen. McDonald's 'Sir Gibbie' this summer; if you have a chance, do read it." The opportunity has not come, but I mean to read it. To those especially interested in education, read Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy" on that subject. F., I am glad we are agreed on that writer.

The truth is, that I like everything that is good to read, but I have not the opportunity I once had, and when I do read do not allow myself to be lost in my book. Being an eldest daughter, I take upon myself the privileges and duties belonging to me, so have not a great deal of leisure to devote to my favorit pastime.

Do not think that mine is a humdrum life. In the every-day living of the most of us, there is a great deal of romance, and often if we could peep behind the scenes of what seems to be quiet lives we would see the poet verified that "truth is stranger than fiction." Becky, of the Hartford, or climbing nation regarding the Hartford, or climbing form for home decorating. A dear friend of ours sends me from the East, each year, as the Christmas-tide approaches, a package of these beautiful vines. They will almost do the trimming themselves, will cling to the picture-corns, or hang from the gas-fixtures; in fact, will allow themselves to be arranged almost anywhere in the most graceful manner.

Although I do very little fancy work, I agree with you that a corner devoted to that subject would add pleasant variety to The Home. And I know there are many who could contribute to such a department to the advantage of those who want such information.

If it is not too late I will tell Mrs. C. W. P. that Wordsworth wrote the poem, "Harry Gill and Gordy Blake," and I can provide her with a written copy if she desires it.

KITTIE.

HIRED GIRLS.

FACTS CONCERNING THEM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

GRINNELL, Ia., Nov. 26.—"My cook left me this morning," said our friend, Mrs. L., a few days since, and a troubled-anxious expression crept over her usually bright face, while the lines of care drawn about her mouth deepened and grew wider. "It is so difficult to obtain efficient help," she added a moment later, and the conversation drifted into other channels, and the truism Mrs. L. had uttered passed unnoticed at the time to be remembered afterward as a refrain echoed from every housewife from the depths of her own bitter experience. For it is a fact that this field of labor has the fewest toilers of any in which women find employment. Reliable, efficient help is scarce even in cities, while in small towns this most necessary element of domestic life is almost entirely wanting. In the columns of the papers, under the head of "Wanted," "a girl to do general housework" is the line which meets our eye the oftenest, and which, if answered at all, is certain to be unsatisfactorily so. And why is this? Owing to the precept and example of such noble women as Anna Dickinson and Mrs. Livermore girls have come to realize the prudence of being capable of self-support, and the independence and womanliness of so doing, whether necessity demands it or not. In consequence there are lady clerks, bookkeepers, printers; in short, lady everything and anything, but housekeepers. But, as our grandmothers toiled with their hands only, and as one extreme is sure to be followed by another, our daughters find it inconsistent with their training to labor save with their brains. Patchwork was a mania with our grandmothers, intellectual culture is a mania with our girls. A mania to which practical duties, physical health, and in many instances life itself is made secondary. Overworked parents must tax their strength to the utmost to educate their daughters for teachers, although this department is already filled to overflowing, with a yearly increase of numbers. True, only a few, comparatively speaking, make it a life work, and yet there is scarcely room at the top of the ladder than at the foot. But no one educates their daughters for housekeepers. "She works out," is a phrase caught from the lowest and most illiterate of emigrants, but it has become a stigma nevertheless. Like the brand of Cain, it follows a girl up and down, and will not be shaken off or loosen its hold. And this is not the worst. For it debars her from the best society and the most innocent amusements, till she is almost desperate from the mere nature of her surroundings. There is an imaginary disgrace attendant upon the occupation which even Mrs. Maloney feels, and so demands that Bridget learn a trade, though if allowed a voice in the matter Bridget herself would prefer doing housework. The daughter of the house cannot associate with her mother's cook, even though the latter be her equal in all things, and her superior in many. I admit that there are only a few girls worthy to be retained in a family and treated as one of its members. But is the present state of the affair calculated to increase the number? Did you ever ask yourselves, you who spend one-half your time in search of a "hired girl," why this particular department was so empty, while all others were crowded? Whether you did or not, I will tell you. It is owing to snobbishness—pure, unalloyed, unmitigated snobbishness, on the part of the employers. Hundreds of girls to-day who are breathing the impure air of printing-offices, and growing stoopshouldered over musty account-books, that would be only too glad to do housework instead, were that employment looked upon and treated with the honor it merits. It is a standing disgrace to American women that this department has come into such disrepute through their mismanagement and the intrigue of foreign servants. But a much-needed reformation is surely near at hand. There must be some hewers of wood and drawers of water, and we will be compelled to either educate our daughters in the many branches of household industry, or to treat with respect those who toil in their stead.

NELLIE B.

"THE BLUES."

PEOPLE WHO HAVE THEM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—There are within this world many individuals who have an unfortunate habit of brooding over all manner of imaginary evils,—who are continually talking, thinking, or dreaming of coming calamities,—and so fully do their minds become filled with melancholy misgivings, presentiments, and apprehensions that they are unable to find anything cheerful or satisfactory in the experiences of the present. Such people are not rare; they exist in every community; their condition of mind is a very unfortunate one; their influence is bad upon others; and their disease infectious. I know of no disease more contagious or hurtful to both mind and body than having "the blues."

People who have "the blues" are not only very unhappy themselves, but they make everybody about them thoroughly uncomfortable. They commonly censure and seldom praise all parties of whom they converse; they are unsparing in their strictures and pitiless in their criticism; they continually condemn the faults of humanity, they rarely endeavor to imitate the virtues of mankind. They will go a long distance and put themselves to a great amount of unnecessary trouble to work an injury to a fellow-creature; they will magnify the slightest indiscretion of a fallible neighbor, until in the sight of the world it becomes a stupendous wrong: like Æsop's fox without a tail, they love to have companions in their misery.

People who have "the blues," particularly when the disease is chronic, are of precious little benefit to the world. Their sphere of usefulness is about as narrow and contracted as a miser's soul.

There are two classes of individuals who have "the blues." Were I asked to classify them, I should characterize them as hypochondriacs and croakers.

The first division is composed of persons who are continually complaining of mental and physical ailments, or of social, spiritual, or pecuniary distress.

They always walk upon the shady side of the street, and they have about as much relish for sunshine as an Orangeman for holy water.

I am frequently brought into personal contact with creatures of this character. Some of them have talents and ability, but from a lack of bodily vigor and intellectual energy, which are the true foundations of all true manly pluck and perseverance, they fall in their undertakings and waste their lives away in hopeless sighs and miserable lamentations.

"Be sure you are right and then go ahead" is a good motto, but the man who would be useful or prosperous in this world should not devote the whole of his life to the first part of the sentiment.

There should be hours for action as well as time for thought.

Men are more ready to plan than able to execute. If through lack of force and perseverance they fail in their business undertakings they are apt to sit down discontentedly and wail over their want of success and absence of "luck."

If business-men depended entirely upon "luck" for prosperity the commerce of the world would soon come to a standstill.

The corner-stone of all genuine success is honest labor.

Said a man to me the other day, "I was born unlucky. Everything I undertake results in failure. My plans are perfectly formed and my calculations carefully made, but I'll be successful in nothing; there is no further use in trying to accomplish anything in this world. My life is a failure. I am an unlucky man."

That man had "the blues,"—his sentiments had become chronic, and the spirit of discontent and despondency he breathed forth in every where he went made others think, feel, and act like him.

I never see a genuine hypochondriac without thinking of the bleak and desolate wind that comes in the month of October, blighting and blasting all the fair and delicate buds and blossoms that it encounters in its way.

Hypochrondria arises principally from loss or failure to make money.

Half of the diseases and ailments that men have, or fancy that they have, arise from pecuniary misfortunes.

See the erect head, the cheerful smile, the elastic tread of the successful business man. Note the erect fallen air, the stooping form, and the shambling footsteps of the individual who has failed.

What a strong bond of sympathy there is between the mind and the body, the mental and the physical organization of man!

A despondent spirit creates a disordered constitution. The only effective remedy for hypochondria is a capacious and plump pocket-book.

Persons who suffer most from the dread disease of hypochrondria are invariably individuals without "gumption" and "vim." External circumstances have less to do with failure than most people imagine. The fault is in the man.

Attribute fair or evil fortune to good and bad luck is the weak, vapid, and silly apology of many who make business for their failures and shortcomings.

By way of a brief digression, allow me to remark that the word "success" is as much misconceived and misunderstood as any dissyllable in our language. Men generally regard the summit of success as the mere accumulation of wealth. Alas, that this should be the sole motive of life with such a countless multitude as it is! Are men only to be accounted prosperous who fill their coffers with gold? Are creatures only to be regarded successful who meet all their obligations promptly and enjoy all the amusements and luxuries of life? Are wisdom, benevolence, honest fame, and greatness of character but secondary considerations in the existence of a successful man? Herein is food for reflection.

The worship of Mammon makes millions of hypochondriacs. Men under the burden of many failures sink into a condition of hopeless melancholy. Their minds become diseased and disordered, and they go up and down the highways of the world without energy, without hope, with nothing—nothing but "the blues."

But the direst class of human creatures who have "the blues" are the croakers, for they not only hate themselves but regard their whole race with distaste. They find fault with every person, place, and thing they encounter. They quarrel with their neighbors and live at war with their fellow-townsmen. Whenever any public or private calamity occurs they cry: "I said so, but it was none of my business. People who break their dishes must not expect me to pay for them," etc. These croakers know, or claim to know, how everything should be, and they are quite positive that nobody does right. They understand how other people should manage children, household, church, and public affairs, how sinners at home should be saved and heathen in far-away lands converted and spiritually cared for, and finally how the great globe itself should turn upon its invisible axis. They are positive that the human race is going backward, that Christianity is on the wane, and that the whole human race is degenerating in health, manhood, and morals. Of all people who have "the blues," people who entertain such sentiments as these are the most unconfortable.

Away with "the blues." Down with the hypochondriacs and croakers. The world is progressing so fast that soon there will be no room for them. The time has come when they have ceased to be ornamental,—they never were useful. Like mosquitoes and fleas, they only exist to annoy worthy humanity. They could only have been created by God in the first place to fill out the empty spaces in nature as blind windows are put into buildings to relieve vacancy.

EUGENE J. HALL.

A LONE WIDOWER.

WHAT SHALL HE DO?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHARIDAN, Ill., Nov. 15.—It has been a long time since I looked in upon The Home, but now I am in trouble and am coming for advice, hoping that the kind matrons will not frown at me, and that the young ladies will not ridicule me. Some of the girls who like to have a little sport playing the coquet, like Polly Phemus, Conceited Little Fool, and Darky, may aspire to have a little fun at my expense, but I will give them fair warning not to trifle with me, for it will be to their sorrow.

Yes, Fern Leaf, I am a widower,—a poor, disconsolate widower; so I shall not expect any sympathy from you, but only your contempt, for I have not forgotten that on my last visit you treated me very scornfully. But I have left my subject. As I said before, I am a widower,—not a young and dashing one, but old. I say old, for I am 50½ almost 60 years of age. My wife died several years since, and left with a large family of children, nine in all; some of them are married, others are at home with me, for I still claim a home. My daughter is my housekeeper. Now, my quandary is this: I have some idea of marrying again. Of course you will say that is the case with all widowers, but I wish to state emphatically that I am an exception to the average widower. I feel lonesome and discontented without a wife. Undoubtedly you will say, "Get one then"; but I might not get one that would be contented with me, but that is what I want the ladies to tell me,—what kind of a disposition must I look for? Would a young, middle-aged, or an old lady be most apt to conform her mode of life and habits to her surroundings? I am not much acquainted with the fair sex, for I never studied the nature of any except my own wife. I have a nice home and I am blessed with an amiable disposition and good habits and am temperate as regards the use of intoxicants and tobacco.

Can any of you tell me which class of ladies are best adapted to the care of stepchildren? for of course if I marry I should want some one who would be kind to my children and love them as though they were her own. I know there are women who are good and kind to stepchildren, for I have seen them, heard of them, and read of them, but they seem to be so scarce that when found their praises are sounded throughout the land, and that is the kind I want, but the question is, Where shall I look for her,—among the old or the young, the high or lowly, the rich or poor, the pious or the worldly? Which of these would be most apt to be kind to an aged man, and treat him as her husband rather than her servant, and once in a while, at least, offer him some assurance of her regard for him?

I ask the ladies these questions, because I know that they can to a certain extent measure other women's affections by their own: if they cannot, they can tell me their own feelings regarding such matters. Some of the ladies must know what feelings they could entertain for another woman's children, especially if their mother was dead and their father had married her for his second wife. Perhaps some of the ladies may think that it would not be prudent for me to marry at all. If you give me any advice express yourselves freely. Perhaps some of the ladies would not approve of marrying widowers. But there are many that do, for there are a great many widowers, and they all seem to find wives. Now, ladies, do not laugh at me nor scorn my appeal, for I am at a loss to know what to do: whether to marry and what to marry. There may be some who are the wives of widowers and are stepmothers. If so, please tell me what to do.

BRIGHTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW IS IT DONE?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 17.—If the old friends of The Home who are skilled in such matters still read it, will some of them please tell me how to cook vegetables, such as beets, parsnips, turnips, and cabbage, in some ways besides the comon one of boiling? I miss the recipes which were always to be found in Saturday's TRIBUNE, and see no way to get them except by definit request.

There are some of you who will be sorry to see the subject of cooking dragged out again, but to one who is inexperienced the advice and aid of an older housekeeper is very welcome. Good and reliable recipes are not to be found everywhere, while one can easily cultivate her mind with the help of books which every one can have access to.

I hope the valuable space devoted to The Home may be partially occupied hereafter by articles pertaining to our homes.

M. B.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.

Two Sisters Contradict Each Other Under Oath—One Inspired by Love and the Other by Hate.

One of the most important murder trials ever held in Arkansas has just ended at Fort Smith. The facts in the case are these: George Boyer, a resident of Wellington, Kas., made a trip to Texas in the summer of 1876 to buy cattle. He was accompanied by his wife and her sister, Mrs. Cless, both of whom, in poor health, and hoped to derive benefit from the trip. When he had bought the cattle, Boyer hired a young man named Charles Lee to assist him in driving the herd back to Kansas. While en route Lee conceived a violent affection for Mrs. Cless; and she returned his passion. Boyer and his wife objected, and a series of bickerings ensued, with fatal results. One evening the party camped along a little stream in one of the wildest and most picturesque portions of the Indian Territory, and Boyer requested Lee to surrender the pistol which he had bought at Fort Worth, Tex. Lee refused, and when Boyer repeated the request, drew the pistol and shot Boyer, who fell in his wife's outstretched arms. Lee, terribly excited, advanced a few paces and fired four other shots into Boyer's body, while his wife kept shrieking, "He is dead—dead—dead!" Lee snatching Boyer's pistol, and running some distance from the camp, fired nearly all the charges into the air. The reports attracted the attention of a hunter who chanced to be near, and also of a boy who was herding the cattle further up the ravine. Lee showed them the pistol, and said he had killed Boyer in self-defense, and that they would be witnesses. Boyer was buried, and the party went on. When they arrived at Fort Smith and told the story of the tragedy, intense excitement prevailed. Mrs. Boyer said Lee had murdered her husband. Mrs. Cless said Lee had killed Boyer in self-defense, and the father of the women sided with Lee and advised him to fly or he would be lynched. Lee acted on the suggestion, going to Texas. After his flight investigation revealed the fact that Lee was a man, that is what he was known as in Texas, that he had gone under various aliases, and had served a two-years' term in Texas State-Prison. Pursuit was made, and he was captured in an obscure town in the Lone Star State. The first trial came off at Fort Smith last September. It was one of remarkable dramatic interest. The court-room was crowded. When Mrs. Boyer, clad in mourning, entered the witness-box, and, in a voice broken with emotion, gave her testimony, a profound sensation was created. The defense tried in vain to impeach her testimony, and she left the stand unshaken. The minds of nearly every one an impression prejudicial to Lee. The main witness for the defense was Mrs. Cless. She is a beautiful woman, and shows evidences of more than ordinary culture and refinement. Her story of the tragedy was different from that related by her sister, inasmuch as she affirms positively that the shooting was not of self-preservation. Her testimony was singularly interesting. One could almost see the wide, stretching prairie, the narrow stream winding through the quiet landscape, the men in angry dispute, and the final scene when Boyer fell, bleeding and lifeless, into his wife's arms. The jury was so impressed that they could not agree upon a verdict. Lee got on his knees again on trial and pleaded for his life. The scene attendant upon the first trial were again enacted. There were the crowded court-room, the two sisters testifying diversely, the lawyers striving to break down the testimony, and the doubts pulled into life by the evidence. The jury, after long deliberation, returned a verdict. It was, "Guilty of manslaughter." No sentence has as yet been passed on the prisoner, and it is understood his counsel are moving to secure a new trial.

A CHURCH-FAIR IN THE CITY OF WAYOFF.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Take ladies six, with nothing else to do
But sit on Sunday in a first-class pew
(Most admirable people—there's no blame
If love of Heaven blends with a social aim);
A score of girls of various complexions,
Chosen for looks, good clothes, and good connections,
And all such motives justly reckoned "high"
By those at fairs who manage and who buy.
Rob third-class stores of all the worthless truck
That, spite of five-cent counters, had the luck
To prove more permanent than Cleopatra's Needle.
However placards boast and poor clerks wheedle.
Then add some fancy-work whose deep design
Puts the last tribulation on by proxy, in a general way, to say a few words, and challenge refutation, and ask these journals to give publicity to what I may say, so that the country may know what are the facts about the outlet system, as proposed by myself. I affirm that according to results produced by the Bonnet Carre outlet, which, on the average, for four years did lessen the high-water mark at New Orleans four feet, and eight feet at Vicksburg, that if the outlet into Lake Borgne were made, at a cost not to exceed $250,000, at one high-water period, the high-water mark at New Orleans would be lessened to within ten feet of low or tide-water mark, or seven feet below the high-water mark of 1874, and with a corresponding effect to Memphis, which would not be less than four or five feet—demonstrating the great problem of reclaimed land, and deepened and permanent low-water channels, without levees and river jetties.

Then, by further aiding the river, in one year more the Lake Borgne outlet could be so enlarged as to become the flood tide mouth of the river, or in other words discharge all the surplus water into the Gulf going six days with all the fall it would have in going 110 miles to the river mouth. This, in all, would lower the high water mark at New Orleans fully fourteen feet, relieving the lower valley from overflow, for this increase of current in the lower section of the river would not only give more water at the river mouth, by any difference, but would draw the water off from above, so that the river could not rise by ten feet at Memphis and Cairo, as it now rises. This would not only be a permanent and everlasting remedy against all overflow of the entire valley, but it would at the same time concentrate all the water of the valley (save that of the Red River shed, which should be diverted) to and within the natural banks of the river, lowering the low-water mark just as the high-water mark may be lowered, causing a concentration of all the water into and constantly deepening its channels, leaving the banks higher and higher each and every year; thus not only forming uniform shore lines, securing the much-talked-of ten-feet channel from St. Louis and Cairo to New Orleans, but in the same time and way effect the Upper Mississippi from St. Louis to Keokuk, the Ohio to Louisville, the Missouri, the Cumberland, and Tennessee from their mouths to their first shoals. This is Nature's plan,—a system that will work every second, minute, hour, and day of the year, growing better all the time, benefiting the country and developing its resources, as never was any country or people before. When, on the other hand, the job recommended by the so-called River Commission can only be worked at and during low water, or not one-third of the year, and liable to be destroyed every time the river may rise, costing hundreds of millions, and no definit time for completion. It is contrary to all experience, common sense, and natural laws, and will delay so long as possible any relief to the people from the railway monopolists in whose interest all these levee and jetty jobbers are working.

The Lake Borgne outlet will not only lay the foundation west, and demonstrate the truth of all I have ever said or claimed for the outlet system, but it will so lower the water in the Mississippi River at New Orleans that a perfect sewer-system for that city will then be practical. When that may be carried out there will be no more yellow-fever there than at New York, Boston, or Philadelphia. Then just as all other cities relieved from epidemics and plagues, no matter what kind and how many cases of disease may be brought to New Orleans, they can never spread.

This, and not quarantine, is what the people of New Orleans and the Valley of the Mississippi must have, the opinion of National Boards of Health, engineers, and all other scientists to the contrary notwithstanding, and arrayed against this great work by which so much good would be accomplished with so little cost and in so short a period of time are all the great railway interests, aided as they are by levee and jetty job frauds; and the sooner such men as Gibson, Robertson, and Ellis, of Louisiana, and others from the Southern valley States are understood and retired the sooner will this country be freed from overflows, malarial and yellow fevers, and our rivers be deepened and otherwise improved.

This will bring us not only the trade, wealth, friendship, and commerce of the great Northwest, but bring our lands into market, inviting all European civilization, which will soon give us strength, through which only can come political, social, and commercial equality.

JOHN COWDON.

HUMOR.

The telegraph tells us "the Kurds have fallen back," which, perhaps, indicates that the whey is clear.

The Railway Superintendent does not always drive a fast horse, although he can pass anybody on the road.

Professor—"Mr. M., what is the answer to the second question?" Mr. M. (after waiting in vain to be prompted)—"Nobody seems to know, Professor."—*College Mercury.*

"Am I lookin' for work?" indignantly replied the honest tramp, in response to the citizen's question: "Am I lookin' for work? Not much, I ain't. There's too much work in the country now. I'm tryin' to keep out o' the way of it."

A stranger in Galveston asked an old resident how malarial fever could be distinguished from yellow-fever. "As a general thing," was the reply, "you can't tell until you have tried it. If you ain't alive, then it is most likely yellow-fever."

"You have always had the reputation of being an honest man. How does it happen that you have been guilty of theft?" "It's the fault of the age in which we live. The man who wants to make an honest living nowadays can't do it unless he steals."

Childhood's innocence: Somebody gave little Augustus two toys. "I will give this one to my dear little sister," he said, showing the largest. "Because it is the prettiest?" said the delighted mamma. "No," he replied, without hesitation; "because it's broken."

Base-ball, it will be remembered by old settlers, is a game played by eighteen persons wearing leather mits and drawers. They scatter around the field and try to catch a cannon-ball covered with raw hide. The game is to get people to pay two shillings to come inside the fence. —*Milwaukee Sun.*

Ross McWhortleberry heard her master remark at the dinner-table the other day that Kismet meant "fate," and that is the reason why she so astonished her mistress by remarking the next day to Belinda, the chambermaid: "Oh, Belindy, I can't scarcely walk wid the chilblains all over me two feet. Kismet."

Nurse (to professional friend making a call)—"Well, puss, 'ere he, 'izn and 'oriy like, hesse, 'wot do you think?' says he. 'Doctor,' I sez, quite defensible, I sez. 'I'm quite of your opinion,' I sez. 'And I'm the same way of thinking, sez he. And so we settled it." Professional friend (much interested.—"Lor'! And wot was his opinion, now?" Nurse.—"Bless yer 'art, my dear creetur, in course he never hadn't given none!"—*Punch.*

A sad-looking man went into a Burlington drug-store. "Can you give me," he asked, "something that will drive from my mind the thoughts of sorrow and bitter recollections?" And the druggist nodded, and put him up a little dose of quinine, and told him to hold the whisky from saits, and a dash of castor-oil, and gave it to him; and for six months the man couldn't think of anything in the world except new schemes for getting the taste out of his mouth.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

REMEMBRANCE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Forg

THE JEWELRY ROBBERY.

Aldrich, Still Refusing to Disclose the Unknown

Who Turned Up the Property for a Consideration,

Is Held in Five Hundred Dollars to See the Grand Jury.

Morrow Wants His Money Back, Alleging Some Goods Are Missing.

The case of Isaacs, the pawnbroker who was charged with receiving the stolen jewelry taken from Morrow at the Clifton House, and for the return of which it is alleged Walter Macdonald, City Sealer, and ex-Detective Aldrich acted as go-betweens, came up before Justice Wallace at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on a question of committing Aldrich for refusing to tell on the previous day from whom and when he obtained the goods, and thus obstructing the law and thereby concealing a crime. The Court called up the case, and the City Prosecutor, Col. C. S. Cameron, at once renewed his motion made the day before. He said that in this case, it having appeared that a larceny had been committed of jewelry valued at $6,000 or $7,000 from a man named Morrow, and the witness Aldrich, who had returned the goods, refused to tell where he obtained them, he proposed to renew the motion, asking that Aldrich be held to bail for the purpose of answering any indictment that may be found against him under the law. He held that a crime had been committed before his Honor in open court, by the witness not answering the question, giving as an excuse that he had pledged his word of honor that he would not tell who had given him the property to deliver. The crime was completely committed before the Court. There was no need of a warrant for holding him, or the summoning of any witness. The case was there full and complete without them, and the Court was vested with full power to hold the witness to the Grand Jury. Mr. Cameron insisted that Aldrich's promise to thieves had no honor in it, because it was against public law and good morals. It was the duty of the Justice to hold the witness to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Gen. Stiles said that one of the easiest things for a lawyer to do was to argue a proposition which no one disputed. He believed that the witness now knew that a crime had been committed, and no one disputed it, but he only heard it before through the medium of the newspapers. He then went over the statute, and argued in relation to the points in which a witness refused to give facts which he had in relation to a crime which had been committed. He held that certain questions might be put to witness which would cover the points, but Mr. Cameron had not asked them the day before.

HE DENIED THE POWER

of this Court to compel the witness to answer certain questions, which could only come under the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury. He said that they were neither in the realms of morals or etiquet, but in the realms of law, upon which he would give his advice. He denied that he had advised the witness not to answer the questions, but had left him to act upon his own judgment, and if he had pledged his word not to state where he got the goods, he was not obliged to answer. He insisted that it was his right to decline to answer. He had not concealed the fact of the crime, and had done nothing to violate the law. It was desirable that they should get hold of the man who robbed Mr. Morrow, but they could not avail themselves of the link or skill which had been employed by Aldrich to recover this property, to help them. The Court had no right to compel the witness to state from whom he obtained the property. He thought that the Court should exercise all the power the Court had to compel the witness to answer.

The Court asked how far he could go in committing a witness for obstructing the law. He wanted to know if he had a statute to go under, or could commit under the common law.

Gen. Stiles held that a Justice of the Peace was not a creature of the common law, but created by statute, under which he obtained his power.

Mr. Cameron insisted that the Court had full power to commit the witness for refusing to answer questions which might be put to him.

Gen. Stiles argued further that the witness was not compelled to answer the question, because it was not pertinent to the issue. He held that he had proper respect for this or any other Court.

The Court seemed to believe that it had the right to hold the witness for the action of the Grand Jury for obstructing the ends of justice.

Gen. Stiles held that the Court was being used as a fishing-pole wherewith to catch the thieves who had committed this robbery, which it had no right to do.

The Court—That is just what this Court is for. It has the right to fish out the thieves and catch them, too, if it can. That is why examinations are made here.

Gen. Stiles denied this right, and then went over again the same grounds, and argued that this man, who was in a responsible position, could not be held upon a pretense. The process which had been instituted was a farce, and instituted for the purpose of squeezing information out of Aldrich. He believed in calling things by their proper names, but he did not propose to reflect upon anybody.

MR. CAMERON BELIEVED

that Aldrich was guilty of a double crime. He was charged with concealing a crime. He refused to name the receiver of the stolen goods. He concealed this fact from the magistrate. The Court had allowed witness great latitude the day before, and also to his counsel. He denied the right of witness' counsel to advise witness from answering certain questions. He was there only to protect the personal rights of the witness and prevent him from criminating himself. As soon as this question was probed with reason it was bursted. He held that the magistrate was an officer who was acting under the law, and who had jurisdiction in all criminal cases, having the same authority as a Circuit Court to commit. He quoted literally to show the powers possessed by Justices of the Peace to commit persons for obstructing the execution of the law. A witness had the power to purge himself from all suspicion by opening his mouth, and he was only working a hardship upon himself.

Gen. Stiles—We don't ask for any sympathy. Read the statutes in relation to powers of Justices to commit.

Gen. Stiles—What is a contempt? Keeping your hat on in court, I suppose.

The Court, however, read the statute carefully.

Mr. Cameron held that the witness could not be committed for contempt. It was something more grave than that.

Gen. Stiles—What is it, then?

Mr. Cameron—If you don't understand it now, I can never make you understand it.

The Court held that the witness was standing before the Court guilty of a heinous offense. He was first charged with receiving stolen goods, and refusing to disclose from whom he obtained them. Of the first he was not guilty. There was no doubt about that. But he placed himself in a worse position by refusing to testify where he had received the goods. He would hold the witness as an accessory after the fact of the robbery to await the action of the Grand Jury, bail being fixed at $500. There being then no evidence against Isaacs, he was discharged.

Aldrich was allowed to go upon his recognizance, with the understanding that he would be surrendered by his counsel whenever he was wanted.

Morrow was in court during the proceedings. He claimed that if he had not gotten back his goods within the next ten days they would have depreciated at least 20 per cent in value. He then stated that he was really worse off since the goods were returned. Over $1,000 worth of his jewelry is missing, according to his invoices, and these are goods of the most valuable character. Over $900 worth of Mr. Thoma's goods are short, and there is shortage of $75 in those of Mr. Eaton, both parties belonging to New York, from whence Mr. Morrow travels. He further says that, under the circumstances, he is entitled to the return of the $600 he has paid over; because neither Aldrich nor McDonald carried out their portion of the agreement, and he could make a claim for the return to him of the money he paid over, and for which Mr. Granniss became responsible.

ALDRICH EMPHATICALLY DENIED

that any goods could have been short, because Morrow told detectives that there were no diamonds or watches among the goods taken, and that everything stolen had been returned. So far as he was concerned, he knew that the Grand Jury would indict him. He expected that. But he had done nothing wrong in this matter, and expected no personal pain. What he had done many others had done before him, and the whole trouble arose from a petty jealousy on the part of some persons. If they thought that he would say any more than he had, they were greatly mistaken. "I am ready," said he, "to stand by my promises, and abide the consequences, whatever they may be."

From the fact that Walter McDonald was not present in court, it was rumored that he had left town to get rid of appearing before the Grand Jury. But this rumor was soon proved untrue. A TRIBUNE reporter found him, and McDonald said that he was ready to face the results. He had done nothing wrong, and the worst they could say against him was that he was indiscreet. He didn't believe that Morrow had lost any more goods than he and Aldrich had delivered to him. He had acted the part of a friend, and this had been his reward.

It is very likely that the matter will come before the Grand Jury to-day or Monday for investigation, as subpœnas will be issued for Aldrich and McDonnid this morning.

Snake and Frog.

Nation.

Many years ago, while in Ceylon, I lived in a house in "Slave Island," raised on a high platform. The steps up to the door had become decayed, and behind them a colony of frogs had established themselves. One morning I watched a snake (a cobra) creep up, insert its head into a crack, and seize a frog, which he then and there swallowed. But the crack that admitted the thin flat head and neck of the ophidian would not permit of the same being withdrawn when the neck was swollen with the addition of the frog inside it. The snake tugged and struggled, but in vain, and after a series of futile attempts disgorged its prey and withdrew its head. But the sight was too tantalizing. Again the head was inserted in the crack and the coveted morsel swallowed, and again the vain struggles to withdraw were renewed. I saw this repeated several times, till, gaining wisdom by experience, the snake seized the frog by one leg, withdrew it from its coigne of vantage, and swallowed it outside.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Left Out in the Cold.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—If he or she desires cold comfort, let he or she take a trip on one of the North Side City Railway cars. It is a mistake to suppose that people who live at the North Pole are insensible to discomfort. A stretch of carpeting on a plank may be sufficiently amusing for a picnic excursion in midsummer; but for winter, if the Railway Company cares to make peace with North-Siders, let it hearken to our petition, and hurry-up with the cushions.

K. K.

Cautionary Signals.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—My attention is just called (overlooked at the date) to a telegram from Washington in your issue of Dec. 1 noting new instructions from the Acting Chief Signal Officer for a signal to indicate the approach of a gale from the northwest, to be called the "Cautionary Northwest Signal." This is the adoption, *in part*, of a plan suggested by me Oct. 20, and published in your issue of Oct. 21. It seems to me that the plan of signal flags, to indicate the *direction* of violent winds, *ought* to cover all points—(or at least the cardinal and intermediate points, as N.; N. E.; E.; S. E., etc.)—of the compass, which could be easily done by a system of flags similar to that suggested by me. It is often as important to know of the approach of a gale from the southeast or southwest, or any other point of the compass, as from the northwest, which is the only point indicated in the new instructions.

T. P.

Garfield at Chickamauga.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—I noticed some days ago in a city paper an article in reference to Gen. Palmer's statement in a speech at Pekin, Ill., that Gen. Garfield was not actively engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, and to the effect that he precipitately fled to the rear with Gen. Rosecrans when that much-abused Democratic Commander-in-Chief saw fit to do so. If that statement were not made by a disappointed Democratic candidate it might be explained very well. In addition to the fact of its being made by a doubly soured and disappointed office-seeker,—a renegade like Trumbull from the noble Republican army.—it is made by a man who has a personal grudge against Gen. Garfield for real or imaginary slights, received from the Republican President-elect when he was in the army, which the writer is cognizant of, but which it is hardly worth while to stop and go into details about now.

If to receive the thanks of Congress, and the instant promotion from Brigadier to the rank of Major-General for "gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chickamauga;" if to receive the warm encomiums of every newspaper-correspondent on the memorable occasion referred to for especially valuable and efficient services in his capacity of Gen. Rosecrans' Chief-of-Staff; if to remain cool, and heroic and courageous when nearly every other man high in command lost his head; if to receive the especial commendation of his Commander-in-Chief, and, also, of the successor of that commander,—the "Rock of Chickamauga," noble old "Pap" Thomas,—in their official reports of that battle; if these reasons are not enough to show the baseless venom of the slur intended to be cast on the President-elect by "Maj.-Gen. Palmer," any of the numerous old soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland hereabouts will give other ample and convincing proofs of the important services rendered in the very storm and whirlwind of the battle of Chickamauga by Gen. Garfield.

J. B.

Foreign Criticism of American Manners.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A great deal has to be said nowadays about foreign criticism of American ideas and ways, deprecating or commending it. The great trouble of it is that we meet so little that has really insight or sagacity in the current comments of foreigners on our country. What does it amount to to listen to the undignified and flippant carpings of a broadly self-complacent Philistine Britisher on a few American foibles and mannerisms? We can easily take the measure of a critic who finds his highest grounds for congratulating us in his observation that we are adopting the British cut and material in our clothes! One may venture to assert, without undue self-conceit, that American taste in this matter (previously founded largely on the French) is equal to English.

This is the attitude of a recent traveler and "observer of manners" from the English isles who was lately in this city. Now, it is very well to assert that manners are a sure exponent of the national life and culture of any country, and that any criticisms or observations based on them will have on that account an intrinsic value for both parties. The point is in the application that is given to the observations of a critic of this sort.

The animus that seems to move the mind of the Englishman mentioned above, whose sensational comments on American manners were lately published in one of our dailies, is caused by his almost imperceptible consciousness of differences in the manners and habits of the two kindred nations of England and the United States, springing up at the present time from constantly-varying conditions and elements of National growth, and by an Englishman's proverbial hostility and dislike to anything "foreign and un-English" in habits and ways of life or thought.

The sort of criticism that Americans want from foreign observers, and which they are ready to heed, is intelligent, courteous statement of whatever real and fundamental errors exist in our social life and habits of thought. Englishmen to-day, even of the more intelligent and discerning class, on account of the yet existing close similarity of national temper and faults, are least fitted to give to us this instruction, although the aping of British affectations and unamiable characteristics is a prevalent fashion among our social and literary snobs.

Is not the material and business prosperity of this country as great as of Great Britain? Are not our political institutions as just and free, and is not our social life as pure as here? Perhaps not; but as yet she has not reached a sufficient superiority in these regards to quite recommend her to us as a teacher. Where, then, should we look for instruction? I answer to Germany and France; not to the Germany of bureaucracy and Bismarcks (we have a large stock of political machines and of "bosses"), nor to the France of Communism and vitiated society, but to the Germany of culture and learning, and to the France of intelligence, art, and the "practical application of ideas to life."

From these two peoples, but especially from the Germans, we have important and necessary lessons to learn ere we become thoroughly great and influential as a Nation.

F.

The Glucose Business.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LACON, Ill., Dec. 2.—From a letter published in THE TRIBUNE in 1864, and the correspondence it elicited, there grew the Lacon Woolen Manufacturing Company, makers of the famed Prairie State shawls.

Began in 1865, its first goods were placed on the market at the commencement of the great financial depression, and it has run on a constantly-declining market up to one year ago. Yet by careful management it has kept out of bankruptcy, and is now in condition to return its stockholders substantial dividends. It gives employment to over sixty hands, consumes 100,000 pounds of wool, and turns out 30,000 shawls annually, equal to the best of Eastern manufacture.

At this time the subject that interests our citizens is the establishment of glucose works, for which our situation and surroundings are eminently fitted, and the object of this communication is to find parties, if possible, possessing the necessary skill and some capital to unite with a company now forming in its manufacture.

To sum up the special advantages of this place, Lacon is the centre of probably the richest corn belt in the State, extending from La Salle on the north to Havana on the south. The great staple never fails here, and, after fifty years of cultivation, the land is seemingly as rich, and the yield as great, and the quality as good, as when the virgin soil was first turned over. Our markets are Chicago and Peoria, and prices are usually from four to six cents below the former, and from three to five below the latter. Here is a strong point in our favor, and a stronger one in the abundance and cheapness of fuel, the hills in the immediate vicinity being filled with bituminous coal of excellent quality for making steam. Our transportation facilities are ample, and insure lowest possible rates. We have an abundance of the purest water, real estate and suitable buildings for the purpose can be had at nominal prices, and taxes are probably lower than any incorporated town on the river,—so little, in fact, that often it is found unnecessary to levy any at all for city purposes.

The supply of corn is almost unlimited, and, if needed, it may be shipped in by rail or river. Few towns exhibit a better health record than Lacon, as the great number of aged persons testify, while the cost of living, rents, etc., all favor the laborer.

These are a few of the many reasons why Lacon is a particularly favorable and desirable point for the erection of an extensive establishment for the manufacture of glucose.

We have confidence in the success of our undertaking, and the men interested in the enterprise are wealthy and conservative, and the skill and success with which their own affairs have been managed is a guarantee that moneys intrusted to their care will be in good keeping.

It is proposed to form a company with a capital of $50,000, of which something over one-half will be readily pledged here, and the rest, if application is made soon, will be placed abroad. Experts in the business, who can bring suitable recommendations and some capital, will be specially welcome, and situations guaranteed very much to their advantage.

Correspondence upon the subject is solicited.

SPENCER ELLSWORTH.

The Plan of Main Drainage Proposed by the Citizens' Committee.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The plan of "main drainage" set forth in Wednesday's TRIBUNE will doubtless be thought by many a marvel of engineering suggestion. But to those who have a practical knowledge of the subject the proposition to adequately drain the river, and to dispose of the immense volume of the sewerage of this city through an outlet of the insignificant capacity of twenty feet wide and ten deep, will be held in derision.

And yet we are gravely told by the Committee which has so long labored to bring forth this mouse of a sewer that "such is the plan proposed for the drainage of Chicago, which it is believed will accomplish the object desired for all time to come [!]."

The problem of main drainage is so simple that there seems to be some danger that the true solution of it will be overlooked. The writer, however, with becoming modesty, does not submit any patent plan of his own, but would call attention to the fact that several years ago the whole matter was passed upon and settled in such a way that it is unlikely to be reopened. At that time a committee was appointed, composed of several eminent engineers, among whom were some of the best known in the West,—such men as R. B. Mason, E. B. Talcott, and the late Mr. Gooding, of Lockport. To this commission, called by the Council, the question of main drainage was submitted, substantially the same question which now confronts us.

The Commission, after a patient investigation and study of the whole matter, recommended the "deep cut" of the canal as the most available natural and efficient remedy. The "deep cut" was and is a substantial success.

It is true that, owing to the fact of State supervision, the canal has become partially filled by the sloughing in of the banks, so as to materially hinder the drainage of the river. But it needs only to be restored to its original capacity in order to be adequate for present necessities.

It must not be supposed, however, that the Commission deemed the present canal more than the incipient step towards a grand improvement on a scale commensurate with the needs of a vast city; and we may safely conclude that this plan, so obviously indicated by Nature, and recommended by them, will be in the main adhered to.

That it was regarded by them as of an initiatory character, we may conclude from the fact that the slopes of the "deep cut" were on a grade of one-to-one, whereas it is well known that canal banks of earth will not stand at this angle. It was doubtless thought that when the "deep cut" was fairly opened and demonstrated a success, that so obvious a matter as its enlargement and protection by slope-walls of stone would follow as the necessities of the case required.

Now, in order to a better understanding of the full significance and scope of a perfected "deep cut" improvement, let us think of it only as a practical extension of the Chicago River to Lockport, or to such a point below that place as will give sufficient declivity and current at its debouchure into the Desplaines to sweep it clear. Such an improvement would not only be adequate to receive adequate drainage, but also to pass such a volume of water as practically to be innocuous and unobjectionable to the towns below. We should thus have a magnificent waterway, say 150 feet wide and fifteen feet deep, which would, in fact, accomplish the object desired for all time to come."

We find, then, the problem of main drainage of easy solution. Our sewerage system is complete, with the exception that our main sewer, the river, has insufficient capacity of outlet. Let us, then, enlarge it. The labor already done is in the right direction, and, with all Lake Michigan to draw from, let us deepen and widen the present channel to a perfect and adequate improvement.

C. B. CARTER.

"ENDYMION."

Epigrams from Earl Beaconsfield's Latest Novel.

"A little knowledge of the world is a very dangerous thing, especially in literature."

"Foreigners rarely know more than one English Minister at a time; but they compensate for their ignorance of the aggregate body by even exaggerating the qualities of the individual with whom they are acquainted."

"The only use of being in opposition is that we may enjoy ourselves."

"All things change, and quoting Virgil will be the next thing to disappear. In the last Parliament we often had Latin quotations, but never from a member with a new constituency. I have heard Greek quoted here, but that was long ago, and a great mistake—the House was quite alarmed."

"London is deficient in dining capability."

"When a nation is thoroughly perplexed and dispirited they cease to make distinctions between political parties. The country is out of sorts and the Government is held answerable for the disorder."

"Sensible men are all of the same religion."

"And what is that?" "Sensible men never tell."

"Great men should think of Opportunity, and not of Time. Time is the excuse of feeble and puzzled spirits."

"Every political party changes its principles on an average once in ten years."

"A species of rhapsodical rhetoric, highly useful in troubled times when there is no real business to transact, and where there is nobody to transact it."

"Dynasties are unpopular, especially new ones. The present age is monarchical, but not dynastic."

"You must show that democracy is aristocracy in disguise, and that aristocracy is democracy in disguise. It will carry you through everything. That is the charm of a principle—you have always an answer ready."

"All lawyers are loose in their youth; but an insular country is subject to fogs and with a powerful middle class, requires grave statesmen."

"My return," said Prince Florestan, "was the natural development of the irresistible principle or theory of progression."

"What is colonial necessarily lacks originality. A country that borrows its language, its laws, and its religion cannot have its inventive powers much developed."

"That hecatomb they call a wedding breakfast, which generates the triumph of a rival."

"Everything in this world depends upon will." "I think everything in this world depends upon woman." "It is the same thing."

"It is since the depths of religious thought have been probed, and the influence of women in the spread and sustenance of religious feeling has again been recognized, that fascinating and fashionable prelates have become favored guests in the refined saloons of the mighty, and, while apparently indulging in the vanities of the hour, have regained the influence which in old days guided a Matilda or the mother of Constantine."

"You may tell him, Berengaria, that he can come and dine here whenever he likes in boots. It is a settled thing that M. P.s may dine in boots."

"The salvation of Europe is an affair of the past generation; the salvation of England should be the subject rather of our present thoughts."

"That increasing feeling of terror and despair which was deemed necessary to the advancement of Conservative opinions."

"One should never think of death. Think of life,—that is real piety."

"Turtle makes all men equal."

"Now, I dare say that Ambassador has been bludgering all his life, and yet there is something in that star and ribbon; I do not know how you feel, but I could almost go down on my knees to him. And there is a Cabinet Minister; well, we know what he is. I have been squibbing him for these two years, and now that I meet him I feel like a snob. I believe them to be all impostors, but still it is pleasant to talk to a man with a star."

"A public man is responsible, and a responsible man is a slave. It is private life that governs the world. The world talks much of powerful sovereigns and great Ministers, and, if being talked about made one powerful, they would be irresistible. But the fact is, the more you are talked about the less powerful you are."

The Glacier of Zarafshan.

Prof. Mushketoff, the Russian geologist, and M. Ivanoff visited the glacier of Zarafshan, one of the greatest in Central Asia, last summer, and were quite successful in their explorations. The lower extremity of the glacier, says Prof. Mushketoff, is at the hight of 9,400 feet. The Galtcha people, who inhabit the Upper Valley of the Zarafshan, have never ascended the glacier. They say that on the summit of it there are two great pillars of stone, between which the traveler must go. And that the pillars would certainly crush together if any one ventured into the icy solitude. A tunnel, no less than 3,500 feet long, runs under the glacier, being the bed of the Macha River. The temperature during the day was as high as 72 degrees, and during the night as low as 24 degrees. On the fourth day the explorers reached the first verstaend, or rather the first iceshed. The whole length of the glacier to this point was sixteen miles, the width being one mile. Six other glaciers, each of which is greater than the greatest Alpine glaciers, fed the principal one. At the head of it there is a wide cirque opening to the east, and several peaks around it reach 20,000 feet. The descent on the other slope of the mountain ridge was far more steep and difficult than the ascent. The crevasses are numerous and the glacier has several great "icefalls," the inclination of which is no less than 50 degrees. The explorers were compelled to make use of small anchors and to cut steps in the ice.

Affections of the liver, bilious disorders, sick headache, etc., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

Difficulty Between a General and a Colonel in Georgia.

Steps Taken Looking to a Settlement by Means of "the Code."

Friends Bring About a Peaceable Adjustment, and Hymen Supersedes Bellona.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 27.—There has just been amicably settled in this State an affair of honor which a few days ago promised to take its place in the history of Georgia as one of its most noted events. The affair, being settled, would probably have passed unnoticed, like numbers of similar events in the South, but for the prominence of the parties concerned. The principals were General William T. Wofford, of Cartersville, as gallant and knightly a warrior as ever drew his sword and flashed it in the face of the enemy, as he led his brigade of Rebels in "the late War between the States," and Col. J. W. Renfroe, the retiring Treasurer of the State of Georgia, who is credited with having plenty of pluck and nerve for such affairs, and who, upon one occasion, killed his man in a similar affair. The seconds were also gentlemen of like prominence in the State. Ex-Gov. James M. Smith of Georgia acted as the friend of Col Renfroe; and Col. Adda Johnson, of Cartersville, a prominent lawyer of that action, and the commander of a regiment in Wofford's brigade during the War, officiated in the capacity of the second of Gen. Wofford.

The trouble grew out of the report by a newspaper of the State of a speech made by Gen. Wofford during the late Gubernatorial campaign, which was one of the warmest and most exciting ever held in Georgia. The report gave Gen. Wofford credit for saying that

TREASURER RENFROE HAD ACTED DISHONESTLY

with the people's money, and in general terms reflecting upon the character of that official. No notice was taken of the report until after the struggle was over and Col. Renfroe was defeated, when he commenced to revolve in his mind the advisability of demanding a retraction, if such language had been used by Gen. Wofford as he was credited with having uttered by the journal in which a synopsis of the speech had been published. Col. Renfroe, as soon as practicable, had an interview with Gov. Smith, and placed the entire matter before him, with the request that the Governor act as his friend or second, and visit Gen. Wofford at his home near Cartersville, and ascertain if he had used the language with which he was credited; and, if so, would he hold himself responsible for the charges that he had made? Gov. Smith at once visited Cartersville, and called upon Gen. Wofford at his country-home. The General was found to be in his bed, suffering from a protracted attack of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Although quite ill, Gen. Wofford invited Gov. Smith to his room, where, after expressing considerable regrets at finding him so unwell, Gov. Smith explained to Gen. Wofford the object of his visit. After a short conversation Gov. Smith withdrew

WITHOUT EFFECTING A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT

of the affair, owing to the illness of the General, who all the while was attended by a physician and a number of attentive servants.

The existing differences between Gen. Wofford and Col. Renfroe remained in this unsettled state for some time, awaiting the time when Gen. Wofford should recover from his illness sufficiently to visit Atlanta, make the necessary explanation, apologize, or fight as a last alternative,—this being the rule carried into effect in this section. It was hoped and believed that the entire affair would be amicably adjusted as soon as the General could get out of his bed and pay his attention to the matter. Fully two weeks passed away before Gen. Wofford's health was sufficiently improved to allow him to visit Atlanta. When this time came, he lost not a moment, but boarded the train in the feeble condition, and came to Atlanta, where he registered at one of the leading hotels. Being considerably fatigued by the long trip, he went to bed immediately upon his arrival here, and remained upon his back for fully two weeks.

About the end of the first week, that he remained in bed at the hotel, Gen. Wofford figured in another affair of a far different and

MUCH MORE FRIENDLY CHARACTER,

in which no seconds were needed, but instead Gen. C. A. Evans, a well-known minister of this city, who united Gen. Wofford in marriage to Miss Margaret E. Langdrew, of Philadelphia, an old acquaintance of Gen. W.'s, whom he had courted about two years since, while at one of the watering-places of the North. Miss Langdrew, it seems, was on a visit to the South, and was at the hotel in Atlanta on her return home, when she learned that her admirer of two years ago was confined to his bed in his room at the same hotel. When the information reached her, she sent in her card to the General, who was as much surprised to learn that she was there, almost at his door, as Miss Langdrew was when she heard a negro porter say, "I'm gwine to kerry dis yere water to Gen. Wofford's room." The gallant General, upon receiving the news that his fair friend was a guest of the hotel, forgot his sickness, lost sight of the duel, and had his room put in order in a hurry, having been correspondent was not present at the meeting, the full details cannot be described; but it is easy to suppose what transpired under the circumstances. The courtship was renewed, and fuel of love added to the flame that had burned since last they met. Poe's "Raven," had he been seated on the door a few moments after the meeting, would have given it as his opinion that, from what he could see, the heart under the cover and the one outside were destined at no distant day, probably no distant hour, to be molded into one. The day after the reunion

THE MARRIAGE TOOK PLACE IN THE ROOM,

while Gen. Wofford was still in bed. The bride sat in a chair at his side and smiled upon him while the ministerial officer wove the matrimonial web that was to make Gen. Wofford and Miss Langdrew man and wife.

As in other instances of a similar character, the health of Gen. Wofford continued to improve from the very hour that the marriage took place, and soon he was well enough to pay some attention to the affair in which Col. Renfroe and himself were interested. As soon as he was well enough to do this, he was called upon by ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, Georgia's newly-elected United States Senator; Col. P. L. Mynott, a prominent member of the Atlanta Bar; and the Hon. Logan E. Bleckley, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, who requested the General allow them to interpose, and, if possible, bring about an amicable settlement of the affair between himself and Col. Renfroe. To this proposition the General consented, and in a short while

A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT WAS HAD,

it having been ascertained that the difference between the two gentlemen was caused by the speech being incorrectly reported. Soon after this amicable settlement had been perfected, Gen. Wofford, with his bride, returned to his home near Cartersville, where they are now enjoying the comforts of a quiet home, located in one of the most beautiful and picturesque valleys in all of North Georgia. Gen. Wofford no doubt thinks that it was a good thing that he became involved in a difference with Col. Renfroe, as by that means he is now the possessor of a handsome and devoted wife, who will be a comfort to him for the remainder of his existence, and change the life of an old sage, which he has been leading since the War, into one of golden pleasures. The bride, since her marriage, has informed her relatives in Philadelphia of her change in life; and it is stated that the General will have a big house-warming upon the first anniversary of his marriage.

H. L. P.

WHILE RULE THE ROSY HOURS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Sing, sing, happy bird in the blooming tree!
To list my soul rejoices;
Carol forth thy song the livelong day!
Trill on, ye warblers all, full gay and free!—
Upraise your rapt'rous voices!
Be joyous while yet it is the May,
While bloom the beauteous flowers,
While rule the rosy hours,
And skies do gleam with gold and silver ray!

Flow, flow, ye rippling brooks! leaping away
In many sunny places,
Thro' odorous meads, by grassy hills!
O sing, ye brooklets all, while yet ye may,
Ere Frost your fleet freedom lacks!
Gleesome be, ye songsters and ye rills,
While live the lovely flowers,
While rule the rosy hours,
And Nature fair with animation thrills!

O birds! O brooks! O hearts! sing, sing to-day,
O gladsomely, cheerily!
For the Winter chill will soon be here.
Then sing, blithely sing, while yet ye may,
O joyously, merrily!—
While yet 'tis sweet Springtime of the year,
While bloom do Life's fair flowers,
While rule the rosy hours—
Ere comes the night of dark'ning blight and sere.

FORT DODGE, Ia. C. G. BLANDEN.

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FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC., AT LOW CASH PRICES.
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
25 State-st.

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ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS AS THE BEST adviser on love, marriage, family, and business affairs, future prospects. 361 West Madison-st.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as named below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 133 Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 848 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 124 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.
A. A. POPULORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 389 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 240 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. & HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
M. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.
T. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.
LOUIS W. H. NEBER, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

IF THE PARTY WHO STOLE MY COAT FROM my office in Brunswick Building will return same they will be suitably rewarded and no questions asked, or return papers to owner. H. L. GAULARD, Room 58, 128 Washington-st.

LOST—FROM 449 LAKE-AV. A BLENHEIM spaniel pup; had short tail; $5 will be paid for his return.

LOST—NOV. 24, AT THE CORNER OF MADISON and Clark-sts., a plain gold band-ring. Return to J. H. PERRY, with J. V. Farwell & Co., and receive more than its value.

LOST—IN UNION PARK, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, A gold watch, valued more for its intrinsic worth as for its having been a cherished keepsake. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 124 South Halsted-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF WEALTH wishes to form the acquaintance of a lady of refinement. Address K 26, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PARTY WHO ADVERtised in Sunday Tribune of Nov. 7 "Wanted—An engineer for large stationary engine, permanent situation, address in own handwriting, with references, T. Tribune, post-office box 5,763, Chicago," please return the references of H. Cobb, 713 Aberdeen-st.

PERSONAL—HAROLD MANINN, OF 24 SANGAmon-st.: Your mother is not dead, as represented by your father. She is an impostor. She is your mother. You were stolen from her twice while under a year old, owing to his disgraceful doings connected with your birth. He will not let your mother see you. She can receive at 381 Fulton-av. Will some kind gentleman or friend give him this?

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF STONE-FRONT RESIdences, excellent location, West Side, paying 10 per cent net; prompt paying tenants.
HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE-FRONT BUILDING ON best block of West Madison-st., $25,000; a 10 per cent investment.
HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOCK AND RAILROAD and coal and lumber yards, improved and unimproved property. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Fine residence on the North Side, $40,000.
Fine residence on Ashland-av.
HENRY WALLER, JR.,
97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF MANufacturing property on Canal-st., near Randolph; safest investment locality in the city; growing steadily in value; will be on sale for only a few days. Call from 10 to 2 o'clock p. m. on WM. H. PARKS, Real Estate, Room 19, 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME CORNER HOUSE WITH large lot, Ashland-av. An elegant home for $10,000 less than old prices. Bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—400 FEET CORNER OF MICHIGAN and Indiana-avs. and Fiftieth-st. Cheap. One-half cash, balance on 5 years' time; low rate of interest. Very choice. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500—THE ELEGANT MARBLE-front house No. 595 West Jackson-st.; $6,500, 3-story brick No. 727 West Monroe-st.; have all modern improvements, including furnaces and gas-fixtures. Inqire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BRICK RESIDENCE, with living-room and kitchen on parlor floor; lot, 50x175 feet; situated north of Twenty-second-st. and east of Wabash-av. $4,000. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOUSE ON NORTH SIDE, with lot 50x208 feet. $9,000. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO suit, $1,800, 2-story brick house and lot 19 Fillmore-st.; $1,000, 2-story frame, with lot, 34 Harvard-st.; $2,500, 2-story and basement, 354 West Adams-st.; $1,800, 2-story brick, 434 Irving-place. Inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 30x175 FEET, EAST front, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., at $150 per foot; large corner lot. Sold by Mr. Peterson, and warranted. This is only two blocks south of land selling for $300 per foot, and the finest location for flats and Thompson-st. D. C. GRAVER & CO., 155 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000, 4-STORY MARBLE-FRONT house, 3016 Michigan-av.; $4,000, 3-story marble-front, 2258 Prairie-av. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT LEMONT, ON LINE OF which houses will be built next Spring by purchasers, on easy payments, in the best locality there; lots have water and connected with sewer. Railroad accommodations and educational advantages not surpassed by any place as near the city. Will go with any wishing to purchase to see the property at anytime.
JOHN M. SMYTH,
Room 21 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS IN CIRCUIT Court Subdivision, corner Forty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av., Hyde Park. Prices at from $5 to $8 per foot, ¼ cash. BENDIX J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block.

FOR SALE—NEW 3-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT at La Grange for $700: the cheapest in the market. IRA BROW

FINANCIAL.

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Careful attention given to Local Brokerage Orders.
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Very best references given as to responsibility.
In the grain trade since 1866.

OREGON.
The Yield of Wheat, Hops, and Cattle—Profits Depending Upon Rates of Transportation.
PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 14.—Times are certainly dull here and, in Washington Territory, all because wheat moves off slowly. Freight rates are so high, and keep rising so, that they absorb all the improvement in price that takes place abroad. The Willamette Valley has an immense crop for export, and prices range from 88 cents for sacked wheat of choicest white grade, on the wharf here, to as low as 65 cents for the same net to the farmer at the head of this valley and in Umpqua Valley, south of this. It may be said that the farmer through Western Oregon receives from 65 to 75 cents for his unsacked wheat, which is not a good-paying price by any means, but as this is a year when the harvest was very prolific, and the quality of grain extra good, the farmer will make money. Those who are able are holding, and will continue to hold, so that at least one-third of the market our surplus will be held over if the market does not advance. Fifty shillings is a fair freight per ton to the United Kingdom from Columbia River, but the rate is 18 to 20 cents a to 80s, and the difference to producer. That is to say, bushel against the Western grain market is really about 20 cents in the coast counties could get 85 to 90 cents a bushel for their wheat at home if freights were reasonable. The unfortunate wheat farmer east of the Cascade range, however, is only able to get 30 to 40 cents per bushel for his wheat the present year, and has but a light crop for sale at all. Hop-growing is carried on here to some extent, and last year hop men were fortunate in obtaining good prices. This year they are netting about 14 cents a pound, which is a fair price, so fair that they could probably keep up production if certain of its continuance.

Hops raised on Puget Sound and in this valley have commanded a good price and are said to be of excellent quality.

At present October the weather was absolutely perfect, the roads good, the farmer waiting for rain so that he could plow. Summer fallows were put in and made fine growth. Early in November there were showers, now we are having clear, frosty days. For several years we have had rains in October, but this promises to be a year when October and November continue the season of sunshine. Weather prophets predict a cold winter and the freeze-up of the Columbia, but prophecies are thrown away on this climate of uncertainty. It is proved that the most certain returns come from early-sown wheat, and summer fallowing is becoming fashionable, simply because more profit can be made from one extra good crop than two average ones, and the ground is left in better order. Our range of agriculture is about confined to raising a surplus of wheat; that and wool are our staple exports; but we have to grow, besides these, the products we consume at home. But even that is not entirely true, because we receive many vegetables and fruits from California, and much butter and cheese comes from there, while in the summer and fall Chicago hams and other meats are sold all over Oregon. A butcher told me last year, when wheat was worth $1.10 a bushel, that he fed his hogs corn that came from Kansas. It is a lamentable fact that this community lacks a great deal of being self-supporting in many respects where it could and should be so; but that is a fault that time must cure. Farmers devote their energies to wheat-growing because wheat brings money. Wheat and wool always have cash values. So do beef cattle, and they constitute our staples for sale. Already cattle-buyers are arrived in Eastern Oregon from Kansas, ready to take the field and buy up stock. If I read correctly last year half as many cattle were driven from Oregon as were driven from Texas.

Titles in Russia.
To the Editor of the New York Sun: The Boston Advertiser says the other day that in Russia titles are not used. That is a mistake. All the members of the families of the Princes, Counts, and Barons, both male and female, when addressed, are always addressed by their titles. The members of Princely families are addressed as Prince, or Prince N. N., or Serenity. Some Princes are called Most Serene; for instance, the Sheremoffs. A Count may be addressed simply as Count, or Count N. N., or Illustriousness. The serene and illustrious persons may be caught in the act of picking pockets (as some have been), yet in court they are always spoken of and to by their titles; and if a Judge, for instance, were to ask, "Mr. Dolgorouky, you are accused of stealing five roubles; what have you to say?" Prince Dolgorouky would keep silence until given his title. A Baron may be addressed as Baron, or Baron N. N., or Excellence. All Generals are addressed by persons of inferior rank as Excellence, and by those of superior rank as General, or General N. N. The chief Generals are addressed as High Excellence. The Colonels and Majors are called High Nobility, and the officers simply Nobility. The same forms are strictly observed in speaking to civil officers. The Bishops are addressed as Eminence, the Archbishops as High Eminence, the Priests as Reverence, and the Priests as Benediction. Every city Mayor, Alderman, or village Elder is addressed as Honor. Even plain clerks pretend on the title of Dignity. The latter title is liked and much used among the merchants. Persons of the same rank, intimate friends, near acquaintances, call each other by the Christian name and the father's name, the latter being a little changed. For instance, Petr Ivanovitch, Ivan Petrovitch, Dorusnedout Feostitrovitch; and among women, Anna Ivanovna, Snandulia Petrovna, Fiilkitata Trankvillinovna.
IVANOVITCH.

BUSINESS.

Money Grows Easier and Stocks Advance.

Rise in Foreign Exchange Foreshadowing Higher Money in England.

Currency Shipments Not Quite So Heavy—Local Finances.

The Produce Markets Very Active and Very Much Unsettled.

Heavy Selling Out in Grain and Provisions—A Field Day for the Bears.

FINANCIAL.

Money was less stringent. Rates declined from ¼ to 1-16. Advices received from New York from several different sources stated that the tightness of the money market could last but a day or two longer. Foreign exchange took a sudden upward turn, indicating a harder tendency in money abroad. Gold continues to arrive, but financiers are already calculating the chances that it will cease to do so. Call loans on Government bonds to the best borrowers have been raised in New York to 6 per cent. Banks there are said to intend to keep the rate at that figure, and to have coöperated in the recent stringency for the purpose of getting it there. The best houses have not had to pay any premium for loans, and do not expect to. Currency gives signs of moving into the interior more slowly, and this will give decided relief to the money market. Another source of easier rates is the supply called into New York by the stringency, which thus tends to def eat itself. New England has at this moment an easy money market, and is so near the financial centre that the transfer of funds can be easily and quickly made.

Investors consider Northwest a much better purchase for not having to pay any extra dividend. The road could have earned $100,000 more a week the last month if it had had the cars, locomotives, and track. To expend money in providing these facilities will simply add so much to the permanent earning capacity of the road.

Western Union was better. The American Union will have twelve new wires into this city within a few weeks, and then the competition between the two companies will be really severe. Bears on Western Union profess to think it will be reasonably cheap, though not a bonanza, at 60.

Buying begins to improve in the cheap stocks, especially Lake Erie & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, Ontario & Western, and Kansas & Texas.

There was a good deal of selling of long stock yesterday, and a party are growing up who sell short on the rallies. At the same time there is a constant absorption of stock by those who can pay for it and take it out of the street.

The New York *Herald* thinks the present decline offers a most favorable opportunity to purchase first-class stocks at prices which will insure a handsome profit after the turn of the new year, if not before. What with the Government disbursements, the receipts of gold from abroad, and the fact that the necessity of keeping money easy has been urged upon Mr. Sherman in a manner that will command his attention, there is little to fear that the present pinch in the loan market will be of long duration. For the moment, however, the pinch is painfully acute.

According to the New York *Evening Post* the present difficulties of the money market were as plainly foreseen by experienced observers for the last four weeks as anything could be which was not an accomplished fact; and it was therefore with surprise that the expanding speculation of the last few weeks at all the exchanges was witnessed by conservative people. It was seen that we were drifting into a position respecting money where any individual or company of individuals who could control $5,000,000 or more of money would be in a position to dictate rates for loans if the money was lent; or, by refusal to lend under threats of prosecution for usury, could compel a contraction of loans and a sale of whatever the loans were made for the purpose of carrying. Respecting the future of the money market (for the remainder of the year, as every one knows, money will be abundant early in the new year), it depends on the amount of foreign specie which may be received, it being assumed that the Treasury will adhere to its policy of holding surplus revenues for the redemption of the 6s of 1880 at the close of this month. The drift of currency will be from New York for several weeks.

Affairs are drifting in the London stock market in the same direction as at New York. There is a decided disinclination of operators to enter on fresh ventures. Everybody appears to have bought as much as can be managed with money where it is, and if money became dearer many would, therefore, have to sell. At the same time the apprehensions about an event often have more effect than the event itself, and were the fears of the market once justified by such an advance in the value of money as would stop the outflow of gold, confidence and buoyancy would probably be renewed together. Were money at 4 per cent in London it would not be considered dear, nor could such a rate, if it turned the exchanges, have other than the most temporary influence in checking speculation. From Paris the London *Times* correspondent telegraphs that the Bourse was under the influence of rumors of large withdrawals of gold from the bank. Prices were further depressed by the necessity of relieving the market in preparation for December, when the banks begin to lay by cash for the January dividends, and less is available for settlement purposes. As to the bank, the Government has come slightly to its aid. The public Treasury and the Paymaster's Department have been instructed to pay out as much silver as possible,—the Paymaster to the extent of one-third at least. The *Times* declares the Bank of France is still the weak spot in the situation. The Directors of that institution seem not yet to have realized that issuing notes is not the right cure for the difficulties under which they labor. A deaf ear should be turned to clique interests, and the rate of discount raised another 1 per cent. The farther they drift the more difficult it will be to apply the remedy when it becomes evident that no other is of any avail.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	103	103	97	103
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	122¾	123¾	119¾	123¾
C. & Alton	133	....	....	137½
C., C., C. & I.	83¾	84¾	80¾	84¾
Illinois Central	119¾	....	....	119¾
New York Central	141¾	145¼	141¾	145¾
Michigan Central	114	115¾	111¾	115¾
Lake Shore	123½	125	119	122
Erie	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾
Erie second mortgage	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Chicago & Northwestern	121	121	118	119¾
Do preferred	141¾	142¾	139¾	139¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	102¾	107¾	105¾	107¾
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac.	41¾	42¾	41¾	42¾
Do preferred	76½	77¾	76½	77¾
Ohio & Mississippi	32¾	33	32¾	33
Do preferred	....	....	....	50
Hannibal & St. Joe	41¾	42¾	41¾	42¾
Do preferred	91¾	93	91¾	93
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	27¾	27¾	27¾	28¾
Pacific Mail	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¾
Delaware & Hudson	89¾	89¾	89¾	89
Delaware, Lack. & Western	102¾	102¾	100¾	102¾
New Jersey Central	77¾	78¾	76¾	78¾
Philadelphia & Reading	51	52¾	50¾	52
Manhattan Elevated	32¾	33¾	32¾	33¾
Union Pacific	103¾	104¾	103¾	104¾
Iron Mountain	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Western Union Tel. Co.	47¾	47¾	47¾	48¾
Louisville & Nashville	99¾	101¾	99¾	101¾
Nashville & Chattanooga	79	79	79	79
Houston & Texas Central	71	74	71	74
Lake Erie & Western	19¾	....	....	20
Canada Southern	34¾	35¾	34¾	35¾
Northern Pacific	70¾	70¾	69	70¾
Do preferred	77¾	....	....	78¾
C. C. & I. C.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
N. Y., Ontario & Western	19¾	20¾	19¾	19¾
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Do preferred	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¾
Mobile & Ohio	22¾	....	....	22¾
Denver & Rio Grande	22¾	....	....	22¾
Chicago, St. L. & N. O.	37¾	....	....	37¾

Government bonds were very quiet. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 100 and 100¼; the United States 4s, 111¾ and 111⅝; the 4½s were 110¼ and 110¾; ex-interest; the 6s, 101¾ and 101⅝; and the 6s, 104¾ and 104½.

Foreign exchange opened with a strong tone posted sterling being 482½ for demand. This was thought to indicate a hardening tendency in money in London. The market closed, however, with sterling weak again. Sterling posted rates were 480 and 482. Bankers' actual rates were 479 for sixty-day bills and 481 for demand. For sixty-day commercial bills for prompt delivery this month 476¾@477 was the market rate till the close, when it was 476¾@477¾. Posted rates for Paris were 5.25 for sixty days and 5.22½ for sight. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 5.22½@5.21¼, and Marseilles 5.21¼@5.21¼; for three weeks' delivery 1-16 per cent better. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 5.23¾@5.21¾; three weeks the same. Bankers' bills on Germany were 95¾ for sixty days and 94¼@94¾ for demand; sixty-day commercial bills, prompt, 93@95 5-16; and for three weeks' delivery the same. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39¾ for sixty days and 40¼ for demand; sixty-days' commercial were 39¼@39½. Austrian florins, 41¾; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27½. Supply of bills very good.

Chicago bankers report country orders for currency not quite so urgent. They are still heavy enough to keep New York exchange down to $1.00@1.25 per $1,000 discount. Loans were in good demand at 6@7 per cent on call and 7@8 per cent on time.

On the Chicago Stock Exchange the following quotations were made:

	Bid.	Asked
Chicago Water 7s, '92	....	....
Chicago Water 7s, '98	110	....
Chicago Water 7s, '90	110	....
Chicago City 7s, '82	110	....
Chicago City 7s, '84	110	....
Chicago City 7s, '86	121	....
Chicago City 7s, '87	121	....
Chicago City 6½s, 1900	103½	105½
Cook County 7s, '85	102	....
Cook County 7s, '90	114	....
Cook County 7s, '92	113	....
Cook County 7s, '93	116	....
Cook County 5s, '90	105	106
Cook County 5s, 1900	105	....
West Chicago 5s, '90	103½	104½
Lincoln Park 7s, '90	110	....
West Park 7s, '90	107	108
South Park 6s, '90	107	....
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Dak. ex.	117½	118½
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak.	114½	....
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac.	105	106¼
Chicago, R. I. & P. 7s, '81	100½	....
Chicago & N. W. R. R. 6s, Sinking Fund	101	101¾
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 4s, due 1919	91¾	....
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 5s, due 1901	103	104½
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 7s, due 1903	130	132
Jacksonville & Eastern 6s	99	100
Wabash, St. L. & P. 1st mor. 7s Chi. Div	91	91
North Chicago City R. R. 6s	112½	113½
West Division City R. R. 7s	107½	108½
West Division City R. R. 6s	101	102
North Chicago City R. R. Company	210	215
West Division City R. R. Company	220	....
Chicago City R. R. Company	253½	....
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	100	200
Gaslight & Coke Company	....	75
Chamber of Commerce	102½	....
Traders' Insurance Company	125½	....
Inter-State Ind. Exposition	40	45½

The Treasurer of the United States makes the following statement of the liabilities and assets of the Treasury:

LIABILITIES.

Post-Office Department account	$ 1,953,897
Disbursing-officers' balances	20,084,624
Fund for redemption of notes of National banks "failed," "in liquidation," and "reducing circulation"	20,676,633
Undistributed assets of failed National banks	615,950
Five per cent Fund for the redemption of National-bank notes	15,406,238
Fund for redemption of National-bank gold notes	461,995
Currency and minor-coin redemption acct	1,248
Fractional silver-coin redemption account	191,191
Interest account	55,005
Interest account, Pacific Railroads and L. & P. Canal Company	4,410
Treasurer United States, agent for paying interest on District of Columbia bonds	285,054
Treasurer's transfer checks and drafts outstanding	5,516,854
Treasurer's general account—	
Interest due and unpaid	5,705,455
Called bonds and interest	5,451,429
Old debt	313,032
Gold certificates	35,077,280
Silver certificates	8,505,000
Balance, including Bullion Fund	146,641,915
	$275,914,616

ASSETS.

Gold coin	$ 60,357,915
Gold bullion	85,094,594
Standard silver dollars	47,397,453
Fractional silver coin	24,653,580
Silver bullion	6,305,389
Gold certificates	10,120
Silver certificates	8,572,294
United States notes	19,574,367
National-bank notes	2,490,594
National-bank gold notes	103,045
Fractional currency	50,934
Deposits held by National-bank depositaries	11,670,000
Nickel and minor coin	284,095
New York and San Francisco exchange	1,200,000
Bonds and two per cents, etc—	
Redeemed certificates of deposit, June 8, 1872	75,000
Quarterly interest-checks and coin-coupons paid	178,704
Registered and unclaimed interest paid	5,400
United States bonds and interest	124,305
Interest on District of Columbia bonds	12,000
Speaker's certificates	123,031
	$275,914,616

The following is a summary of the latest report made by Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, on the foreign trade of this country:

IMPORTS IN OCTOBER.

	1880.	1879.
Merchandise	$ 54,092,141	$ 47,780,142
Specie	1,744,000	23,221,827
Total	$ 71,836,337	$ 68,010,944
Increase	3,825,393	

EXPORTS IN OCTOBER.

	1880.	1879.
Merchandise	$ 85,650,325	$ 87,788,990
Specie	2,889,900	1,488,460
Total	$ 91,463,261	$ 89,277,459
Increase	2,185,802	

IMPORTS TEN MONTHS ENDING OCT. 31.

	1880.	1879.
Merchandise	$642,236,839	$465,522,564
Specie	188,645,379	60,757,397
Total	$830,144,218	$470,309,961
Increase	188,874,257	

EXPORTS TEN MONTHS ENDING OCT. 31.

	1880.	1879.
Merchandise	$707,757,159	$604,075,757
Specie	12,796,444	22,527,323
Total	$720,553,603	$627,503,080
Increase	93,050,523	

COMPARISON OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, TEN MONTHS ENDING OCT. 31.
(*Inclusive of specie.*)

	1880.	1879.
Imports	$830,144,218	$470,309,961
Exports	720,553,603	627,503,080
Excess of exports	$ 61,409,385	$157,233,119
(*Exclusive of specie.*)		
	1880.	1879.
Imports	$642,236,839	$465,522,564
Exports	707,757,159	604,075,757
Excess of exports	$106,453,320	$201,443,193

SPECIE MOVEMENT TEN MONTHS ENDING OCT. 31.

	1880.	1879.
Imports	$188,645,379	$ 60,757,397
Exports	12,796,444	22,527,323
Net import	$ 44,048,935	$ 34,210,074

President Gowen, of the Reading, has issued a circular in which he says that an effort will undoubtedly be made at the next election to control the management of the Company in the interest of rival lines, and if the effort is successful the future of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company will be little, if any, better than that of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company or the Northern Central Railroad Company. He promises within a week a printed statement showing the present financial condition of the Company, and embracing a plan for its immediate restoration to good credit, which, he believes, is likely not only to prove entirely successful, but to be satisfactory to all parties interested in the securities of the Company.

The New York *Sun* declares that an obstacle to the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies has been discovered in the new California Railroad act, which makes shareholders in the Central Pacific individually liable for the Company's debts. It is a question how far the proposed new Company would be affected by the act, and it makes the advocates of the consolidation pause.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

[Special accounts of the "money markets" will be found in another column.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Money loaned as high as 6 per cent per annum and 1-16@¼ per diem, and as low as 6. Taking the day as a whole, the stringency was not as severe as yesterday, and the closing rate was 6.

Governments were heavy.

In railroad bonds the features were Kansas & Texas seconds, which advanced to 72½, and do consols assented, which in the morning sold down to 108, but later advanced to 110.

State securities were dull.

The stock market opened weak, and in early dealings prices declined ¼ to 4, the greatest decline being in Northwestern common, which sold down to 117¾, against 121¾ at the close yesterday, the preferred stock selling off 3¼. During the afternoon these shares became firmer, and closed at a recovery of 1½ for common and ¾ for the preferred. In the general list the decline ranged from ¼ to 2¾, the latter in St. Paul. After the first Board speculation assumed a strong tone, and, under the influence of heavy purchases, prices advanced steadily to the close of business, the highest prices of the day being generally current in final sales. The advance from the lowest point ranged from ¼ to 3½, Kansas & Texas, St. Paul, Lake Shore, the coal stocks, Nashville & Chattanooga, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy leading the upward movement. The upward turn in prices was directly due to easier money.

The Treasury to-day succeeded in getting $442,000 of the 6s of 1880 at 102⅞. An Exchange-place firm is bidding 103 for these bonds to turn into the Treasury at 102⅞,—this for the purpose of getting the money out of the Treasury into the banks. Treasury payments for pensions, which will begin to-morrow, amount to $9,000,000.

The decline in Northwestern was attributed to the realization of 15,000 shares by an operator, an advantage which the bears seized upon to cover some of their outstanding short interest.

The *Graphic* says: "Mr. Vanderbilt has entered into an understanding with five of the heaviest holders of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stock that he shall buy 35,000,000 worth of shares, and this understanding contains the further stipulation that the investment shall be permanent, and that he shall be given a representation in the next Board of Direction, contingent, however, upon the execution of the scheme projected by Jay Gould. A similar understanding exists between Vanderbilt and the heaviest holders of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. Mr. Vanderbilt does not care to enter the Direction of these lines unless it shall be necessary as a measure of defense against the hostile combinations of Gould."

The earnings of the Chicago & Alton Road increased $37,000 the third week in November. The Denver & Rio Grande Road gained $84,000 in the fourth week of November, and for the month $378,000.

Transactions, 381,000 shares.

Chi., Burl. & Quincy	3,300	New Jersey Central	13,000
C., C. & I. C.	2,000	New York Central	8,300
Lackawanna	23,000	Northern Pacific	4,400
Delaware & Hudson	3,400	Ohio & Mississippi	2,400
Erie	56,000	Ontario & Western	20,000
St. Joe	4,000	Pacific Mail	3,000
Iron Mountain	4,000	Reading	7,000
Kansas & Texas	9,300	St. Paul & Omaha	20,000
Lake Shore	25,000	St. Paul & Omaha pf	2,300
Lake Erie & Western	2,000	Union Pacific	16,000
Michigan Central	2,500	Wabash Pacific	9,400
Northwestern	37,000	Western Union	66,000
Nashville & Chat	2,000	Ohio Central	8,000

Money, 6 per annum, ¼ per diem, closing at 6; prime mercantile paper, 6½@6¾.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, weak at 479; demand, 480¾.

Dry goods imports for the week, $538,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	106½	New 4s	111¾
New 5s	110¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	128
New 4½s	110¾		

BONDS.

Louisiana	81	Virginia, deferred	12½
Missouri	100	C. P. bonds	114½
St. Joe	110¾	C. P. firsts	114½
Tennessee, old	43¾	C. P. land-grant	109¾
Tennessee, new	44	U. P. Sinking Fund	119½
Virginia, old	38¾	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	75
Virginia, new	38¾	Erie seconds	97½
Virginia, consols	100		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	122¾	Do preferred	110
Panama	140	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	42½
Fort Wayne	134	Do preferred	77¾
Cleve. & Pittsburg	125	Hannibal & St. Joe	42¾
Illinois Central	119¾	Do preferred	93
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	103	Iron Mountain	48¾
Chicago & Alton	137¾	St. L. & San Francisco	39
Jacksonville & Eastern	99	Do preferred	53
Wabash, St. L. & P. 1st mor.	91	Do first preferred	83½
North Chicago City R. R.	113	C., St. L. & N. O	37¾
West Division City R. R.	107½	Kansas & Texas	49¾
Canada Southern	104	Union Pacific stock	104¾
Michigan Central	114¾	Central Pacific	85¾
Erie	46¾	Northern Pacific	32¾
Do preferred	79	Do preferred	69¾
Northwestern	121	Central Iowa	28
Do preferred	139¾	Ontario	19¾
St. Paul	107¾	Chattanooga	79
Do preferred	130¾	Mobile & Ohio	22¾
St. Paul & Omaha	31	Houston & Texas	70
Do preferred	44	D. & R. G.	70
Lake Shore	121¾	Denver & R. G. pf	91¾
Lake Erie & West'n	102	Texas Pacific	37¾
Morris & Essex	119	Pacific Mail	47¾
Delaware & Hudson	89¾	Adams	113
New Jersey Central	78¾	Fargo	113
Reading	51¾	American	94¾
Ohio & Mississippi	33	United States Express	51
Do preferred	50	Quicksilver	13
Chesapeake & Ohio	22	Do preferred	40¾
Mobile & Ohio	22¾	Cardoza	1¾
Clove. & Columbus	81¾	Central Arizona	7¾
C., C. & I. C.	63¾	Homestake	25
Ohio Central	6¾	Standard	34¾
Lake Erie & Western	35	Excelsior	7
Ontario & Western	19¾	North Belle Isle	3¾
N. Y., Ont. & West'n	20¾	Miner Boy	63
Alton & Terre Haute	32	Boulder Consolidated	40

Bullion receipts to-day from the mines, $65,401.

A Leadville special says: "The manager of the Robinson Mine will at once increase its force of miners and output of ore. One furnace of the smelter is running, and the other is to be put in blast. The Denver City Consolidation has struck a body of carbonates at a depth of 375 feet in the Queen City shaft. This and the strike in the Surprise shaft of the Hibernia shows that the ore wave extends beyond Fryer Hill, and an immense impetus has been given to mining in that section. The Iron Silver has applied for an injunction against the Silver Wave, on the south territory, where the controversy recently occurred.

PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 3.—Mr. J. C. Butler, of this city, having made some successful ventures in the mining region of Colorado, determined that his fellow-townsmen should have the benefit of his discoveries and purchases, and accordingly came on here to explain the situation. The result was the formation of a company under the title of the Vanderbilt Consolidated Mining Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of $50 each. The principal office of the Company will be in Denver, but the general directory of affairs will be exercised from Pittsburg. The region in which the mines are situated is well watered and well timbered, with an abundance of coal within easy distance, and the climate is so equable that work can be continued all the year round. The Company have twenty-nine claims in the Counties of Lake, Park, and Gunnison.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—In mining shares Quincy advanced from 36½ to 37¾@37¾; Wyoming from 4½ to 4¾.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez (new)	2¾	Madison	3
Calumet & Hecla	228	Pewabic (new)	12
Central	2	Quincy	37¾
Copper Falls	14½	Ridge	6
Franklin	16	Silver Islet	87

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Dec. 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Robey st, 120 ft s of Armitage av, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 11 (J. T. Dale to William Dorney)..... $ 365

Thirteen sc. lots in or Fullers st, f, 21x125 ft, dated Oct. 11 (Jacob Zigler to Peter Steigler)..... 750

Elston av, 100 ft n w of Crystal st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 2 (Mrs. Mary A. Miller to Mrs. Mary A. Miller)..... 1,550

Western Avenue st, 234 ft s of Lafin st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 1 (Master in Chancery to James Otis)..... 370

Mckeyrolle st, 171 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 3 (E. K. Rogers to G. Ollis)..... 450

Michigan av, n e corner of Eighteenth st, w f, 24x165 6-10 ft, improved, dated Dec. 1 (William M. Derby to Anson Stager)..... 35,000

Johnson av, s w corner of Twenty-seventh st, e f, 183¼ ft to alley, dated Dec. 1 (Patrick O'Neill to William Hobart)..... 14,000

Erie st, 220 ft w of Noble st, s f, 22x132 ft, improved, dated Dec. 1 (H. M. and J. S. Brewer to Seward B. Hume)..... 10,000

Curtiss st, between West Washington and Madison, w f, 185x200 ft, improved, dated Dec. 3 (Samuel Hanson to John G. Escher)..... 5,500

Bismarck st, 51 ft w of Rockwell av, s f, 50x125 ft (with 25x125 ft in same subdivision), dated Nov. 20 (German Savings Bank to C. L. Nieboff)..... 600

South Halsted st, 44 ft n of Ewing, w f, 22x107 ft, improved, dated Dec. 1 (Philip Lohr to Henry Seegers)..... 6,000

West Jackson st, 347 ft e of Aberdeen, s f, 21x129 ft, dated Nov. 27 (E. H. and E. H. Miles to William M. Stanley)..... 1,755

West Jackson st, same as above, dated Dec. 3 (William M. Stanley to W. and J. Rankin)..... 1,000

Thirty-fourth court, 200 ft w of Laurel st, s f, 25x127 ft, dated Oct. 4 (M. and C. Tracy to J. Sherry)..... 250

Ambrose st, 138 ft w of Wood, s f, 24x80 ft, dated Dec. 3 (Estate of Ambrose Sutton to E. M. Kleinschmidt)..... 750

Fay st, 75 ft s of Pratt, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 24 (Eckart & McCullough to A. K. Sawyer)..... 700

Third av, 225 ft s of Van Buren st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 3 (Catharine Myers to Benjamin F. Hutchinson)..... 4,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Racine av, 662 ft n of Wrightwood, e f, 142x123 ft, dated Dec. 1 (J. L. Sheffield to J. F. Schnee, Jr.)..... $ 1,950

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Michigan av, s w cor of Forty-first st, s f, 100x181 ft, dated Dec. 3 (Alvin B. Carpenter to Charles H. Steele)..... $ 10,000

Indiana av, s e cor of Fifteenth st, w f, 250x167 ft, dated Nov. 27 (Daniel A. Cony to Ward H. Hall)..... 9,500

Indiana av, same as above, dated Dec. 3 (Ward H. Hall to Carter & Boyce)..... 10,000

Prairie av, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth sts, w f, 20x160 ft, improved, dated Dec 1 (M. and W. Ashton to Reubel M. Outhet)..... 4,000

Dexter av, 97 ft w of Wallace st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 20 (Peter Fish to William Murray)..... 350

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, brls	23,048	14,666	21,547	11,932
Wheat, bu	221,314	105,064	9,474	6,420
Corn, bu	224,975	88,935	30,517	12,891
Oats, bu	58,877	20,778	56,693	4,398
Rye, bu	7,066	1,

ouse butchers require, and still are not good enough to meet the requirements of the Eastern trade. That class was but little inquired for, and being plentiful were hard to sell, except where liberal concessions were made. There was a good demand for the Eastern market, and all choice and extra grades found a ready outlet at fully previous prices. Stockers and decently-fattened butchers' stock also met with a fair share of attention, and were steadily held. Of fancy breeds there were two droves—viz.: 25 head, averaging 1,916 lbs. and 76 head, averaging 1,916 lbs. They sold at $6.65 and $5.70 respectively. The next highest sales were at $5.70@5.80, but the number selling at prices above $4.90 did not exceed 300 head. The bulk of the fair to good cattle were bought by the Eastern people at $5.65@5.65. Local butchers and canners bought freely at prices ranging downward from $5.35—principally at $4.60@5.10. Stockers were steady at $2.50@3.15 for poor mixed lots to good thrifty droves averaging from 700 to 900 lbs. The general market closed steady, but not much stock left over.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards.....$5.75@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs.....5.00@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.....4.40@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs.....3.80@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and choice cows for city slaughter.....2.50@3.15
Common Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs.....2.00@3.15
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,050 lbs.....1.75@2.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers.....1.75@2.40

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
1	1,916	$6.70	35	1,277	$4.00
25	1,964	6.65	36	1,322	4.00
1	1,840	6.30	20	1,300	3.90
1	1,840	6.30	13	1,211	3.80
1	1,534	5.70	20	1,168	3.80
1	1,364	5.60	22	1,108	3.70
1	1,360	5.60	20	1,107	3.65
1	1,330	4.80	42	1,132	3.55
1	1,272	4.80	20	1,074	3.65
1	1,111	4.80	20	1,060	3.50
1	1,222	4.60	21	976	3.50
1	1,339	4.60	22	950	3.40
1	1,352	4.60	20	1,016	3.30
1	1,352	4.60	20	1,016	3.30
1	1,348	4.50	56	988	3.25
1	1,348	4.50	31	1,155	3.25
1	1,304	4.50	22	955	3.15
1	1,404	4.45	14	879	3.00
1	1,280	4.40	22	825	2.90
1	1,280	4.37½	15	905	2.90
1	1,275	4.37½	7	992	2.75
1	1,220	4.35	15 stockers	640	2.70
1	1,360	4.30	14	1,062	2.55
1	1,240	4.25	31	1,079	2.50
1	1,270	4.15	14	1,073	2.50
1	1,170	4.15	14	1,001	2.40
1	1,180	4.15	14	1,030	2.40
1	1,174	4.10	19	856	2.40
1	1,173	4.10	20 cows	863	2.30
1	1,140	4.10	20 cows	843	2.30
1	1,205	4.10	2 calves	388	1.75

HOGS—In this branch of the market things were in a bad way. The receipts showed a quite marked falling off from the recent average, but the supply actually on sale was as large as for any of the preceding days of the week. The total number thus far this week is 30,000 head more than for the corresponding days of last week, so that the fact of a decrease in the receipts of from 8,000 to 10,000 head did not work greatly to the advantage of sellers. Trade opened extremely dull, it revived a little further along in the day, after prices had been lowered 5@10c, but was at no time active, and the close of the day found the pens well filled with hogs still awaiting buyers. A few early sales of choice were effected at $4.80, and in two or three instances higher figures were paid, but by midday $4.75 was the top of the market, and at that it was difficult to get a bid above $4.70. Trade was slow even for the best grades, while for common and inferior it was almost impossible to find buyers at any price. There were many of the latter description, and the general average was not as good as on the early days of the week. The market finished bad at $4.35@4.55 for common to best light, at $4.30@4.75 for poor to choice heavy, and at $3.50@4.00 for inferior grades.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	340	$4.80	90	349	$4.65	72	189	$4.45
80	328	4.80	54	343	4.65	80	209	4.45
80	328	4.80	47	367	4.65	35	204	4.40
80	328	4.80	37	360	4.60	21	256	4.40
80	328	4.80	37	360	4.60	21	256	4.40
80	328	4.80	37	170	4.60	57	159	4.45
80	328	4.75	33	374	4.60	61	252	4.35
80	328	4.75	34	340	4.60	93	254	4.30
80	328	4.75	34	340	4.60	93	254	4.30
80	328	4.70	24	307	4.55	35	175	3.90
80	328	4.70	40	282	4.55	80	180	3.85
80	328	4.70	40	282	4.55	43	182	3.85
80	328	4.70	47	250	4.50	71	178	4.20
80	328	4.70	73	190	4.50	113	147	4.10
80	328	4.70	38	221	4.50	42	204	4.10
80	328	4.70	38	221	4.50	42	204	4.10
80	328	4.70	90	198	4.45	53	160	3.85
80	328	4.70	21	198	4.45	21	225	3.85
80	328	4.70	24	307	4.55	35	175	3.90
80	328	4.70	40	282	4.55	80	180	3.85
80	328	4.70	40	282	4.55	43	182	3.85
80	328	4.70	47	250	4.50	71	178	4.20
80	328	4.70	73	190	4.50	113	147	4.10
80	328	4.70	38	221	4.50	42	204	4.10
80	328	4.70	38	221	4.50	42	204	4.10
80	328	4.70	90	198	4.45	53	160	3.85
80	328	4.70	21	198	4.45	21	225	3.85
80	328	4.65	83	194	4.40	64	189	3.80
80	328	4.65	90	194	4.45	29	161	3.75
80	328	4.65	54	343	4.60	93	254	4.30
80	328	4.65	47	367	4.65	35	204	4.40
80	328	4.65	41	283	4.35	58	182	3.75

SHEEP—Only two car-loads were received, and, in the absence of buyers, these were not considered worth quoting. We quote poor to choice at $2.75@4.50 per 100 lbs.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—BEEVES—Receipts, 367 cars; last week, 363; trade, while moderate, has been fair for the season, and the market ruled steady at the closing prices of last week; the supply consisted largely of common grades, and sold at a low figure, while best grades brought full values; choice and light sold at $5.50@5.60; fair to good at $5.25@5.40; good to prime, $5.50@5.60; no export or New York buyers here; trade local and Eastern.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 50 cars; last week, 36; fair demand for the season; sheep, $3.50@4.00; lambs in moderate request at $4.50@5.75 for common to extra.

Dressed Hogs—Small supply and limited demand; $6.00@6.35.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts 6,228, against 3,027 last week; trade moderate; prime, $5.00@5.40; Cherokees and other light weights, $4.60.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 13,900, being 7,300 less than last week; fair trade demand; $5.50@6.00 for ewes and prime Westerns; lambs in less demand at $4.50@4.75 for common to extra.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700; fair demand but lower rates for shipping grades; extra steers, $5.15@5.60; good to choice shippers, $4.40@4.70; fair to good, $3.90@4.25; common, $3.00@3.40; poor to choice butchers' cows, $2.25@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,600; market steady; for good grades; common very slow; sales of poor common to fair, $3.50@4.75; fair to good Western, $5.10@5.35; choice to fancy, $5.40@5.75; Western lambs, common to good, $5.25@5.50; Canada lambs, $5.00@5.40; best grades disposed of.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,000; market dull and lower; Yorkers, good to choice, $4.35@4.45; light mixed, $4.10@4.25; heavy and medium, $4.45@4.65, most sales at $4.50; choice heavy in light supply and steady at $4.70@4.80; medium quality heavy, $4.10@4.35; pigs, $4.10@4.40; choice, $4.15; coarse and common grades entirely neglected.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,000; market a shade firmer and more active, but without quotable advance in selling values; no Texas or Colorado half-bred steers offered; very poor to very good native steers, 7@10c; prime and extra, 10¼@11½c; fancy cattle up to 11¾@12c; exporters used 4.0 at 11@11½c; shipments to-day and to-morrow 50 live cattle, 2,600 quarters beef, 725 carcasses mutton, and 250 sheep.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,000; prime lambs scarce and firmer; sheep dull and unchanged; lambs ranged $5.00@6.87½; common to good sheep, $3.50@5.35, with a car-load of uncommonly poor Texas sheep at $2.50 per 100 lbs, or $1.90 per head.

HOGS—Receipts, 14,700; market steadier; $4.50@4.70 for common to good live.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 3.—CATTLE—Good demand for good to choice shipping steers, but supply very light. Inferior supply took all there was; 150 head steers at $3.50@4.25; good to prime 1,300 to 1,500 lbs would bring $4.50@4.85; choice to fancy heavy, $5.25@5.75; butchers' stuff, steady, dull and weak, wild game being very plentiful and largely taking place. Beef—Receipts, 900; shipments, none.

SHEEP—Good to fancy muttons wanted at $5.25@5.75; receipts, 350 head; shipments, none.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; market light and firm; mixed packing, $4.30@4.55; butchers' to fancy, $4.60@4.75; receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 2,000.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3.—The *Price Current* reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 547; shipments, 206; market slow; native shipping steers, $4.25@5.00; native butchers' steers, $3.00@4.65; native cows, $2.00@3.00; grass Texans, $2.50@3.50; half-breeds, $2.50@3.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 207; market slow and weak; choice, $4.45@4.60; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.10@4.35.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—HOGS—Steady for heavy, dull for others; common, $3.75@4.15; light, $4.20@4.45; packing, $4.40@4.60; butchers', $4.60@4.70. Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 1,400.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 9s 9d. Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 10d; spring, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 8s 9d. Club, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 9s 11d. Corn—New, No. 1, 5s 8½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 63s. Lard, 46s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—COTTON—Moderate inquiry; 6 11-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000. American, 6,500.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet but firm. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 63s. Bacon—Long clear, 46s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 35s 9d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 11d; refined, 8½@8¾d.

RECEIPTS—The past three days, wheat, 66,000 qrs; American, 36,000 qrs.

TARES AND FABRICS—At Manchester easier but not quotably lower.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—PETROLEUM—Spirits, 10¾@11d; refined, 8½d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—23s 6d@23s 9d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 3.—PETROLEUM—23½f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Corn, 5s 9d. Pork, 63s. Weather fair.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—Wheat strong; red winter, 10s 2d@10s 3d; spring, 9s 10d; No. 3 do, 9s 5d; California advanced 1c. Corn firm at 5s 9d@5s 9½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair demand for the Continent, and in good demand for the United Kingdom; No. 2 spring and red winter unchanged 6d. Corn in moderate demand. Arrived—Wheat, 3 cargoes and 2 shaploads. Not much doing. To arrive—Wheat firm and 1 shade higher; red winter (at London) advanced 6d. Corn—Not much doing. Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the past week, 104 centals, of which 118,000 were American. Pork dull and is lower, at 63s; lard quiet but 3d higher, at 46s 6d; bacon—long clear dull and is lower, at 46s; cheese, 63s; tallow dull and 3d lower, at 35s 3d. Beef quiet, but 6d higher, at 62s 6d. Beef quiet, country markets steady.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Liverpool—Wheat strong; California Club, 10s 3d@10s 4d; white Michigan and red winter, 10s 3d; spring No. 2, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn firm; cargoes off coast—Wheat, firmer. Corn quiet; cargoes off coast—Wheat, there is a Continental demand and prices are a shade dearer; fair average quality, spot, fair average red winter, 40s, white wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 42s 6d. Country markets for wheat generally steady; French steady.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—COTTON—Firmer at 12@12¼c futures barely steady: December, 12.02c; January, 12.17c; February, 12.25c; March, 12.46c; April, 12.60c; May, 12.77c; June, 12.85c; July, 12.90c.

FLOUR—Heavy; receipts, 15,000 brls; shipments, 30,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.50@4.15; common to good extra, $4.70@5.00; good to choice, $5.05@6.75; white wheat extra, $5.00@6.00; extra Ohio, $4.95@6.95; St. Louis, $5.00@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.50@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; receipts, 105,000 bu; exports, 47,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.15; No. 2 spring, $1.17¼; ungraded red, $1.19@1.27¼; No. 3 do, $1.19@1.20¼; steamer do, $1.19@1.19; No. 2 red, $1.23@1.24¼; No. 1 do, $1.29@1.30; mixed winter, $1.19@1.19¼; ungraded white, $1.18@1.20¼; No. 3, $1.17½@1.18¾; No. 2 do, $1.19¼@1.20¼; No. 1 red, December, $1.20¾@1.20¾; January, $1.20¾@1.20¾; February, $1.21¾@1.22¾. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 91,000 bu; exports, 963 bu; ungraded, 53@54c; No. 3, 57¾@57¾c; steamer, 56@56½c; No. 2, 56¾@56¾c store, 61c afloat; No. 2 December, 61@61¼c; January, 61@61½c; February, 62@62½c. Oats unsettled; receipts, 58,000 bu; Western mixed, 42@46c; white do, 46@50c.

HAY—In good demand and firm; $1.00@1.35.

HOPS—Steady and fairly active.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar dull and weak; fair to good refining, 7½@7¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; United, 89½c; crude, 6½@7½c; refined, 9½c bid.

TALLOW—Quiet and easier; 6½@6¾c.

RESIN—Steady; $1.75@1.85.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 45c.

EGGS—Firm at 28@33c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats dull and lower; long clear middles, $7.75; short clear, $7.87½. Lard active but lower; prime steam, $6.95@6.97½.

BUTTER—Dull; Pennsylvania, 18@28c.

CHEESE—Dull at 10@12½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 3.—FLOUR—Dull but steady; Western super, $4.25@4.75; do extra, $5.00@5.75; do family, $6.00@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.21½; December, $1.21½; January, $1.23@1.23¾; March, $1.30@1.30¾. Corn—Western quiet; Western mixed, spot and December, 59@59½c for old; 57@58c for new; steamer, 54c. Oats firm; Western White, 45@47c; do mixed 44@45c. Rye dull at $1.03@1.05.

HAY—Stronger; prime to choice Pennsylvania, 19.00@21.00.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak and in buyers' favor; no demand except for job lots. Mess pork, $15.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, none offering; clear rib sides, none offering; do packed, 5½@5¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib sides, 8¼c. Hams, 11¼@12¾c. Lard—Refined, 9½c.

BUTTER—Firm; prime to choice Western packed, 19@23c; roll, 18@23c.

EGGS—Firm; fresh, 27@28c; limed, 18@20c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 9½@10c.

COFFEE—Dull and lower; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11@13c.

SUGAR—Easier; A soft, 9¼c.

WHISKY—Higher at $1.20.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer quiet; cotton, 3-16@¼d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 8d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,784 brls; wheat, 130,538 bu; corn, 97,948 bu; oats, 1,013 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,800 bu; corn, 169,349 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 464,555 bu; corn, 79,200 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—FLOUR—Firm; superfine, $3.75@4.10; XX, $4.10@4.62½; XXX, $4.75@5.00; high grades, $5.25@6.25.

GRAIN—Corn quiet at 62@70c. Oats scarce and firm at 40c.

CORN-MEAL—Steady at $2.70.

HAY—Scarce and firm; quoted, prime, $27.00; choice, $28.00@29.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $13.62½. Lard quiet but firm; refined tierce, 9½@9¾c; keg, 9¾c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, loose, 4¾@4¾c; packed, 5c; clear rib, 7¼@7¾c; clear, 7¾c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 10¼c; clear, 9c. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet but steady; canvased, 9@10½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.07@1.12.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11¼@11¾c. Sugar quiet; continued rainy weather prevents business on landing; reports from plantations unfavorable; quoted, common to good common, 5½@5¾c; fair to good refining, 6.c; prime to choice, 6¾@7c; yellow clarified, 7¼@8c. Molasses in good demand at full prices; common, 30@35c; centrifugal, 25@42c; fair, 38@43c; prime to choice, 45@48c. Rice active and firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4½@5¼c.

BRAN—Quiet at $1.05.

MONEY—Sight exchange on New York, par; sterling exchange, 4½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; Minnesota extra clear good, $5.50; choice, $5.75; straight, $6.25; Ohio good, $6.00; choice, $6.35; Minnesota patent-process choice, $7.75. Rye flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat excited; rejected, on track, $1.12; No. 2 red, December, $1.21¾ bid, $1.27¼ asked; January, $1.24¾ bid, $1.24¾ asked; February, $1.27½ bid, $1.27¾ asked. Corn dull and steady; old yellow Western on track, 61@63c; sail mixed, December, 58½c bid, 58¾c asked; January, 58¼c bid, 58¾c asked; February, 58c bid, 58¼c asked. Oats active and a shade higher; No. 2 white, store, No. 3 do, 46c; No. 2 do, 45c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm for choice; others quiet; creamery extra, 30c; do good to choice, 28@29c; Western State and Bradford County (Pa.) extra tubs, 29@30c; do firkins, 25@27c; Western Reserve extra, 25@26c; do good to choice, 17@23c.

EGGS—Easier; 30c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm; 9c bid.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 57,000 bu; oats, 2,400 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None reported.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 3.—FLOUR—About 5c lower.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and unsettled; No. 2 red, $1.05 @1.05¼ cash; $1.05¾@1.04¾@1.05¾ December; $1.17¾ @1.08¼@1.08¾@1.09¾ January; $1.11¾@1.11@1.11¾ February; $1.14@1.14¾ March; No. 3 do, $1.02¾@1.02¾; No. 4 do, 94@c. Corn lower, but closed better; 47¾@ 47¾c cash; 43¾@43¾c December; 42¾@43¾c January; 43¾@44½c February; 45¾@44c March; 44¾@44½c April; 45¾@45¾c May. Oats lower; slow at 33¼@33¾c cash; 34½@35c January; 35¼c bid February. Rye held at 90¼c. Barley weak; unchanged; prime to fancy, 80c @$1.15.

LEAD—Dull at 4¼c bid.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Lower at 24c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.13.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower, at $13.25 cash, $13.10 January, $13.22½@13.25 February. Dry salt meats nominally lower; no sales. Bacon dull at 5¾@7¾@8c. Lard lower at 8¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 66,000 bu; corn, 61,000 bu; oats, 54,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, none; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 3.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; opened ¾c lower; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.12; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.07¾; No. 2 do, $1.06¾; December, $1.05¾; January, $1.07¾; February, $1.09; No. 3 Milwaukee, 91c; No. 4 at 82c; rejected nominal. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 at 41¾c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2, 32¾c. Rye declined 1½c; No. 2, 87c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring, cash, 81½c.

PROVISIONS—Lower; mess pork, old, $12.00; January, $13.12½. Lard—Prime steam, $6.45 cash and December or January.

HOGS—Easier; $4.30@4.70.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.05; amber do, $1.05¾; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.05¾; January, $1.10; February, $1.13¾; April, $1.17; No. 3 red Wabash, 95½c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red, 95¾c; No. 3 red mixed, 86c. Corn dull; high-mixed, new, 43½c; No. 2 spot, 43c; May, 48¼c. Oats dull; No. 2 at 33½c.

CLOSED—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; amber Michigan, spot, $1.06; January, $1.10¾; No. 2 red, spot, $1.05¾; January, $1.11; February, $1.13; March, $1.16.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 76,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—COTTON—Quiet at 11¾c.

FLOUR—Dull and lower to sell.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 3 amber, $1.07@1.08; No. 2 red, $1.08. Corn—Fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 49c; new ear, 49c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 37c. Rye steady and firm; No. 2 at 99c@$1.00. Barley—Good demand; No. 2 fall, 98c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00; new, $14.00. Lard in good demand, but lower rates; 9½c. Bulk meats in fair demand; easier to sell; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 7½c. Bacon scarce and nominal.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.12.

BUTTER—Easier but not lower.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 60@61½c; high-mixed, 62¾@67c. Oats—Moderate demand; No. 1 and extra white, 49½@53c; No. 2 white, 48½c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 46½@47½c. Rye, $1.05@1.07.

BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 30@33c; choice ladle packed, 21c@23c; common to good, 15@20c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 28c@30c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls, 2,300 sacks; corn, 36,000 bu; wheat, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None reported.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3.—The *Price Current* reports:

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 15,813 bu; shipments, 15,763 bu; lower; No. 3, cash, 83¼c; December, 82¼c; No. 2, cash, 89½c; December, 89½c; No. 1, cash, 96c; December, 95½c. Corn—Receipts, 14,600 bu; shipments, 11,653 bu; weaker; No. 2, cash, 33½c; December, 34c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 3.—GRAIN—Corn active; new high mixed, 39¼@40c; new mixed, 39¼@39½c; sales for May, 44½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 34½@34½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 93@93½c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 61,300 bu; oats, 27,300 bu; rye, 1,625 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000; corn, 30,500 bu; oats, 18,275 bu; rye, 2,500 bu; barley, 1,200 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white, $1.05¾; December, $1.05¾; January, $1.07¾; February, $1.09¾; March, $1.11¾; No. 2 white, $1.00 sellers; No. 2 red, $1.06¾. Receipts, 65,000 bu; shipments, 10,000.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive; No. 1 hard Duluth nominal at $1.25. Corn quiet; small parcels nominal at 54½c. Oats nominal at 40c on track. Barley unsettled and buyers holding off.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat scarce. Corn firm.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 217,000 bales; last year, 219,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 2,525,000; last year, 2,262,000; exports from all United States ports to date, 164,000; last year, 144,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 1,842,000; last year, 1,320,000; stock at all United States ports, 905,000; last year, 686,000; stock at all interior towns, 136,000; last year, 161,000; stock at Liverpool, 441,000; last year, 339,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 286,000; last year, 315,000.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 66,000 bales; American, 47,000; speculators took 9,000, of which exporters took 9,000; forwarded from ship-side direct to spinners, 15,000; actual export, 9,000; total receipts, 70,000; American, 58,000; total stock, 441,000; American, 271,000; American afloat, 282,000; American, 209,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—COTTON—In fair demand; middling, 11¾c; low middling, 11c; good ordinary, 10¾c; net receipts, 7,000 bales; gross, 7,775; exports to Great Britain, 5,064; Continent, 530; sales, 7,600; stock, 359,500. Weekly net receipts, 41,501; gross, 53,784; exports to Great Britain, 25,337; France, 9,330; Continent, 4,636; coastwise, 9,095; sales, 38,500.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—WOOL—In good demand and firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 47¼@50c; extra, 46@48c; medium, 36@41c; coarse, 30@34c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 44@46c; medium, 43@45c; coarse, 43c; washed combing and delaine, 45@55c; unwashed do, 33@40c; pulled, 35@45c.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Wool firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 47@50c; Michigan, 46@48c; unwashed fleece, low and coarse, 38@39c; fine, 29@35c; medium, 32@40c; pulled wools, 36@52c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The general market is quiet, but cotton goods moving steadily, and prices strong; prints quiet, but stocks light in first hands and best makes firmly held; ginghams in light demand and firm; light weight fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings in moderate demand and steady.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 3.—PETROLEUM—Firmer; Standard white, 110 test, 11¼c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 3.—PETROLEUM—Little more active; crude, United certificates offered at 89¼c; refined, 9½@9¾c. Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 3.—PETROLEUM—The oil market opened at 90½c; highest, 93½c; lowest, 90½c; closing at 93¼c; sales, 308,000 brls; shipments, 45,000 brls; charters, 55,000 brls.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 3.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Dull at 42½c.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS.

An Interview with Him in Regard to the Wisconsin Senatorship, and as to the Policy of Gen. Garfield's Administration.

Undoubtedly the foremost man in the Republican party of Wisconsin to-day is the Hon. Charles G. Williams, Representative in Congress from the First District. His fine oratorical abilities made him prominent in politics twenty years ago, and his scholastic and legal attainments, added to a moral character of the highest tone, endeared him long ago to one of the most intelligent constituencies in the West. They believe in the well-worn adage, "When you get a good thing, keep it"; and the Republicans of the grand old First District seem to be acting upon it, as they have just elected Mr. Williams to the Forty-seventh Congress by a majority of over 7,000. They say that they could easily have made his majority 10,000, but that they did not want to utterly discourage their Democratic neighbors. As it is, "Clint" Babbitt, the Democratic candidate against Williams, has begged the newspapers to return his vote as "scattering," and not put a head on it with the use of his name.

Mr. Williams was in the city yesterday on his way to Washington, where he intends to be on the opening of Congress. A TRIBUNE representative caught him at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and had an hour's pleasant conversation with him on matters affecting the public interest. Mr. Williams has occupied a seat in the House of Representatives near Gen. Garfield during the past eight years, and, by the special invitation of the General, went with the party last fall on the well-remembered visit of Gen. Garfield to New York. After his stumping tour in Maine and New York in September was over, Mr. Williams was invited by Gen. Garfield to visit him at Mentor, and he did so, staying over Sunday at Lawnfield on his way home to Wisconsin. This intimacy with the President-elect is mentioned here only for the purpose of convincing the reader that Mr. Williams knows Gen. Garfield well, and that he is as well qualified by personal contact with him to make a good guess as to his future conduct as almost any other person in the country.

Unlike Senator Carpenter, who not only declined to make any speeches during the last campaign, but also refused to pay the assessment which the Republican Committee had levied upon him,—Mr. Williams went early into the hottest of the battle in Maine, and staid at the front in his own State until victory was assured. He spoke in every Congressional district in the State except Gov. Pound's, and put in some good work in the Sixth, thus aiding in the good work of defeating Gabe Bouck.

"Mr. Williams," began the interrogator, "there seems to be an exciting contest going on in your State over the election of a United States Senator; will you be kind enough to tell me about how it stands at the present time?"

"I will tell you all I know, but I suspect that you newspaper men, whose business it is to find out everything in advance, know much more about it than I do. It is true that I was at both the State a good deal during the last campaign, and spoke in nearly all of the principal cities; but the question of the Senatorship was not much discussed in my hearing, and it was only occasionally that it came at all to the issue in the election of a member of the Legislature. I understand that it *was* made a test in some instances in Mr. Sawyer's own district, where the Republicans are solid for him; but I think generally the matter was held in abeyance. Mr. Cameron's term of service will expire on the 4th of next March, and the members-elect of the next Legislature that meets in January are charged with the duty of electing his successor. It has always been the custom in Wisconsin to have a four-or-all race when there was a United States Senator to elect,—no Republican State Convention ever having been called to consider the question,—but public sentiment, aided by the political ambition of the aspirants, has generally made certain men prominent candidates before the Legislature assembled. That is the condition of affairs at the present time. Mr. Keyes was a prominent candidate two years ago, when Senator Howe's term of office expired, and has been working for it ever since. Last February, Mr. Sawyer visited Madison when the Legislature was in session, and openly announced himself as a candidate for Senator. Public sentiment seems to be dividing and crystalizing between these two gentlemen, and it now looks as if one or the other of them would be chosen."

"Who seems to be ahead in the race thus far?"

"That is a question that I cannot answer. I understand that the friends of both claim that their favorit is ahead. The Republican majority this year is 15,000, which is large and unwieldy, and it is probable that some of the members have not yet declared for either candidate."

"I saw you and Mr. Sawyer dining together. Am I to infer from that that you favor Mr. Sawyer's candidacy?"

"Not at all. I am personally friendly with both Keyes and Sawyer. If Mr. Keyes had been here he would have been invited to join us at dinner also. They are both good Republicans, and my friends."

"How do the members stand in your district?"

"I don't know positively in regard to all of them. The members in Rock County, where I reside, refuse to commit themselves in favor of either candidate. They are honest, intelligent men, and will not fail to follow the dominant sentiment of the constituency. The same remark is true of the counties in the Second District in favor of your colleague, Gov. Pound, of the Eighth District, for a place in the new

MARINE NEWS.

Two More Propeller Arrivals from Below, and Others Expected.

Vessels Wanted to Load Flax-Seed for Winter Storage and Spring Shipment.

Death of Charles Ensign, of the Commercial Line Propellers, at Buffalo.

Schooner A. Ford Ashore in Detroit River, and a Tug at Toronto.

List of the Appropriations Required for River and Harbor Improvements.

Interesting Statistical and General Information from Various Quarters.

HOME GATHERINGS.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

The only arrivals yesterday were the Northern Transit Line propellers City of New York and City of Milwaukee with full cargoes of merchandise from Port Huron. They brought from the Straits the crews of the propellers City of Fremont and J. L. Hurd, laid up at Sault Ste. Marie, numbering forty-two persons. The Captains of the New York and Milwaukee bring no news further than that there are now no sail-vessels in the Straits beyond those laid up at Cheboygan, eighteen or nineteen in number.

The propeller Lawrence and barge C. J. Hale left Cheboygan for this port on Thursday. The Lawrence has a full cargo of merchandise from Port Huron, while the Hale is laden with lumber from Cheboygan.

The propeller St. Albans, with merchandise from Port Huron, is waiting at Point St. Ignace, in the Straits, for the tug Harvey H. F. Church to finish a cargo of lumber, and will tow her through to this port.

The propeller Champlain cleared from Port Huron early Friday afternoon, towing the barge A. C. Keating. Both are laden with merchandise for Chicago and Milwaukee.

CARGOES FOR WINTER STORAGE.

The schooner Halsted is taking on a full cargo of flaxseed, on an arrangement for winter storage and opening rates to Buffalo, it is believed. However, the details of the arrangement, including terms, have yet to be learned. Yesterday 8 cents per bushel was freely offered on the seed to hold all winter and deliver at Buffalo in the spring. Whether the party succeeded in getting a vessel could not be learned last evening.

THE STRAITS FULL OF ICE.

A private dispatch to Mr. Robert Diefendorf from the agent of the Northern Transit Line propellers at Cheboygan, which received early yesterday morning, expresses a wholesome fear that the river at Cheboygan will freeze up, and adds that the Straits of Mackinac are full of floating ice. The temperature continues below freezing point at the lower end of Lake Michigan, thus causing ice to make constantly, although not in such quantities as it did a week or fortnight ago, when many sunk to 15 degrees below zero. While the present weather lasts the Northern Transit Company may continue to dispatch some of their propellers through to Port Huron, although no open navigation of that is intention is made.

DEATH OF CHARLES ENSIGN.

Charles Ensign, half owner and manager of the Commercial Line of propellers, died at his home in Buffalo at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, of Bright's disease in the kidneys. A dispatch announcing the sad event was received by Messrs. Atkins & Beckwith, from Mr. Enright's partner, Geo. W. Holt. The disease which proved fatal had incapacitated Mr. Ensign for business during a period of eight months. Deceased was 57 years of age, and had been connected with the marine interests of the lakes between thirty-three and thirty-four years. He entered into copartnership with Mr. Holt in 1846 or 1847, and their business relations continued to the end harmonious and uniformly prosperous. In earlier years the firm owned a considerable fleet of sail vessels, among which were the three Cities—viz.: the City of Chicago, City of Buffalo, and City of Milwaukee. But one of these vessels, the City of Chicago, is now in existence. This season began to assume prominence in lake navigation they sold out their sail vessels, and built the Colorado, Nebraska, and Roanoke, of wood, and the Scotia, Russia, and Java, of iron. The wooden boats cost them in the neighborhood of $100,000 each; those of iron, $180,000 each. The figures are given for the purpose of conveying an idea of the wealth of the firm. Two seasons ago the Java foundered on this lake, entailing a heavy loss, as she was insured for only $40,000, while an offer of $120,000 for her had been refused but a short time previous to the disaster. In the management of their business Mr. Holt figured as the "office" member, while Mr. Ensign was the executive and manager. Those who knew him well speak of Mr. Ensign as a most exemplary man both in his business relations and private life. He was, to use their choice of terms, "one of God's noblemen."

MINOR NOTES.

The schooners Lady Dufferin and Lafrienier were yesterday towed to slips in the Mud Lake district to discharge their cargoes of lumber and cedar-posts. The schooner Flying Mist was also transferred from the south branch Kolling-Mills to one of the Chicago Company's dry-docks for repairs.

The schooner Wells Burt is to be placed in dry-dock at Miller Brothers' shipyard after the Marengo, for repairs upon her stem, which was damaged in the recent collision with the schooner Mojunagon. An examination of the mainmast of the Burt has to be recommended because of defectiveness near the cross-trees. A new one will be supplied.

A day or two ago, while shifting the propeller Nevada, the tug H. Hockey broke her wheel. She was placed in the Chicago Company's South Side dry-dock yesterday for a new one, and before coming out will be partially relroned for work in the ice during the winter if her services should be required.

The season for sailing beside the cozy fires in the ship-chandlers' offices has arrived, and the Captains will already be looking up numbers. Capt. James Channon's "Forty-niners" take the cake thus far, to his infinit delight.

Advices were received yesterday of the arrival in the rivers of the propellers Scotia and John Pridgeon, Jr. The Pridgeon delivers her cargo at Sarnia, while the Scotia proceeds to Buffalo.

Tinkering repairs are being made upon the schooner Hoops' section of her covering-board is to be renewed, and she will also receive new stanchions where needed.

STATISTICAL.

IRON-ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following is a comparative statement of the iron-ore shipments by lake from the Lake Superior district during the seasons of 1879 and 1880:

	1879.	1880.
Escanaba	758,307	1,166,519
Marquette	675,416	683,828
L'Anse	38,789	53,094
Totals	1,906,602	1,853,351
Excess for 1880		546,749

SAGINAW RIVER LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

The following statement, showing the shipments of lumber and shingles from the Saginaw River from the opening of navigation to the close, in the years named, affords a fair idea of the magnitude of the Saginaw River commerce:

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles.
1865	430,128,100	74,141,050
1866	474,912,425	86,878,500
1870	487,497,000	130,445,000
1871	516,629,474	142,661,500
1872	492,834,900	87,204,500
1873	432,768,562	38,521,500
1874	445,149,955	82,154,000
1875	445,149,155	117,822,500
1876	455,227,392	105,743,050
1877	530,866,047	162,594,250
1878	597,695,390	187,695,300
1879	678,298,866	222,602,737
1880	709,573,000	168,745,400

COMMERCE OF BUFFALO.

The following is a statement of vessels entered and cleared in the district of Buffalo Creek from the 1st of January to the 30th of November during the year 1880:

ARRIVALS.

	No.	Tonnage.
Coastwise	4,553	2,913,529
American in foreign trade	168	29,453
Foreign	408	65,611
Total	5,129	3,003,593

CLEARANCES.

	No.	Tonnage.
Coastwise	4,630	2,891,491
American in foreign trade	168	21,727
Foreign	367	60,004
Total	5,165	2,973,222

SUMMARY.

	No.	Tonnage.
Arrivals	5,126	3,003,593
Clearances	5,165	2,973,222
Total	10,391	5,976,815

This shows an increase of 1,949 vessels and 1,534,758 tons over the entire season of 1879.

ERIE CANAL BUSINESS FOR 1880.

The following statement shows the canal business of Buffalo, with comparisons: Amount tolls collected November, 1880, $84,941.19; do. in 1879, $74,775.97, showing an increase for 1880 of $10,165.52. The number of boats cleared in November, 1880, was 1,237, and in 1879 1,093, or an increase for 1880 of 144. The amount of tolls collected from the opening to Nov. 30, 1880, was $736,631.10, against $551,652.07 in 1879, showing an increase for 1880 of $144,979.03. The number of boats cleared from the opening of navigation to Nov. 30, 1880, was 20,823, against 8,709 in 1879, or an increase for 1880 of 1,914.

NOVEMBER CLEARANCE OF BUFFALO CREEK.

The following is a statement of the number and tonnage of the vessels enrolled in the District of Buffalo Creek on the 30th day of November, 1880:

	No.	Tonnage.
Sail	73	35,905.73
Steam (wood)	115	55,638.50
Steam (iron)	8	6,408.90
Barges	28	6,961.49
Total	224	104,914.68

Compared with 1879 there is an increase of 11 in the number of vessels and an increase of 4,022.60 in the amount of tonnage. There are quite a number of boats still to arrive at this port which will increase the above figures several thousand tons.

AMERICAN TONNAGE.

The report of the Register of the Treasury contains a summary of interesting information relative to American shipping. The following table shows the number and tonnage of licensed vessels of the United States on June 30, 1880:

States and Territories in which documented.

	No.	Tons.
Maine	2,643	558,729
New Hampshire	74	9,688
Vermont	21	2,677
Massachusetts	2,299	430,182
Rhode Island	300	41,105
Connecticut	823	82,575
New York	5,447	1,150,221
New Jersey	1,303	108,961
Pennsylvania	3698	367,480
Delaware	102	16,287
Maryland	1,788	121,021
District of Columbia	91	8,770
Virginia	1,150	33,553
North Carolina	330	12,686
South Carolina	223	11,482
Georgia	119	21,118
Florida	395	33,761
Alabama	121	15,290
Mississippi	191	8,594
Louisiana	670	91,738
Texas	254	12,738
Tennessee	92	14,401
Kentucky	53	17,740
Missouri	319	141,974
Iowa	60	6,111
Nebraska	29	5,887
Minnesota	87	8,345
Wisconsin	388	74,082
Illinois	450	86,634
Indiana	67	6,403
Michigan	979	162,795
Ohio	485	139,509
West Virginia	432	43,419
Arizona	8	1,388
California	884	202,114
Oregon	135	30,957
Washington Territory	105	29,029
Alaska	11	170
Total	24,713	4,068,034

SUMMARY.

Atlantic and Gulf coasts	18,147	2,716,779
Pacific coast	1,143	272,301
Northern lakes	3,127	605,102
Western rivers	2,296	473,792
Grand total	24,713	4,068,034

A FEW DISASTERS.

SCHOONER AUGUSTUS FORD IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon the schooner Augustus Ford, in tow of the steam-barge James Davidson, parted her line abreast of Windmill Point Lighthouse, and drifted on the head of Hog Island. The tug Champion has gone to her relief.

CANVAS DAMAGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 3.—The schooners Giant, barley-laden, from Bath to Oswego, put into Cape Vincent yesterday with sails badly split.

PROBABLE WRECK OF A TUG.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 3.—The tug Golden City was out so badly by the ice to-day, while backing out of the Northern Railway dock, that she began to sink, and had to run towards a crib, upon which she ran high and dry. Loss not stated. She will probably prove a total loss.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The estimates which will be sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury contain the following Western items:

Harbor at Michigan City	$136,175
Calumet, Ill	50,000
Outside harbor at Chicago, dredging and constructing ulterior breakwater	300,000
Harbor at Waukegan	50,000
Harbor and river at Au Sable, Mich	12,000
Harbor at Charlevoix, Mich	50,000
Harbor at Cheboygan, Mich	30,000
Harbor at Frankfort, Mich	20,000
Harbor at Grand Haven, Mich	200,000
Harbor at Black Lake, Mich	20,000
Harbor of Refuge at Grand Marais, Mich	30,000
Harbor of Refuge at Lake Huron, Mich	100,000
Harbor at Ludington, Mich	30,000
Harbor at Manistee, Mich	41,000
Manitique Harbor, Mich	5,000
Harbor at Monroe, Mich	3,000
Harbor at Muskegon, Mich	30,000
Harbor at Ontonagon, Mich	60,000
Harbor at Pentwater, Mich	10,000
Harbor of Refuge at Portage Lake, Mich	100,000
River and Harbor at St. Joseph, Mich	33,000
Harbor at Saugatuck, Mich	20,000
Sebawaing Harbor, Mich	7,000
Harbor at South Haven, Mich	5,000
Harbor at White River, Mich	5,000
Harbor at Ahnapee, Wis	7,000
Harbor at Green Bay, Wis	6,000
Harbor at Kenosha, Wis	5,000
Harbor at Manitowoc, Wis	8,362
Harbor at Menomonee, Wis	40,000
Harbor at Milwaukee, Wis	100,000
Harbor at Port Washington, Wis	40,000
Harbor at Racine, Wis	14,000
Harbor of Sheboygan, Wis	5,000
Superior Bay, Wis	25,000
Harbor of Refuge at Sturgeon Bay Canal, Wis	40,000
Harbor at Two Rivers, Wis	50,000
Harbor at Grand Marias, Minn	10,000
Harbor at Duluth, Minn	75,000
Detroit River, Mich	125,000
Saginaw River, Mich	12,000
St. Clair Flats, Mich	5,000
St. Mary's River and St. Mary's Falls Canal, Mich	150,000
Sandusky River, O	15,000
Wabash River, Ind	100,000
Illinois River	500,000
Survey of Northern and Northwestern lakes	18,000

About 6,000 charts are now printed and issued each year for the use of vessels navigating the lakes, for which funds are required.

VESSELS LIBELED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—Libels were filed here to-day, one against the schooner Knight Templar for seamen's wages, and the other against the schooner M. L. Collins by Herman Nunnemacher for $125 wharfage. The Collins tied up at the dock in the rear of Nunnemacher's mill upon her arrival several nights ago, and by refusing to move when ordered prevented a Northern Transit steamer from taking on a quantity of freight. Hence this suit.

TO RELEASE THE WARMINGTON.

The wrecking tug Leviathan has been engaged to release the schooner George H. Warmington from the rocks at Summer Island, and will commence operations at once. She left here for that purpose to-night.

NOT BADLY HURT.

An examination of the schooner Knight Templar, recently ashore on Fisherman's Shoal, shows that she requires a piece of keel both forward and aft, and several new bottom plank. The owners of the vessel contemplate important improvements before spring, but at present only repairs caused by her mishap will be made.

TO BE REBUILT AND LENGTHENED.

The schooner Richard Mott has been relieved of her spars and hauled out upon the bank here to be lengthened twenty-five feet and thoroughly rebuilt.

ARRIVALS.

Arrivals to-day were the propeller Depere, seow South Side, and schooners Boaz, Buena Vista, J. H. Stevens, and Mary R. Ann.

BADLY HURT BY A FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 3.—Capt. John Jennings, of the schooner Atmosphere, was found by some of the police last night wandering along the wharf in a deplorable condition. His face was cut and bleeding, clothes torn and wet, being almost frozen stiff upon him. He was cared for at the station, when it was found that his collar-bone was broken. This morning he seemed delirious and failed to recognize his friends who came in to see him. It is thought that he must have fallen between his vessel and the Lake Shore dock, and received severe injuries upon some piling in the river. His family were telegraphed to at Milan.

APPROACHING THE CLOSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Dec. 30.—Navigation has about closed at this point. The only boats expected down are the propellers Scotia, Edwards, Davidson, and Owegatchie, which will probably be the last either up or down.

Bois Blanc and Duff & Gatfield's lights at the Lime Kilns are still lit. The United States survey party at the Lime Kilns have packed up and gone home.

Detroit River has less ice running now than for two weeks past.

The steam-barge Yosemite and consort are still here. will try to get to Sandusky.

Water at the Lime Kilns fourteen feet. Wind south, light.

Nothing heard from the steamer Garland. She is reported south of Kingsville, working in the ice.

OUT OF THE ICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLCHESTER, Ont., Dec. 3.—All crafts fast in ice for several days past have been released and have sailed for their destinations.

ARRIVED AT DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.—Bound up—Arrived, steam-barges E. Sheldon, Cormorant and consort. Bound down—Arrived, propeller Scotia, steam-barge James Davidson and consort.

WEATHER AND ICE IN THE STRAITS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Dec. 3.—Cleared—Propeller St. Albans and barge. The propeller Lawrence and tug Smith were wind-bound at Mackinac City yesterday. Wind west to-day, fresh; veering to south to-night, and snowing. No north winds for the last month. The Straits are full of floating ice. The harbor here is still open.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS AT PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Dec. 3.—Arrived down, the propeller John Pridgeon. Passed down, the propeller Scotia; tug Ballentine with tug Oswego. Arrived up, propeller Saniac.

Wind south; weather fine.

WINTER QUARTERS.

VESSELS LAID UP AT LOWER-LAKE PORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 3.—The following vessels have gone into winter quarters at the undermentioned ports:

AT PORT DALHOUSIE.

Schooners Albacore, Albatross, Arctic, Antelope, A. Muir, Grimsby, Mystic Star (barley for Milwaukee), Pandora (barley for Buffalo), T. H. Merritt, Maggie McRae, M. L. Breck, Jessie Stewart; barges Ark, Helfenstein (sunk); propellers Scotia, Calabria, Alma Munro, Dromedary, Enterprise; steam-barges Lincoln, Clinton, Albion.

AT ST. CATHARINES.

Schooners Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, James Norris, Lisgar, Clyde, Gibraltar, Sligo, Louisa, Fourteen, E. H. Rutherford, Canada, Gleniffer, Grantham, J. R. Benson, G. M. Neelon, Augusta; propellers Persia, Europe, Dominion, Ocean.

A number of the above are having extensive repairs done to them, a large number of shipcarpenters being employed.

AT MERRITON.

Schooner Ganges.

AT HAROLD.

Schooners St. Andrews, Jane C. Woodruff.

AT ALLANBURG.

Schooner M. C. Uppor.

AT PORT ROBINSON.

Schooners John Magee, Mary (of St. Catharines), Sweepstakes, Hamilton; barges R. Gaskin, Wellandport.

AT WELLAND.

Steam-barge Abercorn, barges Albany, Jane Ralston, Louise.

AT PORT COLBORNE.

Schooners Victor, G. C. Trumpff (coal for Milwaukee), W. Elgin (barley for Cleveland), Bangniore, Prince Alfred, Samana, Lewis Rose, Idia, Gladstone, Jennie Matthews, Elgin, M. Fillmore (iron for Chicago), S. Neelon, John Stevenson, Ida Walker; steam-barge Georgian.

AT SARNIA.

Propellers Quebec, Ontario, Asia, Sovereign, and steamers Manitoba, the Northwestern Transportation Company, propellers Colin and Munro; steam-barge Challenger; schooners Butcher Boy, Trinidad, Dan G. Fort, J. Maria Scott, Emerald, Moonlight (Milwaukee), Rich Ardson, Oliver Mowatt, St. Louis, Shandon, John T. Mott, Pulaski, Typo (Milwaukee), Myosotis (Milwaukee), Trade Wind, Arizona, Johnson, Ryan, John S. Richards, Thomas Hayes, which has just purchased the steam-barge Rust and consort King and Clint. This is an open question.

Another attempt is to be made to bring the Trent Valley canal question prominently before the Dominion Parliament during the coming Session.

The tug J. W. Wescott, now in the upper dry dock at Detroit, will be lengthened fifteen feet during the winter.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop City of New York, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Oconto, Manitowoc, sundries.

A GAMBLING CONTRACT.

Gen. Ingalls Fails to Recover His Money from Young Mr. Sherwin.

The Dissatisfied Plaintiff Will Try It Again in Another Court.

The momentous case of The People vs. Sherwin, or what might quite as appropriately be known as the historic litigation between Ingalls, of the regular army, and Sherwin, of the irregular Board of Trade, otherwise known as "The Little Board," "The Open Board," and "The Alley," was again the afternoon attraction in Justice Brown's court-room yesterday. Gen. Ingalls, the victim of the alleged sharp practices of the defendant in connection with their little wheat-deal, sat some distance removed from the warring legal factions about the trial-table, his visage "more in sorrow than in anger," and his immaculate shirt-front adorned with a trio of gold studs. The youthful defendant, attended by his sire and a couple of legal luminaries, were on one side of the aforesaid table, while Gen. Eldredge, the legal backer of the bitter speculator, squared himself around one corner of the furniture and proceeded with the examination of the Sherwins' bookkeeper. The manner of keeping the accounts was gone into at great length, the witness testifying that the deal was run in Holland's name until Gen. Ingalls instructed the firm to transfer it over to him. When the defense took hold of the cross-examination they produced three checks, amounting to $340, which were given to

HOLLAND

during the month of October, and which represented the profits on the deal. That individual, on taking the stand, admitted the receipt of the checks, but went on to explain that they represented margins on a prior deal and possibly a certain proportion of profits in this. While testifying, the defense objected to the production by the witness of certain memoranda for the purpose of refreshing his memory. Gen. Eldredge indignantly retorted that the witness or any witness had a right to read a chapter from the New Testament if he chose, to which the vinegarish head attorney for the defense sarcastically chipped in: "Yes, General, we wish he would. His morals might be better if he did." The witness, bookkeeper, but using none, went on to explain how he got loaded up with more wheat than he could carry, and induced Gen. Ingalls, on the 20th of October, to come to his rescue and take the deal off his hands. The account was then carried on, without change in the names, until about the 10th of November, when it was placed in Ingalls' name, witness plumping in $500 during the interval. On the cross-examination the witness innocently insisted that he ordered the Sherwins to buy wheat for him and not options, and he supposed, in his simple ignorance of the practices on the open Board, they knew enough to do what he told them. The bookkeeper was recalled, and rather contradicted the great military boarding-house man's testimony in relation to a previous deal and a double account with the Sherwins. After a vast deal of legal sparring and bouts, Gen. Eldredge solemnly announced that the prosecution rested.

The attorneys for the defense promptly moved to discharge the defendant on the ground that the prosecution had not made out a case, and the junior counsel took an hour to open the argument. His first point was that

THERE WAS NO GRAIN OR OTHER COMMODITY IN THE TRANSACTION,

the proceeds of which could possibly be in the hands of the defendants, or, in the language of the statute, have been converted to his own use. In other words, the whole transaction was simply an option deal, and, under the decisions of the Supreme Court, illegal and void. Having pretty fairly established this much, the counsel endeavored to show that no demand was ever made by Ingalls upon the defendant, and that, therefore, the prosecution had nothing to stand on.

Gen. Eldredge, rising superior to the paltry idea that the transaction was purely of the gambling-contract description, boldly proceeded to elaborate the outside specified dealings in wheat,—wheat by the bushel at that; that Ingalls supposed he was putting his money into wheat, and that Holland ordered the firm to buy wheat, and that, if they didn't buy wheat, why, they deceived the General, and made to themselves gain out of his too confiding belief that they would do what they were ordered to do. As to the mere quibble in regard to a demand, he showed that it had been made, had been both waived and actually made, and that still the defendant refused to come up to the scratch and pay over to the General his good money to the amount of $485 and some odd cents.

The vinegarish senior counsel for the defense, a tall young blood with the air of an ambitious candidate inspired with the mistaken notion that he was cut for a seat on the Supreme Bench, used up a couple of hours in going over the matter covered by the junior luminary, in commenting upon the testimony, and in insinuating that the prosecution had been the victives of blackmail in threatening young Sherwin with a term in jail unless he paid Gen. Ingalls something he didn't owe him. He was good enough to say that he was willing to believe Gen. Ingalls would have resorted to such a proceeding unless egged on by somebody else, and made it pretty evident to the climax going to show that the somebody else was no less a person than Holland, to whom he administered a verbal castigation, which made that exceedingly fresh young gentleman wince with rage. Nothing could be more severe and at the same time more galling than his reference to the young man's admission on that stand that, when he couldn't make anything by speculation, he enjoyed the otium cum dig. by

LIVING OFF HIS WIFE.

Having battered the law books, denounced everybody to his heart's content, covered the Sherwins, father and son, all over with adulation, and talked for an hour and nearly everybody else to death, the senior counsel sat down out of meat and exhausted.

Gen. Eldredge cheerily announced his purpose to enter a cross-motion, which would force the senior Sherwin in the same box with his boy, but the opposing legal acumen objected to his resorting to any such tactics for the purpose of getting another whack at the argument, and the Court sided with them and sat down on the scheme.

At ten minutes to 7 Justice Brown squared himself in his chair, cast one eye on the statutes and the other on a fair corner of the room, and proceeded to decide the motion. As to the first point made, the judicial intellect finally emerged with a confession of

"CONSIDERABLE DOUBT,"

though it was apparent from his remarks that he set his face sternly against gambling contracts and inclined to the belief that this was one of them, and that the proceeding could not properly come under the section of the statute which Gen. Ingalls had called to his aid. As to the other point, he did not regard the claim of the prosecution—that demand was waived by the action of Sherwin & Co.—as sufficient. In a criminal prosecution, he remarked, it was requisit that an actual demand should be made by the party claiming to be in the possession of the money or the property in dispute. It was shown that, while Joseph Sherwin, the father, had acted for a time in behalf of his son, while the latter was sick, and that while a demand might have been made upon him, no demand was in fact made upon James F. Sherwin,—the only Sherwin in the firm, and the only defendant in the case. In short, he was unable to see how there had been any violation of Sec. 78, under which the proceedings were brought, and it was therefore his duty to discharge him.

The party gathered up their belongings and prepared for a speedy exit. It was not accomplished, however, before Holland, and afterwards Gen. Ingalls, had made a formal demand on both the Sherwins for the $485 which the General still insisted was due him. And the Sherwins put their tongues in their cheeks and told him they would see him later, if he liked, at the Alley.

But perhaps the matter isn't ended yet. The intimation comes from the prosecution that a civil case will be begun against both the Sherwins and the capiases and writs of attachment on a day or two while the defense are studying over the advisability of proceedings against the too-confiding Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri for false arrest and constructive defamation of character.

In a Bear Cave—Jerry Greening Has a Terrific Fight with a Great Big Beast.

Honesdale (Pa.) Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

The details of an adventure in the wilds of Pike County have just reached this place. Jerry Greening is one of the oldest and most skillful hunters in Pennsylvania, and he is conversant with wildcats, bears, and deer are pretty well known in this part of the country. A few days ago, just before the cold snap, Jerry started out on a hunting tour, and he intended to be absent for a two-days' stay. The first day out he killed a fine four-pronged buck, which he dressed and hung up in a tree out of the reach of wild animals. He built a fire a short distance from where he had hung the buck, and, after eating a hearty supper, rolled himself up in his blanket, with his feet to the fire, and was soon asleep. In the middle of the night he was awakened by a loud noise, and turning over noticed by on his side he discovered a large bear trying to pull the buck out of the tree. Jerry grabbed his rifle, and, after taking careful aim, fired. The bear gave a loud growl and galloped off in the underbrush. In the morning Jerry saw blood stains on the ground, and, after following the tracks some distance, he came to the entrance to a cave in some rocks. In front of this cave was a large pool of blood, and the hunter was convinced that his game was wthin. He procured a pine-knot, out of which he made a torch, and, after the manner of Israel Putnam, he entered the cave. The entrance was small, and he was obliged to creep in on his hands and knees, but as he advanced the opening grew larger and larger, until finally he could stand upon his feet. He was advancing cautiously when he heard a terrific growl, and, before he could draw his rifle, the bear sprang upon him from behind a large boulder, knocking him down and inflicting a severe wound in the shoulder with her claws. The torch which Jerry carried was extinguished, and the old hunter was left to fight for his life in total darkness. He succeeded in reaching his huntingknife, and dealt the bear several vigorous blows in the neck and side with the weapon. The blood from the animal's wound spurted into Jerry's face, nearly blinding him. The bear released her hold and made for the mouth of the cave. Jerry followed, but in the darkness was unable to find his rifle. He pursued the bear, and just outside the cave another hand-to-hand conflict took place. The struggle lasted about half an hour, and, after the bear had succeeded in nearly stripping Greening of all his clothing and had inflicted several more wounds, she was dispatched. Jerry got another pine-knot and reentered the cave and procured his rifle. In the farthest corner of the cave he found two little cubs, not larger than kittens, which he took home with him to raise as pets. The floor of the cave, Greening says, was literally covered with bones.

THE COURTS.

CONDEMNATION CASE.

The jury in the condemnation case of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. Hutt, before Judge Rogers yesterday, returned a verdict for $53,000 in favor of Hutt and the other owners of the land. The case has been on trial several days, and was begun to condemn a strip of land on Nineteenth street with a dock frontage, and a front of 285 feet on Grove street. The estimates of value ranged from $800 to $450 a front foot, and the jury took a medium between the two and fixed the value at $200 a foot. Both parties were dissatisfied and moved for a new trial.

HENRY CLAY DEAN.

The crowd in Judge Moran's room yesterday was greater than the day before, attracted there by the desire of hearing the owner of "Rebel's Roost," who was making the closing speech in the case of Brandt vs. Gallup. Mr. Dean was carefully attired for the occasion in the worst-looking suit of clothes he could find, but entertained the crowd by his racy way of satirizing the witnesses and caricaturing the evidence for the defense. He is very modest, as the remark he made during his argument shows, "Why, I can't come into the court without the lawyers, editors, and reporters caricaturing me because the Almighty did not make me fit to wear corsets."

After the case had gone to the jury he found himself unable to stop talking. He had been wound up to run all day, and he was obliged to go. He therefore went out into the hall, and, leaning up against a wall, he pulled open the valve, and gave evidence which quickly gathered the free benefit of his ideas on law, politics, religion, and art. His opinion of Prof. Swing was very decided. "I'll give $1,000 for any new idea he ever originated," he said. "I want the idea to keep. I'll put it in alcohol and preserve it. His talk is like grinding a library through a sausage-machine." And he would have been talking yet if some kind friend had not gently led him away.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Henry Dahne, letters testamentary were issued to Pauline Dahne in bonds of $6,000.

In the estate of Jacob Sebastian, letters testamentary were issued to Margaretha Sebastian in bonds of $5,000.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The new Judges of the Superior Court will take their seats Monday. Judge Gardner will hold Court in the room formerly occupied by Judge Williams. He has adopted the rules of practice now in force before Judge Jameson, and will hear contested questions Mondays. Cases on the motion on trial calendars will be equally divided between Judges Jameson and Gardner.

Judge Anthony will for the present take Judge Gary's room, and go on with the latter's call.

Judge Hawes will go to the Criminal Court, where quarters have been provided for him.

Judge Jameson will take Judge Tuley's room. The latter has had quarters assigned to him on the second floor of the Lakeside Building, facing on Adams street. Commissioner Coburn was around the rookery yesterday arranging matters, and will move over Tuesday. The files will be taken over there, as there is a good vault for their preservation.

Judges Jameson, Tuley, and Barnum will hear divorce cases to-day. Judge Rogers motions for new trial, and Judge Moran motions.

Judge Smith will to-day make a peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 3,166, 3,064, 3,074 3,274, 3,286, 3,290, and 3,288.

STATE COURTS.

Thomas Lyons commenced a suit in trespass against Thomas F. Simmons, John Edwards, and Andrew Holland, claiming $10,000 damages.

Hugh A. Coulter brought suit for $5,000 damages against the Chicago City Railway Company.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his criminal calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 3,388, 3,412, 3,434 3,436, 3,438. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—64 to 90 inclusive, on Judge Gary's calendar.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call. Condemnation case 4,728, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company v. McCormick, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Last call of term Nos. 2,045, 5,087, 5,088, 5,089, 5,090, 5,091, 5,092, 5,093, 5,135, 5,301, 5,302, 5,303, 5,304 to 5,316, and 5,328, 5,345, and No. 425, Hyde Park v. Cornell. No. 1145½, Casparr v. Hoffman, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

COUNTY COURT—Set cases Nos. 772 and 1,195, term Nos. 1,248, 1,251, 1,253, 1,254, 1,256, 1,259, 1,260, 1,261, 1,266, and 1,282.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Edward Henshaw v. John B. Mackel, $88.63.—George D. Barrett v. Theodor Harms, $32.75.

JUDGE SMITH—George Beach v. Wallace F. Lewis, $360.19.

VICTORIO'S CAPTURE.

Thirty-seven Warriors Shot Down Before One Would Reveal the Chief's Whereabouts.

Denison (Tex.) Special to New Orleans Times.

Victorio's captured followers confessed to Gen. Terrassas, of the Mexican army, that Victorio would have forced a passage through the Guadalupe Mountains, at Ojo Caliente or Bosque Bonita, in September or early in October, before he was compelled to surrender; but he found the Tenth Cavalry companies at those points too vigilant, and Gen. Buell, with his New Mexican troops, was north, while Terrassas was west of him. In other words, the American troops corraled Victorio and made him an easy prey for Terrassas' overwhelming numbers. After the Indians surrendered Terrassas shot down thirty-seven warriors before any would confess to Victorio's whereabouts. He first called up ten, who being silent when questioned were shot, and so on successively, until finally two, one a half-breed Mexican Apache, stated Victorio's last whereabouts. Terrassas proceeded in the direction indicated, at which the squaws in camp groaned terribly. Terrassas went in the direction indicated, and in a clump of bushes found a warrior mortally wounded, whose blankets, wild skins and surroundings indicated the bivouac of a chief. The Indians confessed he was Victorio.

Before his capture Victorio had picked thirty-five of his choicest warriors for desperate work, and ordered them to capture ammunition—the commodity most needed. These thirty-five, armed with Winchesters, surprised the little band of twelve soldiers at Ojo Caliente before daybreak on Oct. 29, killing five and capturing the outfit of nine. The bodies of the five massacred were stabbed to the ground by means of wooden picket-pins driven through their backs. Three of the survivors, one Sergeant and two privates of the Tenth Cavalry, have just arrived at Fort Stockton.

SOMETIME.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Sometime you will think of these Summer-hours,
That flit along with such panther-feet,
And wish you had cherished their frugile flowers,
Wish you had loved more their stars and showers,
And dwelt content in the sunshine sweet,
When your life and mine was a song complete.

Sometime you will see in the shadows dim
Two wistful eyes shine sadly thro';
You will find a tress of hair, white and slim,
Lie in vours at the twilight's rim,
When the day is dying in dark and dew,
And life will be sudden crowned with rue.

Sometime you will long (when life is rune)
For the sweet, low songs you have often heard;
Over the viol, and harp, and bassoon,
You will hear them—and some dead lovely June
Will rise before you, with rose and bird,
And a love that was deeper than smile or word.

Sometime you will sigh in bitterest pain—
Sometime, when between us a white, stern Fate
Stands awful and grim o'er a sweet love slain;
You will long for the fair Past over again,
With its blossoms, and laughter, and silver vain,
Sometime, O Heart, when it is too late!

FANNY DRISCOLL.

Wrecks in Europe.

In the last week of October the wrecks in Europe were almost unprecedented in number. The appro